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TRINIDAD

AND THE OTHER

WEST INDIA ISLANDS

AND

COLONIES.

BY

DANIEL HART.

SECOND EDITION.

TRINIDAD:
THE "CHRONICLE" PUBLISHING OFFICE.
1866.

TO

PHILIP NOEL BERNARD, ESQ.

SIR,

I take leave to dedicate to you the following papers, which, whatever may be their value, are the result of much labour; and in dedicating them to you, I feel that I am only performing a duty in placing my bantling at your disposal, for the reason that to you particularly, who are so deeply interested in the progress of the island and its development, and to whom Trinidad owes much, and to others who may worthily follow in your footsteps, the details therein contained will possess some value. For my part, I can only claim to have performed the work correctly — perhaps the most important element in a book of this nature. I hope that it may prove useful; I am sure that my chief intention has been to make it so.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL HART.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, 6TH JULY, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me of your desire to dedicate a Work you have written on this Island to me. I am flattered by this mark of your esteem, and willingly accept the honor you do me. If I have been at some pains in directing the attention of people at home to the resources of this Colony, and if I have endeavoured by word, as well as by example, to break through the old routines to which we Trinidadians are so wedded, it is a source of much gratification to me to find that my exertions have been appreciated by one who has always taken such an interest in the welfare and progress of Trinidad as you have done.

The present time I think most favourable for bringing forward any thing on the West Indies, and I have no doubt that your work will be well received, both here and in England. Wishing it every success, I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

P. N. BERNARD.

DANIEL HART, Esq.

...ds & Colonies," by Daniel Hart, 2nd. Ed., 1866.
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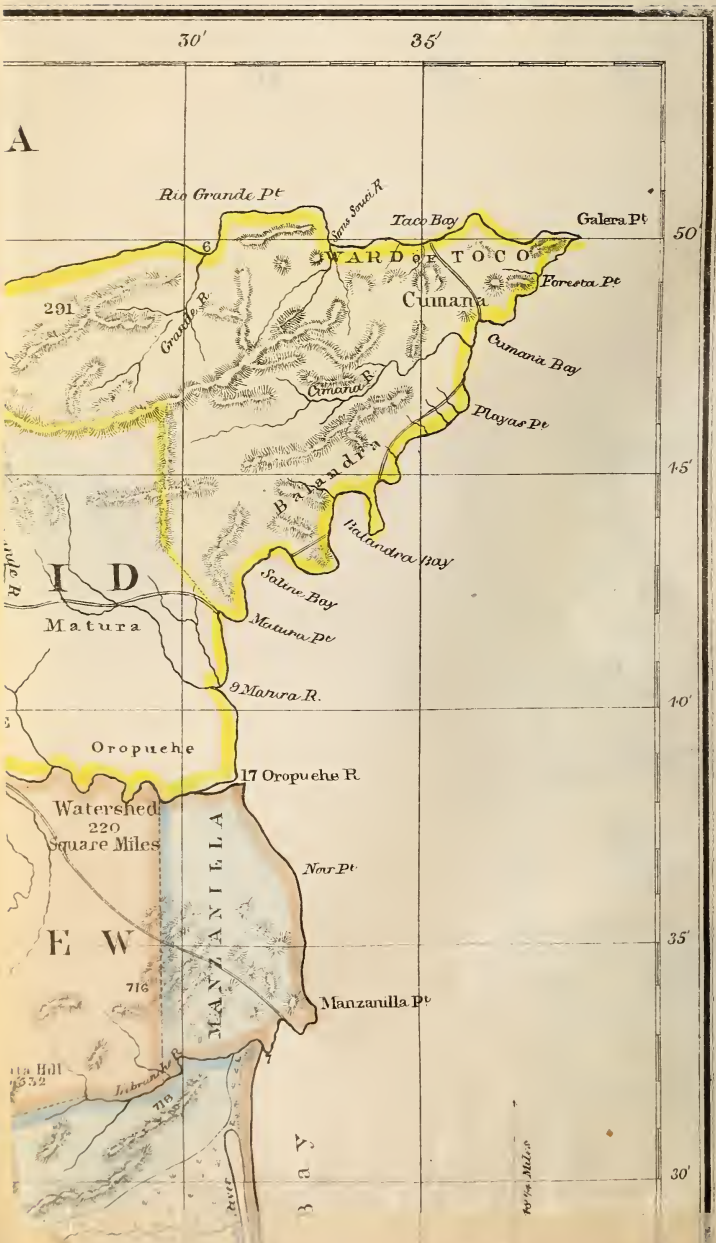
30'
35'
A
Rio Grande Pt
Sirus Souci R
Taco Bay
Galera Pt
50'
6
WARD OF TOCO
Foresta Pt
291
Grande R
Cumana
Cumana Bay
Cumana R
Playas Pt
Balandra
45'
Balandra Bay
I D
Saline Bay
Matura
Matura Pt
9 Matura R.
40'
Oropuche
17 Oropuche R
Watershed
220
Square Miles
MANZANILLA
Noir Pt
E W
35'
716
Manzanilla Pt
Libranche R
718
Bay
30'

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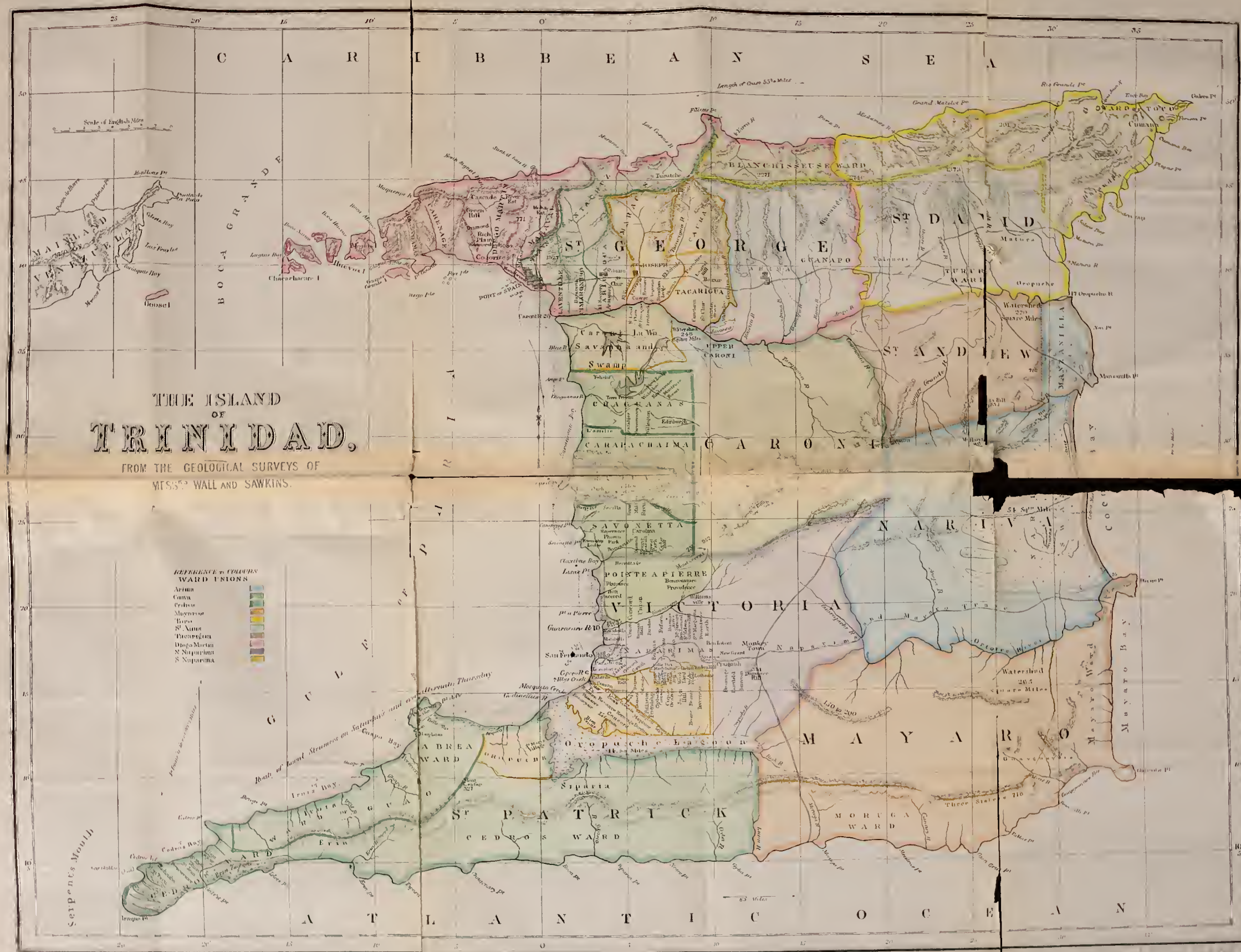
THE ISLAND
OF
TRINIDAD,
FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF
MESSRS WALL AND SAWKINS.
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
BOCA GRANDE
MAINLAND VENEZUELA
Goose I
Chacachacare I
Huevos I
Monos I
Cascade
Cocorite
PORT OF SPAIN
Caroni R
Caroni Savanna and Swamp
CHAGUANAS
CARAPACHAIMA
CARONI
UPPER CARONI
TACARIGUA
ST GEORGE
ST DAVID
ST ANDREW
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD
GUANAPO
TURURU WARD
MANZANILLA
Watershed 220 Square Miles
Oropuche R
Mayaro Bay
Mayaro Ward
Watershed 265 Square Miles
Three Sisters 716
MAYARO
MORUGA WARD
Oropuche Lagoon
Siparia
ST PATRICK
CEDROS WARD
ABREA WARD
Irois Bay
Cedros Bay
Serpents Mouth
Guapo Bay
Gulf of Paria
SAVONETTA
POINTE A PIERRE
VICTORIA
NAPARIMA
San Fernando
Mosquito Creek
Godineau R
Guaracara R
Cipero R
Ortoire River
Mayaro Trace
Napariman and Mayaro Trace
Monkey Town
Williamsville
Tucutche
Tacarigua
Carenage
Diego Martin
Cascade
Rich Plains
Diamond
Lagoon
Mayaro
Cumana
Galera Pt
Grand Matelot Pt
Rio Grande Pt
Scale of English Miles
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
WARD UNIONS
Arima
Couva
Cedros
Mayaro
Toro
St Anns
Tacarigua
Diego Martin
N Naparima
S Naparima

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HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW

OF

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD is an island lying to the eastward of the continent of Venezuela, between N. lat. 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ W.; long. 61° and 62° 4′ W. of Greenwich. Its length is about 54 miles, its breadth from 40 to 44 miles. It is separated from the continent of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. In form it is compared by the Spaniards to an ox hide; but by a recent Map, constructed from correct observations made by M. de Humbolt and M. Churucca, it appears rather to resemble a square, with a semicircular piece cut out of its western side, so as to make on that side an irregular crescent, one form of which is turned towards the Orinoco, and the other to the peninsular extremity of the province of Cumana. Circumscribed by the main land and island, lies the Gulf of Paria, which affords to vessels of every demensions a secure shelter and an excellent anchorage. The channel between the Orinoco and Trinidad is called the Serpent's mouth; that between Trinidad and Cape Paria in Cumana, is interspersed with islands, and bears the name of the Dragon's mouth, which was given to it by Columbus. Trinidad was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498, and first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards; it was taken by Sir W. Raleigh in 1595. In 1676 the French possessed it, but it was soon restored to Spain. "On the 12th February, 1797, an expedition for the reduction of Trinidad sailed from Martinique; on the 14th it put into Cariacou, and sailed on the following morning with some additional transports. The naval command of this expedition

was intrusted to Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey; the troops were commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The ships and regiments engaged in the undering were as follows:—

The Prince of Wales ...	Admiral Harvey ...	98	guns.
„ Bellona	Captain Wilson ...	74	„
„ Vengeance	„ T. M. Russell	74	„
„ Invincible	„ W. Cayley ...	74	„
„ Alfred	„ T. Totty ...	74	„
„ Dictator		64	„
„ Scipio	„ C. S. Davers...	64	„
„ Jurett Castle (armed East Indiaman)		58	„
„ Ulysses (armed Transport),	Lt. G. Lempriere ...	44	„
„ Alarm	Captain E. Fellows ...	32	„
„ Auna	...	20	„
„ Thorn	„ J. Hampstead	16	„
„ Favourite	„ J. A. Wood ...	16	„
„ Zebra	„ ...	20	„
„ Zephyr	„ R. Laurie ...	14	„
„ Arethusa	„ J. Woolley ..	38	„
„ Pelican	...	12	„
„ La Victorine	E. S. Dickson	16	„
„ Bittern	„ T. Lavie ...	16	„
„ Terror (bomb.) ...	„ T. Wisbeach...	8	„

LAND FORCES.

2nd or Queen's Regiment	700	men.
3rd or Buffs	650	„
14th Foot	650	„
38th „	730	„
53rd „	680	„
60th „	640	„
Royal Artillery	500	„
Hompesch's Regiment of German Yagers	1,000	„
Lœwenstein's „ „ „	500	„
Artificers, &c.	700	„
	6,750	

"To this armament the Spanish Governor, Don José Maria de Chacon, had to oppose, four fine line-of-battle ships, manned by 1,600 seamen and marines, part of whom were then convalescent from yellow fever; the land forces were less than 500 men. On the morning of the 16th February the alarm reached town that the English fleet had arrived. In the night the Spanish Admiral Apodaca called a council of war, composed of his captains, who agreed that the Spanish ships could not be defended nor could they escape, and it was therefore resolved to burn the ships rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the enemy. They were the St. Vicinte, 84 guns; the

Gallardo, 74 guns; the Arrogante, 74 guns; the Santa Cicilia, 36 guns; and the San Damasco, 74 guns. The ships burnt briskly towards the morning, all but the San Damasco, which being to windward of the rest, the fire took little hold of it; the flames were extinguished by several boats' crews of the Invincible and Bellona; she was therefore captured, without having being materially damaged. It may be well to mention that the burning of these ships took place at the east end of the Island of Gasparillo, where they were at anchor. The little fort on this island was taken possession of on the morning of the 17th of February, the troops being at the same time landed on the Peru Estate, the property of an Irish gentleman, S. Devenish, Esq., the distance being about a mile and a half from Puerto de España. The drums beat, and the Spanish troops were mustered. A detachment of Spaniards, under the command of Captain Tornos, was sent to *prevent* the English from landing, but found themselves unable to cope with the overwhelming force of the British; they consequently retreated as fast as they could to town. Some British guns were planted on the hills above the town, which rendered resistance of no avail. Governor Chacon then sent his aid-de-camp with a flag of truce. Suspension of hostilities was agreed on, and the next day a long conference took place between Abercrombie, Harvey, Chacon, and Apodaca. The conference was carried on in English by the means of an interpreter, Don Diego Meany. It ended in the surrender of the island to his Majesty's arms; and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Abercrombie, Harvey, and Chacon. On that day the Spanish troops laid down their arms, and the Island of Trinidad, after having been a nominal Spanish possession for nearly three centuries, and a real Spanish colony a part of the time, beheld the British standard hoisted on her forts. Don J. M. de Chacon left the island a few days after the capitulation. He and Admiral Apodaca were on their arrival in Spain placed under close arrest, and on the 28th May, 1797, were tried by a court-martial, called in Spain a Council of War. The court was composed of president, the Count Cambre Hermosa, Governor of Cadiz, Vice-Admiral the Marquis de Arellanos, Vice-Admiral Don V. Morahs, Lieutenant-General T. Arias Saavedra, Major-General F. Solano, Major-General F. Taboada, and Rear-Admiral Pedro Austran. The prosecutors were Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Don J. S. Valdenebro, and Lieutenant-Colonel Don F. de la Torre. The accused were honourably acquitted. Abercrombie, after making the best arrangements that the confused state of the colony allowed, departed two months after, leaving his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton, as Governor, whose first act was to institute a Council, consisting of Don Christoval de Robles, a Spanish Creole, John Nihell, John Black, and John Nugent, Esqrs. (Irishmen), and St. Helaire Begorrat, Esq., a French Creole of Martinique, who formed a council of advice, not of control. On the 27th March, 1802, the definitive Treaty of Peace between England and France and her allies, viz., Spain and the Batavian Republic, was signed at Amiens. By the third article all places taken during

the war by Great Britain were to be restored, save Trinidad and Ceylon; and in the fourth article his Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees in full property and sovereignty the Island of Trinidad to his Britannic Majesty."

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the Island of Trinidad between His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B., Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces; Henry Harvey, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and His Excellency Don José Maria Chacon, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its dependencies, Inspector-General of the Troops of its Garrison, &c., &c., &c.

ARTICLE 1.—The Officers and Troops of His Catholic Majesty and his allies in the Island of Trinidad, are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and are to deliver up the territory, forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, money, effects, plans and stores with exact inventories thereof belonging to His Catholic Majesty; and they are thereby transferred to His Britannic Majesty in the same manner and possession as has been held heretofore by His said Catholic Majesty.

2.—The Troops of His Catholic Majesty are to march out with the honors of war, and to lay down their arms at the distance of 300 paces from the Forts they occupy, at five o'clock this evening the 18th February.

3.—All the Officers and Troops aforesaid of His Catholic Majesty are allowed to keep their private effects, and the Officers are allowed to wear their swords.

4.—Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca being on shore in the island, and having burnt and abandoned his ships, he, with the officers and men belonging to the squadron under his command are included in this Capitulation, under the same terms as are granted to His Catholic Majesty's Troops.

5.—As soon as ships can be conveniently provided for the purpose, the prisoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain; they remaining prisoners of war until exchanged by Cartel between the two nations, or until peace, it being clearly understood that they shall not serve against Great Britain or her allies until exchanged.

6.—There being some officers among His Catholic Majesty's Troops, whose private affairs require their presence at different places of the continent of America: such officers are permitted to go upon their parole to the said places for six months, more or less, after which period they are to return to Europe; but as the number receiving this indulgence must be limited, His Excellency Don Chacon will previously deliver to the British Commanders a list of their names, rank, and places which they are going to.

7.—The Officers of the Royal Administration, upon the delivery of stores with which they are charged to such Officers as may be appointed by the British Commanders, will receive receipts, according to the custom in like cases, from the Officers so appointed to receive the stores.

8.—All private property of the inhabitants, as well Spaniards, as such as may have been naturalized, is preserved to them.

9.—All public records are to be preserved in such Courts or Offices as they are now in, and all contracts and purchases between individuals, which have been done according to the Laws of Spain are to be held binding and valid by the British Government.

10.—The Spanish Officers of Administration who are possessed of landed property in Trinidad are allowed to remain in the island, they taking the Oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and they are further allowed, should they please to sell or dispose of their property, and to retire elsewhere.

11.—The free exercise of their religion is allowed to the inhabitants.

12.—The free coloured people who have been acknowledged as such by the Laws of Spain shall be protected in their liberty, persons and property like other inhabitants, they taking the Oath of Allegiance, and demeaning themselves as becomes good and peaceable subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

13.—The Sailors and Soldiers of His Catholic Majesty are, from the time of their laying down their arms, to be fed by the British Government, leaving the expense to be regulated by the Cartel between the two nations.

14.—The sick of the Spanish Troops will be taken care of, but to be attended and to be under the inspection of their own Surgeons.

15.—All the Inhabitants of Trinidad shall, within thirty days from the date hereof, take the Oath of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty to demean themselves quietly and faithfully to His Government, upon pain, in case of non compliance, of being sent away from the island.

Done at Port d'Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, the 18th day of February, 1797.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.
HENRY HARVEY.
JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.

The climate of Trinidad is, generally speaking, very healthy; the temperature ranges in the shade from 71 minimun to 84 maximum. The thermometer in the months of December and January at four o'clock a.m. has been known as low as 68. The rainy season generally commences about the middle of June and ends in December. The yearly average fall of rain is 77 inches—that is, according to the rain gauge kept in Port of Spain. The fall is heavier in some parts of the island, where the exact average however cannot be ascertained, from an account not being kept by the residents. The island is totally free from hurricanes. Its area is 1,754½ square miles. Port-of-Spain is the chief town and port of entry; it is situate about 16 miles east of

the entrance to the gulf by the Grand Bocas, and lies in latitude 10° 39′ N., and longitude 61° 34′ W. of Greenwich. It is by far the best laid-out town of any in the West Indies. There are 55 streets, all at right angles, properly macadamized, and varying from three-quarters to one mile in length, and from 30 to 45 feet in width; the principal commercial part of the town being St. Vincent-street Wharf and King-street. The Capital of the island when under the Spanish Government was for very many years St. José de Oruña which now however is nothing but a kind of village consisting of about three hundred houses; it is situated in a fertile and cultivated part of the island. The Capital and residence was however a few years previous to the capture of the island removed to Port-of-Spain and has since continued. On the night of the 24th of March 1808 this town, in point of size the second in the British West Indies, was laid nearly level with the ground by a dreadful conflagration —four hundred and thirty-five dwelling houses besides very many back stores and out offices, were entirely destroyed: not one of the Public Buildings was saved. By this tremendous calamity four thousand five hundred persons were left without homes and sustained a loss which was estimated a little short of a million sterling. Fortunally only two persons perished, one of whom was a Grenadier, who fell a victim to his humanity in rescuing an infant from the flames: he effected his benevolent purpose, but was scorched in such a manner that he speedily expired. Since this event, the town has been rebuilt principally with stone upon a regular plan, and its present magnitude and beauty stands without a rival in the West Indies.

Port-of-Spain is abundantly supplied with the best water from the reservoirs at Maraval and St. Ann's, four miles from Port-of-Spain; the daily delivery from these reservoirs is estimated at 2,600,000 gallons. There are three beautiful squares in Port-of-Spain—Marine East, Marine West, and Brunswick-square, all of which were, with the town, laid out by Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. Brunswick-square is about 500 feet square, and planted with various descriptions of trees imported from St. Vincent, Caracas, and India. There is also the Queen's-park, which lies north of the town, the area of which is 219 square acres; on it is a race-course of a circular form, and one mile and a half in distance; there being also a race-stand capable of containing 500 persons, with rooms for refreshments, the jockeys and stewards. The park is a perfect level, and its equal is hardly to be found anywhere. It is resorted to in the morning and evenings by pedestrians and equestrians, as it affords a very pleasant walk or ride. Outside the park is a circular road of two miles, which also forms a delightful drive or ride, and is much resorted to in the evenings. There are also the minor towns of St. John, St. Joseph, and Arima, east of Port-of-Spain, and the town of San Fernando, which is next in importance to the capital, and lies 28 miles south from Port-of-Spain. The towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando are under the jurisdiction of borough councils, the former consisting of fifteen elective members, the latter of nine members, one of whom being annually chosen as Mayor. The

annual assessed amount of rents of houses in Port-of-Spain is £81,052 sterling, upon which an annual tax of five per cent. is raised. The total revenue of the Borough Council is £6,378 sterling, and that of San Fernando £2,166 sterling, which amounts are expended in cleaning, repairing, and making streets, maintenance and keep of poor-houses, schools, hospitals, vaccination, salaries of officers, markets, &c., &c.

The harbour, or "Gulf of Paria," is the finest in the West Indies, being completely landlocked, free from shoals, reefs, or sunken rocks; it has a good anchorage, and is capable of containing any number of shipping. A light-house is erected on the Queen's Wharf, the light from which can be seen to the westward at a distance of ten miles.

The population of the island, according to the Census of 1861, amounted to 84,438—say, 46,074 males, and 38,364 females—of the following classification:—

Trinidad	46,936	Foreign	4,301
British Colonies	11,716	China	461
United Kingdom	1,040	India	13,488
Africa	6,035	Non-described	461

And located as follows:—

Port-of-Spain	18,980	Diego Martin Ward Union	5,674
San Fernando	4,429	Couva do.	10,684
St. Ann's Ward Union	6,716	South Naparima do.	8,290
Tacarigua do.	9,891	North do. do.	9,787
Arima	4,011	Cedros do.	3,737
Mayaro	1,032	Moruga do.	304
Blanchisseuse	903		

The occupation of the population is as under:—

Military	367	Merchants	213	Hucksters & Shop-keepers	1,250
Police	146	Clerks	816	Handicraft	5,669
Public Officers	76	Planters	2,404	Domestics	2,449
Professionals	72	Overseers	119	Boatmen, Sailors, and Fishermen	1,024
Clergy	48	Hotel-keepers	10	Non-described	32,477
Field Labourers	32,486	Mechanics	4,283		
Labourers, not field.	1,213	Blind, deaf and dumb	201		
Teachers	115				

The Births, deaths, and marriages for the town of Port-of-Spain during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, were as follows:—

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	281	281	542	415	354	769	119
1860	262	260	522	434	297	731	149
1861	282	242	524	535	444	979	147
1862	256	299	555	420	331	751	176
1863	262	288	550	404	329	730	155
	1,343	1,350	2,693	2,205	1,755	3,960	746

RETURN OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1864.

RETURN OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Names of Counties.	*Births.*	*Deaths*	*Marriages.*
County of St. George	1587	1334	185
Victoria County	779	610	51
County of Caroni	280	272	20
„ St. Patrick	195	235	12
„ St. David	43	24	0
„ St. Andrew	48	31	0
„ Nariva	9	3	0
„ Mayaro	33	23	1
Total	2974	2532	269

I. BASANTA, Actg. Registrar General.

TRINIDAD.

LIST OF RETURNS NOT RECEIVED FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED WARDS.

WARD OF TOCO.
Births and Deaths for Quarters ending 31st March and 30th June, 1864.

WARD OF BLANCHISSEUSE.
Deaths for Quarter ending 31st December, 1864.

WARD OF MANZANILLA.
Deaths for Quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1864.

NORTHERN WARD OF SAVANNA GRANDE.
Deaths for Quarter ending 31st March, 1864.

SOUTHERN WARD OF SAVANNA GRANDE, EASTERN.
Deaths for Quarter ending 31st March, 1864.

WARD OF GUAPO.
Births for Quarter ending 31st March, 1864.

WARD OF MORUGA.
Deaths for Quarters ending 30th June and 31st December, 1864.

WARD OF NARIVA.
Deaths for Quarters ending 31st March and 30th September, 1864.

I. BASANTA, Actg. Registrar General.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF TRINIDAD.

His Grace, the late Duke of Newcastle, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote to the Governor whether a Topographical survey of the island could be made at a cost not exceeding £40,000, the engraving of the maps costing about £20,000. The following are answers given to some of the queries made by His Grace.

1st. With the exception of about 30 miles of the coast of Paria, that is, from Port-of-Spain to Chaguaramas and from La Brea to Cedros, it is not likely that the plans of the colonial surveys hitherto made will be of any use whatever, unless, perhaps for filling up of details.

2nd. The Colonial surveys in fact are generally made piece-meal without any regular projection and even when adjoining could scarcely be put together with any very satisfactory degree of accuracy; even the surveys made by the Home and Island surveyors employed by the Trinidad Railway Company, in 1846, were made without being checked by triangulation, except, I believe, the line from Port-of-Spain to Chaguaramas.

3rd. If the mere engraving of the maps would cost about £20,000, it would probably not be safe to estimate the survey itself at less than £80,000. The difficulties and waste of time in surveying in this thickly wooded and hilly country, and the enormous cost of labor in cutting the necessary traces, &c., must weigh heavily in the scale of expenditure, and almost to an extent that must, in England, seem preposterous and extravagant.

4th. As a datum of the probable cost of the topographical survey of the whole island, one may perhaps refer to the outlay incurred for the survey of the mere lines of the Trinidad Railway in 1846 (which took about six months) and amounted to about £15,000 sterling.

By the Ordinance No. 8, of 1849, the island was divided into Divisions, Counties, Districts and Wards. Subsequently the Ordinance No. 14, of 1854, was passed for the purpose of regulating the appointment of Wardens, the raising of local rates for local purposes, and dividing the Wards into Ward Unions, as under —

ARIMA WARD UNION.	Ward of Arima. ,, Guanapo. ,, Turure. ,, Manzanilla. ,, Upper Caroni.	CEDROS WARD UNION.	Ward of Cedros. ,, Irois. ,, Erin. ,, La Brea. ,, Guapo.
TOCO WARD UNION.	Ward of Blanchisseuse. ,, Toco.	MAYARO WARD UNION.	Ward of Mayaro. ,, Nariva.
North Naparima Ward Union.	Ward of North Naparima. ,, Savanna Grande.	South Naparima Ward Union.	Ward of South Naparima. ,, Oropouche.

Couva Ward Union.	Ward of Couva.	St. Ann's Ward Union.	Ward of St. Ann.
	„ Chaguanas.		„ La Ventille.
	„ Carapachaima.		„ Cimaronero.
	„ Savonetta.		„ Aricagua.
	„ Point-à-Pierre.		„ Sta. Cruz.
Diego Martin Ward Union.	Ward of Carenage.	Tacarigua Ward Union.	Ward of St. Joseph.
	„ Diego Martin.		„ Maraccas.
	„ Mucurapo.		„ Tacarigua.
	„ Maraval.		„ Caura.
	„ Chaguaramas.		„ Lower Caroni.

WARDENS OF THE FOREGOING MENTIONED WARDS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Arima Ward Union ...	J. H. La Croix	£450
Toco „ ...	J. Cadiz	£100
Cedros „ ...	H. Hughes	£350
Mayaro „ ...	H. L. Jobity	£150
Couva „ ...	L. Rostant	£450
Diego Martin „ ...	G. F. Bowen	£450
North Naparima „ ...	F. A. Ganteaume	£450
South Naparima „ ...	J. Percy	£450
St. Ann's „ ...	J. Leotaud	£450
Tacarigua „ ...	J. T. Bowen	£450

By a return of the Colonial Secretary for the year 1861, the total receipts and expenditures of the several Ward Unions were :—

WARD UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Arima	£1,894 15 4½	£1,731 16 6
Couva	4,891 14 6	4,809 14 3
Cedros	1,958 5 6	2,107 6 9½
Diego Martin ...	2,561 14 9½	2,590 9 5½
Mayaro	528 19 7	572 2 6
North Naparima ...	4,040 1 6	4,230 11 10½
South Naparima ...	3,629 9 5½	3,693 3 6½
St. Ann's ...	2,749 7 3½	3,214 1 6
Tacarigua ...	4,224 19 8½	4,652 8 9½
Toco	404 6 3½	317 15 0

Under the same last mentioned Ordinance, No. 14, of 1854, there is also established a Central Road Board, for the general management of all matters connected with the several Wards and Ward Unions, with a Secretary, who is also Inspector of Roads and Bridges, and who receives a salary of £500 per annum. The Board is constituted as follows :—

His Excellency the Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.	J. Cumming.
„ Attorney-General.	T. A. Finlayson.
„ Agent-General Immigrants.	G. Lambie.
„ Hon. H. Johnson.	C. Cleaver.
„ Hon. C. J. Pantin.	H. Geoffroy.
„ Hon. Geo. Garcia.	D. L. O'Connor.
„ Hon. H. Watts.	J. W. Begg.

S. Devenish, Secretary.

The total receipts or annual revenue of the several Ward Unions in 1861 amounted to £26,894, which is expended in making and repairing roads and bridges, contribution to police, schools, hospitals, printing, Wardens' salary and commission, and for other local purposes.

The principal articles of produce exported are sugar, cocoa, coffee, rum, molasses, and cotton. Indigo is also exported, but not raised in the island; it is brought from Venezuela for exportation; but in 1783 there were plantations and manufacturers of the article established in the island. The number of sugar estates does not exceed from 152 to 155, and those of cocoa and coffee 700. The total extent of land under cultivation is as follows:—In canes, 36,739 acres; cocoa and coffee, 14,238 acres; provisions, 9,914 acres; pasture, 7,356 acres. Total, 67,247 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE DIFFERENT WARDS IN THE ISLAND.

Arima ..	.. Cocoa, coffee, and some sugar.
Arouca ..	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, coffee, and ground provisions.
Aricagua	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and coffee.
Blanchisseuse	.. Cocoa, coffee, casava and starch.
Cedros ..	.. Sugar, rum, molasses and cocoanuts.
Couva ..	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and cotton.
Chaguanas	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, coffee and cotton.
Carapachaima	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cotton and cocoa.
Carenage	.. Cocoa and ground provisions.
Chaguaramas	.. Casava, cotton, ground provisions and charcoal.
Cimaronero	.. Sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coffee and charcoal.
Caura ..	.. Cocoa and coffee.
Diego Martin	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and coffee.
Erin ..	.. Cocoa, coffee and cedar boards.
Guapo ..	.. Some ground provisions and fruit.
Guanapo ..	. Cocoa and coffee.
Irois ..	.. Timber.
La Brea ..	.. Pitch. Some provisions and pine apples.
La Ventille	.. Cocoa, coffee, fruit, ground provisions and charcoal.
Lower Caroni	.. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, molasses, rum and ground provisions.
Manzanilla	.. Rice, cocoa, coconut oil and cedar boards.
Mayaro ..	.. Cocoa, coffee, coconut oil and ground provisions.
Mocurapo	.. Sugar, molasses, rum and ground provisions.
Maraval ..	.. Sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coffee, fruit, ground provisions and charcoal.
Maraccas	.. Cocoa, coffee, cedar and other furniture woods.
North Naparima	.. Sugar, rum and molasses.
Nariva ..	.. Coconut oil, cocoa, coconuts and cedar boards.
Oropouche	.. Sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, tobacco and coffee.
Point-a-Pierre	.. Sugar, molasses, rum and cocoa.
South Naparima	.. Sugar, rum and molasses.
Savanna Grande	.. Sugar, rum and molasses.
Savonetta	.. Sugar, rum, molasses, cotton and cocoa.
St. Ann's ..	.. Cocoa, coffee, fruit, vegetables and charcoal.

STA. CRUZ..	..Cocoa, coffee and ground provisions.
ST. JOSEPH'S	..Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and coffee.
TURURE ...	...Cocoa, coffee, rice, corn and other ground provisions.
TOCO ...	...Cocoa, coffee, coconut oil, casava, starch and cedar boards.
TACARIGUA	...Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and ground provisions.

The correct name of the cocoa is "cacao." The cultivation of cocoa, with the exception of a small quantity grown in the island of Grenada, is peculiar as an article of British production to Trinidad. With the exception just mentioned, Trinidad is the only colony throughout the wide extent of the British Colonial Empire producing the materials for this wholesome and palatable beverage. In 1827 the number of cocoa trees amounted to 3,091,945, and the quantity exported that year was 3,696,144, valued according to official returns at £57,851. The value of each tree being then taken at two dollars, or eight shillings and four-pence. After 1827, a sudden depression in the price of the article reduced the cocoa proprietors at once and without warning, from a state of affluence to one of comparative—nay, in many cases *real*—destitution. For the last ten years, however, the article has maintained a fair and remunerative price. The culture of cocoa is the only one of our Tropical productions at all adapted to the constitution of Europeans. The cocoa tree itself of some 20 feet in height, and affording a grateful shade from the blaze of the sun, is again shaded in its turn by the *bois immortel*, whose protecting services have justly obtained for it among the South Americans the appellation of *La Madre del Cacao.* The weeding of the soil, picking of the pods, husking them, and carrying the produce to the drying house; in short, the whole of the agricultural operations and all but the last stage of the manufacturing process, is carried on under this impervious and ever verdant canopy; the air gently agitated and refreshed by the river or mountain stream, upon whose *vegas* or banks these plantations are invariably established. Here, and here only, the European may measure his strength with the descendants of the Africans, and derive direct from the soil without the intervention of the latter, the subsistence which in every other kind of agricultural pursuits seems denied him by his own physical exertions. Under the double shade of the cocoa tree and the *Madre del Cacao,* the European feels himself as in his native climate. By official returns made in 1842, there were 182 small plantations having from 100 to 500 trees; 147 having from 500 to 1000 trees, and 268 having from 1000 to 5000 trees; 55 having from 5000 to 10,000 trees; 29 having from 10,000 to 20,000 trees; 28 having from 20,000 to 50,000 trees, and 1 above 50,000: making a total of 710. Upon a general average, each cocoa tree ought to yield annually two and a half pounds nett of cocoa. The distance at which cocoa is planted in this island differs from four to five *varas.* I have taken the latter as the basis of my calculations. At that distance there are about 800 trees in a *quarree,* which is the old Spanish measurement of 3.1-5 English acres. Consequently, 40,000 trees occupy fifty quarrees, and the average yield bring something near $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per tree, 22 fanegas per 1000 trees,

and $12 (with few exceptions) to be the highest price obtained in the market in 1865. Pruning is an essential operation. Five years would be sufficient to intervene between the pruning; and on an Estate of 40,000 trees, I would do it by using the knife to 8000 trees only in one year, and continue at such rate until the whole shall have been pruned—to re-commence again by the first 8000 trees. Forty-eight dollars is put down to be expended in that operation, not that the whole of that amount would be expended (for the pruning should be light), but because in that sum is included the cleaning of trees from moss, parasites, ants, and guatepajaro,—a work which, though strongly recommended to both men and women (for on many Estates picking is performed by women) employed in picking pods, it is, nevertheless, very imperfectly done, or not done at all. Hence, at the proper season, which is immediately after the December crop, say, in March and April, a skilful gang should be employed to trim and clean the 8000 trees apportioned for the season. The expenses and net revenue of Cocoa Estates are subject to variation, according to extent and locality: an Estate of 30,000 trees requiring almost the same establishment as one of 40 or 50,000,—hence the increase or decrease of the net revenue and cost per bag of cocoa on different Estates. The amount paid for cutlassing 100 trees varies from 30 to 60 cents. Some Estates in the quarter of Maraccas, not having labourers located on the property, are in the habit of cutlassing their Estates by "gallapa," a system much preferred by small proprietors, though it raises the expense to the ruinous amount of $1 20 per 100 trees. The 2½ lbs. which I have put down as the yield per tree, in the present imperfect state of cultivation can produce; but I am quite certain that with increased care and attention, a cocoa tree at 13 feet a-part can be made to yield double that quantity. As a proof: on the Estate of Mr. Victoriano Gomez, in the Ward of Maraccas, there are 200 trees planted at 22 feet a-part that yielded 6lbs. per tree. A quarree planted at that distance holds 288 trees, giving a total of 2128 lbs. At 13 feet a quarree as already stated contains 800 trees, at 2½ lbs. per tree gives 2000 lbs.—a difference of 128 lbs. in favor of wide planting. But is wide planting more profitable? The following particulars will show. Cocoa planted at 22 feet a-part require 139 quarrees for 40,000 trees, at 6 lbs. per tree would give 240,000 lbs.; 139 quarrees planted at 13 feet a-part would contain 111,400 trees, which, at 2½ lbs. per tree is 278,000 lbs.; planted at 22 feet, in 50 quarrees there are 14,400, at 6 lbs. is 86,400 lbs.; at 13 feet, there are 40,000 trees, which, at 2½ lbs. will give 100,000 lbs. Difference in favor of narrow planting in 50 quarrees, 13,600 lbs. or 123½ fanegas, which, at $12, would give a total profit of $1480. In addition to the foregoing remarks, it is necessary to state, that on every well-regulated Cocoa Estate, there should be a nursery of cocoa trees of the best quality, in order to supply "fallos" or missing trees. The following is a statement of the expenses of a Cocoa Estate of 40,000 trees, and cost per fanega (110 lbs.) or bag:—

EXPENSES OF A COCOA ESTATE OF 40,000 TREES.

Cutlassing 40,000 trees @ $5 ₱ 1000, (3 cleanings)	...	...	$600 00
Picking 587 bags or 880 fanegas @ $1	...	...	880 00
Gathering and breaking do. @ 50c.	...	...	440 00
Carrying to Curing-house @ 10c.	...	...	88 00
Drying @ 25c.	...	...	220 00
Cartage to Port-of-Spain @ 30c.	...	...	264 00
Salaries of Manager and Overlooker @ 62½c. ₱ day	...	...	547 50
Ward-Rate	...	...	220 00
Cutlassing pasture, 5 quarees, and repairing fence	...	...	40 00
Repairing Buildings	...	...	100 00
Pruning 8000 trees	...	...	48 00
Incidental Expenses	...	...	100 00
			$3,547 50
Proceeds of 880 fanegas @ $12	...	..	10,560 00
Nett Revenue	...	...	$7,012 50

COST PER FANEGA OF COCOA.

Picking	per fanega	$1 00
Gathering and breaking	,, ,,	0 50
Carrying to Curing-House	,, ,,	0 10
Drying	,, ,,	0 25
Cartage to Port-of-Spain	,, ,,	0 30
Cutlassing	,, ,,	0 68
Ward-Rate	,, ,,	0 25½
Salaries	,, ,,	0 62½
Incidental expenses—cleaning pasture, repairs of buildings and pruning	,, ,,	0 32½
		$4 03
		2 01½
Per bag... ...		$6 04

It is worthy of remark that a Cocoa Estate by the planting of provisions and the raising of Stock ought to considerably tend to decrease the expenses above given, because the labourers are only required to pick—twice in the year—June and December. Each estate of the size herein given should also be provided with 8 or 10 good Donkeys for crooking, and 25 good steady labourers would be sufficient to carry on the working of an estate of 40,000 trees. It is necessary, however, to state that for the last 3 or 4 years Cocoa has been disposed of in the London Market from 65s., 70s., 80s., 90s., and as

high as 110s. per cwt., nor has it been under nine dollars in the Trinidad Market. Indeed as much as 13 dollars the fanega (110 lbs.) has been paid, hence the nett annual income should be much more than is herein given. There is however, a want of energy on the part of the Cocoa planters in regard to planting provisions and the rear of stock. It is, at the same time, just to remark that *they labour under great difficulties in the way of procuring labourers.* A negroe can live for 24 hours on a sugar cane. Hence, he would rather work on a sugar estate for one shilling a day than for two shillings on a cocoa estate. In former years when the price of cocoa was low, little or no attention was paid to the cultivation; the increase of price has, however, acted as a real stimulus to the planters of the article, and greater attention is now paid both to the cultivation and to the curing and preparing of the article. The largest cocoa estate in the island is the "La Pastora," situate in the Ward of Santa Cruz, and belonging to Mr. H. Borde. On this estate there are 50,000 trees, but this estate, like others, in 1837 (a year also that the cocoa planter laboured under very great disadvantages for the want of labor) only yielded a crop of 70,200 lbs. In the year 1727 the cocoa trees were greatly injured by the severity of the North Wind—a disaster which the Priests represented as a judgement upon the inhabitants for their enormity in refusing the payment of tithes. Alcedo relates this ridiculous story—"The production of the greatest value in this island," says he "is the cocoa which from its fine quality, is everywhere in request, in preference to that of Caracas; and the crops were even bought up before they were gathered, so that the person to whom they belonged refused to pay their tenths to the clergy, and strange to say, that, as it should seem, Heaven in chastisement of their covetousness had entirely deprived them of this means of emolument inasmuch as, since the year 1727, the whole of their crop have turned out fruitless and *barren*, with the exception of one that belonged to a certain man named Robles, who had continued to pay his tithes, and whose estate is the only one in which that production is now furnished." Unfortunately for the theory of the Monks, and the faith of Alcedo, the crops of cocoa have been, and I hope they ever will be, exuberant since Trinidad has been cultivated, as the Tables of Exports herein given fully proves. It is worthy of remark that the "Robles" mentioned by Alcedo was the father of Christoval de Robles, who inherited from his father the San Antonio and Santa Catalina Estates in the Ward of Santa Cruz.

The principal quantities of sugar, molasses and rum, exported from the island are made in the Wards of North and South Naparima and Savanna Grande and shipped from the Cipero Creek and San Fernando Wharf. The carriage to the former (and soon also to the latter) by a tramway, the originator of which was the late Mr. William Eccles, a native of Scotland, and whose father, in early years, was extensively connected with Trinidad. He was a man of great powers of mind and vast energies, and who did a great deal of good to the island, and more especially to the Naparimas. It was solely owing to *his* enterprise that the San Fernando Jetty was built. The introduction of large

and powerful cranes, which he had erected at the Cipero Creek, for the greater facility of the loading and unloading of flats and carts: the erection of a large building, crescent form, for the storeage of sugar carted from the estates; the opening of a canal to facilitate the loading of flats; the erection of a building in which was established a saw mill and with works for carrying out repairs of steam engines; a slip for repairing and cleaning of the local steamers, are all owing to his exertions—the latter, after his death, became a failure. All these undertakings or improvements were consentrated to facilitate dispatch and to lessen expense, and to prove to the people what could be done with energy and perseverance. He further extended his attention to Point-à-Pierre and Savonetta by establishing a station at Sandy Bay; he relieved the people of Carapachaima from their tiresome trips to Couva to meet the boat of the steamer, by establishing a station at Felicity Hall. Such were the various improvements he devised for the good of the Colony and its inhabitants. Of course, there are not a few who say, that "he did it with selfish motives, and that he could not have made his undertakings pay," but this can be denied in respect to the shipping place at Cipero and the San Fernando Jetty. Mr. Eccles was himself the proprietor of several sugar estates to which his personal attention was incessant. He was a gentleman, in the strictest sense of the word, entirely devoid of ostentation, kind-hearted, easy in his intercourse with all persons, yet maintaining that respect which was due to himself, he was always ready to gather information from any one, and, at the same time, to impart what he knew to others, and to render his advice, when sought for, with every kindness. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and his loss was a misfortune to Trinidad. Immediately after his death his friends, and even those who were not intimately acquainted with him, resolved to have a memorial to his memory. A subscription list was at once opened and upwards of sixteen hundred dollars of the amount subscribed has been collected and remitted to England. The memorial, which is soon looked for, is to consist of a Bust and a Fountain which are to be erected at the Coolie Orphan Home—an institution in the interest of which Mr. Eccles took much trouble.*

There is no particular Ward in which coffee is either exclusively grown or extensively cultivated—the total quantity exported is gathered from different parts of the island, and is now much less in quantity than in former years. The largest quantity exported was in 1838, 451,437 lbs.

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* The "Trinidad Press and Advocate of the People" of the 24th August, 1859, in recording the death of Mr. Eccles, remarks, "the death of Mr. Eccles may be "regarded as a public calamity, and the country has suffered a loss, the extent of "which it is at this moment difficult to estimate."

THE FOLLOWING SCALES OF TASK-WORK FOR EFFECTIVE PRÆDIAL APPRENTICED LABOURERS IN THE COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA,

Framed by a Committee of Planters, &c., and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor,

Are published for the information of this Community.

1836.

CANE CULTIVATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	*Work now performed in 9 hours.*	*Work to be performed in 7½ hours.*
Digging new navigable canals, 12 feet wide and 5 feet deep, and throwing the ground on both sides	600 cubic feet	500 cubic feet
Throwing back a 6 foot parapet from the above, and levelling the ground ..	72 feet in length	60 feet in length
Digging new punt trenches as above, when the ground is all thrown on one side ...	480 cubic feet	400 cubic feet
Throwing back 6 feet parapets from above...	48 feet in length	40 feet in length
Digging new small drains 2 x 2, land cleared	18 roeds	15 roeds
Throwing out small drains one shovel deep...	50 roeds	42 roeds
Holing or banking land 2½ x 2½	36 roeds	30 roeds
Shovel ploughing new holed land a shovel deep, and rounding beds	72 roeds	60 roeds
Hoe ploughing and planting one row of the above with two rows of plants, the plants being on the parapets...	60 roeds	50 roeds
Weeding, moulding, and supplying plant canes first time in holed land	90 roeds of 1 row	75 roeds
Weeding and moulding plant canes second time	100 roeds	86 roeds
Weeding and moulding ratoons	120 roeds	100 roeds
Weeding and trashing canes	120 roeds	100 roeds
Cutting and carrying canes, where the carriage does not exceed 18 roeds ...	2 labourers to load a Punt 28 x 7½, and 3 ft. deep, 660 cubic ft.	500 cubic feet
Ditto do., for one hogshead of sugar ℔ diem	11 labourers	13 labourers
Relieving and tying trash ... ... Ratoons...	120 roeds	100 roeds
Supplying only first time	120 roeds	100 roeds
Relieving and supplying at same time ...	60 roeds	50 roeds
Shovel ploughing a space between (2 feet wide) cane rows	60 roeds	50 roeds
Drilling 2 feet wide, one shovel deep ...	36 roeds	30 roeds

PLANTAIN CULTIVATION.

Weeding and trimming plantain walks ...	5 labourers to 1 acre	6 labourers to 1 acre
Digging plantain suckers	200 each labourer	160 each labourer
Ditto holes for ditto, 15 inches square ...	120 ditto	100 ditto
Planting ditto, suckers at hand	150 ditto	125 ditto
CUTTING FIREWOOD and cording ditto. carriage not over 20 roeds	128 cubic feet, or 3 feet by 4	107 cubic feet, or 6 feet 8 inches x 4

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	*Work now performed in 9 hours.*	*Work to be performed in 7½ hours.*
Digging holes 18 inches square for coffee plants	120 each labourer	100 each labourer
Planting coffee in the above, the plants being on the spot	100 ditto	85 ditto
Weeding coffee, and pulling off water sproats and vines from the trees	5 labourers to 1 acre	6 labourers to 1acre
It is impossible to fix any scale of task work for picking coffee, as the quantity to be picked by each individual must entirely depend upon the quantity of ripe fruit upon the trees		
Trimming coffee trees after crop, and cutlassing vines on the trees	4 labourers to 1 acre	5 labourers to 1acre
Assorting first quality coffee, after being stamped, winnowed, and sifted... ...	150 lbs.	120 lbs.
Inferior and drift coffee...	75 lbs.	60 lbs.
Cutting bunches of plantains and carrying them in punts to the buildings, provided the head carriage does not exceed 100 roeds	80 bunches to each labourer	65 bunches to each labourer
Trenching (the same as in sugar cultivation)		

COTTON CULTIVATION.

Planting cotton, supposing the land to be prepared	6 labourers, 3 acres	7 labourers, 3 acres
Pruning cotton	6 ditto 3 ditto	7 ditto 3 ditto
Weeding, after pruning...	6 ditto to 1 acre	7 ditto 1 acre
Ditto after crop, or other weeding ...	5 ditto to 1 acre	6 ditto ditto
No general system of task work can be applied to picking cotton, as it must depend on the character of the crop		
Ginning by manual labour	50 lbs.each labourer	40 lbs.each labour'r
Cleaning cotton after ginning	60 lbs. ditto	50 lbs. ditto
Baling with machine	7 bales to 4 labour's	6 bales to 4 labour'r
Trenching (same as on sugar estates)		

WOOD CUTTING,—SQUARING TIMBER.

Felling trees and squaring them for saw logs	25 cubic feet	21 cubic feet
Ditto ditto for framing timber...	18 ditto	15 ditto
Making wallaba shingles, and carrying them to a water carriage	200 each labourer	175 to each labour'r
Making staves and heading, and carrying them as above	100 ditto	87 ditto
Cutting and cording hardwood for fuel ...	6 labour's to 4 cords	6 labur's to 3 cords

N. B.—The Roed mentioned in the foregoing Tariff, and made use of in British Guiana, is the Rhynland Roed- equal to 12 feet and 4 inches, nearly.

LABOUR AND FOOD.

The preparation for coming events and the necessity of self-reliance are matters of importance. The advantages to be derived from an extended culti-

vation of the minor products of the island would be of great benefit. The exorbitant rates of the common necessaries of life are such as to require attention to the planting of ground provisions—Corn, Plantains, Yams, Peas, Tanias, &c.—At present few, if any, of the Planters raise even Corn sufficient for their own immediate use. Machinery could be imported at a trifling cost for the preparation of meal: and if on each Estate ten or twelve acres were appropriated to the growth of the above products, sales would readily be effected to merchants and other persons in trade, who, encouraging a developement of resources, and encouraging too the keeping in the island of immense sums of money that are now annually sent out of it, would ensure to themselves a reasonable percentage on the capital which they have at stake. The cultivation on Estates of articles for food after the manner pursued in Barbados and some other of the West India Islands, is a subject that invites public attention with regard to its prospective benefit, and the effect it will have in insuring labour at reasonable rates, or in rendering us less dependent than we have hitherto been on strangers for the greater part of food which we consume. That the object is important, no one will deny: and there are many things connected with it which deserve immediate and serious consideration. There are in this island Estates on which Corn, Yams, Plantains, Casava, &c. could be raised with very great advantage and profit. Cheapness of food will cause cheapness of labour. In England the peasant depends upon the farmer for employment, and it is the latter by whom the markets are supplied. Situated as we are in Trinidad, there are many advantages to be derived from growing all kinds of edibles on Estates. The large cultivation of breadstuffs would considerably lessen our foreign importations, and the money which we pay at present for American cargoes would remain in the country, to be devoted to other purposes. The growth of ground provisions by persons in charge of Sugar and Cocoa Estates would tend to reduce the rate of wages; it would have the further salutary effect of insuring continuous labour and of enabling the mass of the population to live comfortably and decently with the means they would obtain by honest industry. Indeed, the time has arrived when the middle as well as the labouring classes should, by their united efforts, endeavour to increase the cultivation of minor products which has hitherto, to a very great extent, been culpably neglected. What a monstrous absurdity it is to depend on foreign lands for the common necessaries of life, when those necessaries can be so easily obtained by turning to account the grateful soil which Almighty God has blessed us with! It is disgraceful in us to persist in sending our money to strangers for the purchase of articles which can be so plentifully produced on our own land, if proper attention were directed to their cultivation. In 1863 there were no less than 17,650 bushels of Corn, 7,052 lbs. Corn Meal, Cassava to the value of £35 stg., 480 lbs. Indigo, 2,734,485 feet Lumber, 4,509 bushels and 1,281 lbs. Peas and Beans, 1,451 hampers and 3,770 brls. Potatoes, 8,586,146 lbs. Rice, Starch to the value of £1,498 stg., 366,790 Staves, 1,503,300 Shingles, 300,320 lbs. unmanufactured

Tobacco, and Yams to the value of £896 stg., imported—even the simple article of Ginger has to be imported. Every article here enumerated, and many others, could be produced in the island. The forests abound with the best timber—Staves and Shingles can also be made to any extent. There is no necessity, therefore, for us to be always at the mercy of foreigners? What would be said of a man who, seeing his house tumbling to pieces, made no effort to prop it up? And what in like manner should be said of a people, who, with the means of maintaining themselves, neglect and despise those means, and continue in a sort of vassalage instead of being thoroughly independent? Under such circumstances Trinidad cannot be so thriving a Colony as she might be.—The British Government may enforce the carrying out of Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade: Slavery itself may be abolished in the Spanish Colonies: but Trinidad cannot expect to reach even a moderate degree of prosperity until the majority of her people get rid of their idle, slothful habits, shake off their stupid pride, and resolve to earn their living by the pursuit of industrious occupations. Of this class there are many who, instead of working for their own living, live on the work of their neighbours. Many may sneer at these remarks, but the time will and must come when they will regret their indolence, and perhaps, sorely; and whatever be the arguments advanced against what I have stated, and however disparagingly men may speak and write about my assertions, I contend that it is to the minor products we must look for the chief maintenance of three-fourths of the population. It is therefore absolutely necessary that attention should be given to self-reliance.

The following table will give a proper idea of the cost of labor, &c., for various works performed on the Sugar Estates of this island:—

Plant canes—Cost per acre to cut $3 00
Ratoon do. good .....$1 80 to $2 40

WEEDING:

1st Weeding of plants—Ratoons $3. $1 30 to $1 80 per acre.
2nd ,, ,, $2 25. $2 to $2 50 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, $2 25. $1 75.

Plant canes are now frequently weeded five and six times and those last weedings cost from $1 25 to $1 80 per acre.

PLANTING:

Felling high woods, burning, cleaning up and planting $18 to $25 per acre.
Preparing brush land for planting (ready to line) $6. Holing and planting according to distance and size of holes, from $3 to $6 per acre.

RATE OF WAGES PAID TO LABOURERS:

Boilermen, (head)	from 60 cents	to $1	per day.
Do. others	,, 30 ,,	to 50 cents	do.
Firemen	50 ,,	to 60 cents	do.
Crook boys	25 ,,	to 30 cents	do.
Carters	40 ,,	to 50 cents	do.
Mill gang	30 cents	per day.	

Trenching 18 x 18 by 12 inches deep, new, 30 cents to 40 cents per 100 feet.
Old drains 15 cents to 20 cents do.
Drivers 50 cents to $1 per day.
Removing or hauling trash immediately after crop, from $5 to $6 50 per quarrée.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DIFFERENT WARDS.

SANTA CRUZ WARD.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance credit Sept. 30, 1864	$ 494 76	Warden's Salary ...	$ 487 68
Arrears Ward Rate, 1864 ...	317 22	Do. Commission ...	278 12
Spirit Licenses	630 00	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	199 52
Ward&Additional Rates, 1865	5878 44	Contribution to General Police	471 00
Arrears do. do. do. ...	30 76	Allowance to Receiver General for Clerk and Stationery ...	63 72
		Ward Constable	240 00
		Education	506 00
		Hospitals	95 96
		Registration Births & Deaths	32 56
		Inquests	56 20
		Vaccination	420 64
		Administration of Justice ...	2 80
		Printing and advertising ...	65 30
		Miscellaneous	4 00
		Roads	3478 78
		Balance credit Sept. 30, 1865	948 90
	$7351 18		$7351 18

No Auditor present, although duly notified. J. LEOTAUD, Warden.

JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

SAINT ANN'S WARD.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance credit Sept. 30, 1864	$ 297 59	Warden's Salary ...	$ 177 12
Arrears Ward Rate, 1864 ..	219 33	Warden's Commission ...	76 09
Spirit Licenses	225 00	Purchase money returned ...	0 96
Ward&Additional Rates, 1865	1819 68	Contribution to General Police	144 00
Arrears do. do. do. ...	5 03	Allowance to Receiver General for Clerk and Stationery ...	15 96
		Ward Constable	202 50
		Assistant Constable ...	7 50
		Education	242 50
		Hospitals	41 26
		Relief to Paupers	8 00
		Registration Births & Deaths	23 24
		Inquests	28 60
		Vaccination	100 68
		Medical Attendance on poor persons	32 00
		Printing and advertising ...	33 10
		Miscellaneous	3 00
		Roads	871 88
		Balance credit Sept. 30, 1865	558 24
	$2566 63		$2566 63

No Auditor present, although duly notified. J. LEOTAUD, Warden.

JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

Laventille Ward.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance credit Sept. 30, 1864	$ 417 53	Warden's Salary ...	$ 358 44
Arrears Ward Rate, 1864 ...	429 50	Do. Commission ...	138 11
Spirit Licenses	210 00	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	145 42
Wood do.	6 00	Contribution to General Police	206 00
Ward & Additional Rates, 1865	2570 45	Allowance to Receiver General	
Arrears do. do. ...	21 26	for Clerk and Stationery ...	22 20
		Ward Constable	67 50
		Education	316 00
		Hospitals	183 99
		Relief to Paupers	26 00
		Registration Births & Deaths	25 40
		Vaccination	105 96
		Printing and advertising ...	42 72
		Miscellaneous	3 00
		Assistant Constable ...	8 00
		Roads	1082 95
		Balance credit Sept. 30, 1865	923 05
	$3654 74		$3654 74

No Auditor present, although duly notified. J. LEOTAUD, Warden.

JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

Aricagua Ward.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance to credit Sep. 30, 1864	$ 353 19	Warden's Salary ...	$ 297 96
Arrears of Ward Rate, 1864	24 56	Warden's Commission ...	159 59
Spirit Licenses	665 50	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	120 90
Ward & Additional Rates, 1865	2704 71	Contribution to General Police	214 00
Arrears Ward and Additional		Allowance to Receiver General	
Rates, 1865	1 82	for Clerk & Stationery ...	36 96
		Ward Constable	240 00
		Education	508 50
		Hospitals	334 00
		Relief to Paupers	84 00
		Registration Births & Deaths	40 44
		Inquests	86 60
		Vaccination	357 36
		Burial of Paupers	10 00
		Administration of Justice ...	133 62
		Printing & Advertising ...	50 10
		Miscellaneous	3 00
		Roads	732 61
		Balance credit 30th Sept., 1865	339 64
	$3749 28		$3749 28

No Auditor present, although duly notified. JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

CIMARONERO WARD.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit Sep. 30, 1865	$ 292 96	Warden's Salary ...	$ 118 80
Arrears Ward Rates, 1864 ...	81 51	Warden's Commission ...	58 09
Spirit Licenses	140 00	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	48 10
Ward & Additional Rates, 1865	2123 82	Contribution to General Police	176 00
Arrears do. do. ...	6 61	Allowance to Receiver General for Clerk & Stationery ...	16 20
		Ward Constable	270 00
		Education	102 00
		Hospitals	68 14
		Registration of Births & Deaths	14 56
		Vaccination	138 08
		Burial of Paupers	10 00
		Administration of Justice ...	4 50
		Printing & Advertising ...	37 30
		Miscellaneous	3 00
		Roads	1003 40
		Balance credit 30th Sept., 1865	566 83
	$2644 90		$2644 90

No Auditor present, although duly notified. JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

JULES LEOTAUD, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of MARAVAL, from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$ 539 53	General Police	$ 199 55
Ward Rates and Additional Rates of 1865	2100 68	Warden's Salary	370 92
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	155 76	Warden's Commissions ...	185 46
Spirit Licenses	210 00	Education	438 00
		Ward & Assistant Constables	78 00
		Relief to Paupers	12 00
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	32 62
		Maintenance of Paupers in Leper Asylum	87 60
		Inquests	39 40
		Registry of Births & Deaths	24 32
		Printing, Books & Advertising	46 88
		Incidental Expenses, Office Furniture & Stationery ...	3 10
		Allowance to Receiver General	29 16
		Administration of Justice ...	69 06
		Vaccination	210 20
		Transfers to Road Funds ...	885 32
			$2711 59
		Balance credit to Sept. 30, 1865	294 38
	$3005 97		$3005 97

21st October, 1865.

GEO. FRED. BOWEN, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of DIEGO MARTIN from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$1057 24	General Police ...	$ 295 69
Ward Rates and Additional Rates of 1865 ...	3322 04	Warden's Salary ...	549 60
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	123 42	Warden's Commission	274 80
Spirit Licenses ...	875 00	Education ...	556 00
Timber Licenses ...	2 00	Ward & Assistant Constables	123 20
Land Sales under Ordinance No. 20 of 1853 ...	38 00	Relief to Paupers ...	72 00
Fines ...	2 80	Burial of Paupers ...	10 85
		Conveyance of Paupers to Hospital ...	8 45
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital ...	286 52
		Inquests ...	20 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths	39 36
		Printing, Books & Advertising	64 21
		Incidental Expenses, Office Furniture & Stationery ...	4 40
		Allowance to Receiver General	45 96
		Administration of Justice ...	19 00
		Vaccination ...	303 64
		Transfers to Road Fund ...	1777 72
			$1539 00
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	881 50
	$5420 50		$5420 50

21st October, 1865. GEO. FRED. BOWEN, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CHAGUARAMAS from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$ 32 42	General Police ...	$ 72 56
Ward Rates and Additional Rates of 1865 ...	580 65	Warden's Salary ...	135 24
Arrears of Rates of former years ...	195 56	Warden's Commissions	67 62
Lands Sales under Ordinance No. 20 of 1853 ...	8 00	Education ...	103 40
School Books sold ...	0 45	Ward & Assistant Constables	67 80
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital ...	35 76
		Registry of Births & Deaths	14 40
		Printing, Books & Advertising	41 43
		Incidental Expenses, Office Furniture & Stationery ...	3 10
		Allowance to Receiver General	7 56
	$817 08	Administration of Justice ...	0 90
		Vaccination ...	274 04
Balance to Debit Sept. 30, 1865	134 68	Transfers to Road Funds ...	127 95
	$951 76		$951 76

21st October, 1865. GEO. FRED. BOWEN, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of MUCURAPO from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$ 299 68	General Police	$112 63
Ward Rates and Additional Rates of 1865	1275 17	Warden's Salary	209 16
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	99 57	Warden's Commissions ...	104 58
Spirit Licenses	455 00	Ward & Assistant Constables	48 00
Timber Licenses	4 00	Relief to Paupers	84 00
Fines	8 40	Burial of Paupers	15 40
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	261 24
		Inquests	49 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths	29 56
		Printing, Books & Advertising	30 58
		Incidental Expenses, Office Furniture & Stationery ...	3 10
		Allowance to Receiver General	15 36
		Administration of Justice ...	3 60
		Vaccination	66 64
		Transfers to Road Funds ...	764 61
		Cocorite Water Works ...	10 00
			$1807 46
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	334 36
	$2141 82		$2141 82

21st October, 1865. G. F. BOWEN, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CARENAGE from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$370 61	General Police	$ 93 74
Ward Rates and Additional Rates of 1865	907 61	Warden's Salary	175 08
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	63 66	Warden's Commissions ...	87 54
Spirit Licenses	385 00	Education	414 80
Timber Licenses	4 80	Ward & Assistant Constables	192 48
School Books Sold ...	5 15	Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	36 46
		Inquests	55 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths ...	26 68
		Printing, Books & Advertising	46 13
		Incidental Expenses, Office Furniture & Stationery ...	3 10
		Allowance to Receiver General	18 84
		Vaccination	197 00
		Transfers to Road Funds ...	291 67
		Refund of Ward Rate ...	10 92
			$1650 04
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	86 79
	$1736 83		$1736 83

21st October, 1865. G. F. BOWEN, Warden.

Couva Ward Union.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CHAGUANAS from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 152 84	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 79 70
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	3030 00	General Police	290 00
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	26 10	Warden's Salary	172 56
Spirit Licenses	1190 00	Warden's Commissions ...	86 25
Balance Dr. 30th Sept., 1865	124 35	Education	660 00
		Ward Constables	150 00
		Burial of Paupers	17 20
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	292 02
		Inquests	235 50
		Registry of Births & Deaths	34 52
		Printing, Books & Advertising	20 00
		Incidental Expenses ...	4 90
		Medical Attendance — Vaccination	547 04
		Allowance to Receiver General	33 60
		Administration of Justice ...	20 00
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	1880 00
	$4523 29		$4523 29

The Auditors did not attend.
17th October, 1865.

LEONARD ROSTANT, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CARAPICHIMA from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 202 10	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 60 40
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	1054 38	General Police	120 00
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	78 72	Warden's Salary	130 92
Spirit Licenses	385 00	Warden's Commissions ...	65 46
Wood-cutting Licenses ...	2 00	Ward Constables	122 50
Balance Dr. 30th Sept., 1865 ...	134 95	Relief to Paupers	4 75
		Burial of Paupers	1 50
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	130 56
		Inquests	9 60
		Registry of Births & Deaths	17 60
		Printing, Books & Advertising	25 00
		Incidental Expenses ...	68 80
		Allowance to Receiver General	17 88
		Administration of Justice ...	9 80
		Vaccination	142 32
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	930 06
	$1857 15		$1857 15

Audited,
JOHN HY. JENVEY, } Auditors.
JOHN TORRIE, }
17th October, 1865.

LEONARD ROSTANT, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of COUVA from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 150	38	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 188	82
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	4074	37	General Police	420	00
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	180	55	Warden's Salary	408	12
Spirit Licenses	1120	00	Warden's Commissions ...	204	06
Wood-cutting Licenses ...	9	33	Education	569	95
			Ward Constables	162	00
			Relief to Paupers	146	55
			Burial of Paupers	14	50
			Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	333	43
			Inquests...	19	20
			Registry of Births & Deaths	55	44
			Printing, Books & Advertising	53	90
			Incidental Expenses ...	69	00
			Medical Attendance ...	246	00
			Allowance to Receiver General	54	60
			Administration of Justice ...	41	04
			Vaccination	600	44
			Transfer to Road Funds ...	1760	00
			Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	193	58
Audited.					
LOUIS PREAU, Auditor.	$5534	63		$5534	63
17th October, 1865.			L. ROSTANT, Warden.		

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of SAVONETTA from the 1st October, 1864, to the 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 769	26	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 200	48
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	6050	50	General Police	600	00
Arrears of Ward Rates of 1864	96	00	Warden's Salary	413	16
Spirit Licenses	1610	00	Warden's Commissions ...	215	60
Wood-cutting Licenses ...	21	66	Education	614	00
Balance Dr. 30th Sept., 1865	324	04	Ward Constables	218	50
			Relief to Paupers	35	75
			Burial of Paupers	8	55
			Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	432	60
			Inquests	57	60
			Registry of Births & Deaths	48	92
			Printing, Books & Advertising	49	50
			Incidental Expenses ...	1	20
			Medical Attendance ...	240	00
			Allowance to Receiver General	69	00
			Administration of Justice ...	18	50
			Vaccination	1153	64
			Transfer to Road Funds ...	4476	46
Audited.	$8871	46		$8871	46
M. LENNON, Auditor.					
17th October, 1865.			LEONARD ROSTANT, Warden.		

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of POINT-A-PIERRE from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 729 73	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 137 46
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	3655 36	General Police	350 00
Arrears of Ward Rates, 1864	190 74	Warden's Salary	297 24
Spirit Licenses	1470 00	Warden's Commissions ...	148 62
Wood-cutting Licenses ...	6 85	Education	435 40
		Ward Constables	219 00
		Burial of Paupers... ...	50 00
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	209 40
		Inquests...	144 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths	70 52
		Printing, Books & Advertising	52 40
		Incidental Expenses ...	1 00
		Allowance to Receiver General	36 12
		Administration of Justice ...	171 40
		Vaccination	311 60
		Transfers to Road Fund ...	2986 21
		Balance Cr. 30th Sept., 1865	432 91
	$6052 68		$6052 68

The Auditors did not attend.
17th October, 1865.

LEONARD ROSTANT, Warden.

MORUGA WARD.

ABSTRACTS of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MORUGA Ward, from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance 1st Oct., 1864 ...	$ 721 19	General Police	$ 105 00
Ward Rates 1865	837 59	Warden's Salary	480 00
Arrears of do. for 1864 ...	279 08	Ward Constables	156 00
Spirit Licenses	280 00	Postman...	48 00
Timber Licenses	127 50	Medicines, &c.	25 00
Sale of Cocoa grown on Crown Lands...	21 35	Vaccination	37 80
		Miscellaneous	98 75
		Printing & Advertising ...	39 40
		Registering Births & Deaths	6 48
		Amount expended in Establishing the "Right of Way" through the Henry Estate...	913 91
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	306 96
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	49 41
	$2266 71		$2266 71

Audited.
ST. PAUL LAFOUCADE,

JAMES ATHERLEY,
Warden.

North Naparima Ward Union.

Abstract of Accounts of the North Naparima Ward from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance 30th Sept., 1864	$1217 52	Road Debt	$ 709 28
Ward Rates of Year 1865	6737 84	Roads	2916 68
Arrears of Rates	24 57	Education	1077 46
Spirit Licenses	2065 00	Maintenance of Orphans	36 50
		Casual Relief	67 80
		Burial of Paupers	32 00
		Inquests	239 20
		Printing and Advertising	48 95
		General Police	686 00
		Ward Constable	300 00
		Assistant Constables	14 80
		Vaccination	617 56
		Registry of Births & Deaths	71 76
		Patients in Hospitals	683 84
		Administration of Justice	42 80
		Warden's Salary & Warden's Commissions	1046 52
		Allowance to Receiver-General for Clerk & Stationery	79 44
		Incidental Expenses	2 40
		Balance	1423 64
	$10,097 33		$10,097 33

Audited by us,
J. DEVENISH,
P. ROSS, } Auditors.

Correct.
F.A.GANTEAUME, Warden.

Abstract of Accounts of the Savana Grande Northern Ward from 1st October, 1864, to the 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance 30th Sept., 1864	$1573 15	Road Debt	$ 327 08
Ward Rates of Year 1865	4589 52	Roads	3109 90
Arrears of Rates	40 92	Education	690 71
Spirit Licenses	805 00	Burial of Paupers	5 00
Licenses to cut Timber	49 50	Inquests	172 20
Sundries	41 04	Printing and Advertising	33 30
		General Police	471 73
		Ward Constable	168 00
		Assistant Constables	6 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths	17 76
		Patients in Hospitals	187 66
		Administration of Justice	75 00
		Warden's Salary & Warden's Commissions	482 40
		Vaccination	547 84
		Allowance to Receiver-General for Clerk & Stationery	50 76
		Balance	753 79
	$7099 13		$7099 13

The Auditors did not attend.

Correct,
F.A.GANTEAUME, Warden.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of the SAVANA GRANDE SOUTHERN WARD from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance 30th Sept., 1864	$1850 33	Road Debt	$ 427 54
Ward Rates of Year 1865	3957 40	Roads	2841 62
Arrears of Rates	147 14	Education	1018 37
Spirit Licenses	1330 00	Casual Relief	4 45
Licenses to cut Timber	16 44	Burial of Paupers	10 00
		Inquests	147 80
		Printing and Advertising	49 57
		General Police	457 47
		Ward Constable	192 00
		Assistant Constables	15 00
		Registry of Births & Deaths	70 72
		Patients in Hospitals	552 76
		Administration of Justice	134 72
		Warden's Salary ... Warden's Commissions	631 08
		Vaccination	621 12
		Allowance to Receiver-General for Clerk & Stationery	45 12
		Incidental Expenses	0 30
		Balance	81 49
	$7301 31		$7301 31

Audited by me.
J. B. FRANKLIN, Auditor.

Correct,
F. A. GANTEAUME, Warden.

ARIMA ROAD UNION.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT for the Year 1864.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Total Amount Received	$10,272 15	Total Amount Expended	$10,010 57
		Balance 30th Sept., 1864	261 58
	$10,272 15		$10,272 15

CEDROS WARD.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CEDROS, from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		
Balance to credit 1st Oct., 1864	$ 868 64	Transfer to Road Funds		$1064 47
Ward Rates for 1865	5428 35	Police, General	$551 36	
Arrears of Ward Rates	91 17	Local	702 50	= 1253 86
Spirit Licenses	1610 00	Education		517 56
Timber Licenses	21 24	Registration		69 80
Sale of School Books	5 22	Warden's Salary	770 88	
Seizures under Ordinance No. 13, 1852, clause 17th	90 00	Commission	578 17	
		Travelling Expenses	36 00	= 1385 05
Carried forward	$8114 62	Carried forward		$4290 74

CEDROS WARD.—Continued.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		
Brought forward ...	...$8114 62	Brought forward ...		...$4290 74
		Receiver General Allowances ...	...	72 00
		Commissioners of Assessment (2)	...	250 00
		MedicalPractitioner	...	720 00
		Paupers, Maintenance of in Colonial Hospital ... 234 40		
		Leper Asylum... 200 64		
		Burial of ... 11 98=		447 02
		Medicines ...	...	50 00
		Criminal Justice ...	...	379 70
		Printing ...	...	48 15
		Repairs to Ward Buildings...		48 00
		Vaccination ...	...	978 64
		Insurance on Ward Buildings		48 00
				$7332 55
		Balance to credit Sept. 30,1865		782 07
	$8114 62			$8114 62

Audited and found correct,
ISAMBERT ROUSSEAU,
R. C. BENNETT, } Auditors.
10th November, 1865.

HENRY HUGHES,
Warden.

LA BREA & GUAPO WARD.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of LA BREA and GUAPO from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		
Ward Rates ...	...$1381 38	Debit balance on Sept. 30 1864		$157 74
Arrears of Ward Rates ...	90 36	Transfer to Road Funds ...		171 88
Ward Rates not Assessed by the Commissioners ...	21 60	Police, General... $168 81		
		Local ... 336 00—		504 81
Spirit Licenses	330 00	Education, Salaries 690 00		
Timber do.	6 25	Books 8 69=		698 69
Ward Properties sold ...	30 68	Registration. ...	...	17 56
School Books Sold... ...	2 15	Warden's Salary 189 09		
		Commission 141 83		
		TravellingExpenses 36 00—		366 92
		Receiver General Allowances ...	...	22 50
		Commissioners of Assessment (2)	...	150 00
Carried forward ...	...$1862 42	Carried forward ...		...$2390 10

La Brea & Guapo Ward.—Continued.

Revenue.		Expenditure.		
Brought forward ...	...$1862 42	Brought forward ...		...$2390 10
		Paupers, Maintenance of in Colonial Hospital ...	13 92	
		Relief	38 90	
		Burial	6 60=	58 82
		Inquest . ..	..	43 83
		Medicines ..	...	20 00
	$1862 42	Printing ..	...	40 00
Balance to debit on Sep. 30, 1865	918 30	Vaccination ...	...	228 00
	$2780 72			$2780 72

Audited and found correct,
D. GOUJON, Auditor.
17th Nov., 1865.

HENRY HUGHES,
Warden.

Tacarigua Ward Union.

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Ward of St. Joseph, from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 676 25	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 131 90
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	2547 76	General Police	258 21
Arrears Ward Rates, 1864 ...	46 62	Warden's Salary	223 80
Spirit Licenses	1080 00	Warden's Commissions ...	111 90
		Education	483 85
		Ward Constables & Assistant Police Constables ...	288 50
		Relief to Paupers	194 25
		Burial of Paupers	34 70
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	192 28
		Inquests	110 80
		Registry of Births and Deaths	48 48
		Printing, Books & Advertising	32 28
		Miscellaneous Expenses ...	14 00
		Dispensaries	13 10
		Allowance to Receiver General	27 60
		Administration of Justice ...	11 70
		Vaccination	311 32
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	1547 70
		Balance credit 30th Sept., 1865	314 36
	$4,350 73		$4,350 73

Audited.

J. T. BOWEN, Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of MARACAS from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 795 89	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 92 16
Ward Rates of 1865. ..	2660 15	General Police	273 89
Arrears Ward Rate, 1864 ...	75 66	Warden's Salary	237 00
Spirit Licenses	420 00	Warden's Commissions ...	118 50
		Education	461 00
		Ward Constables & Assistant Police Constables ..	109 00
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	16 80
		Registry of Births & Deaths	24 48
		Printing, Books & advertising	31 63
		Miscellaneous Expenses ...	12 00
		Allowance to Receiver General	32 76
		Vaccination	274 20
		Transfer to Road Funds ..	1730 63
		Balance credit to Sept. 30, 1865	537 65
	$3951 70		$3951 70

Audited
V. GOMEZ.

J. T. BOWEN,
Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of TACARIGUA from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$1325 74	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 317 86
Ward Rate of 1865 ...	7008 41	General Police	714 43
Arrears Ward Rate, 1864 ..	120 00	Warden's Salary	619 20
Spirit Licenses	3220 00	Warden's Commissions ...	309 60
		Education	1078 30
		Ward Constables & Assistant Police Do.	550 00
		Relief to Paupers	206 00
		Burial of Paupers... ...	54 25
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital & Leper Asylum...	959 32
		Inquests	256 80
		Registry of Births & Deaths	92 68
		Printing, Books & advertising	60 98
		Miscellaneous Expenses ...	16 00
		Dispensaries	30 80
		Allowance to Receiver General	74 64
		Administration of Justice ...	82 14
		Vaccination	827 28
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	4453 85
		Balance credit Sept. 30, 1865	963 02
	$11,667 15		$11,667 15

Audited
MUNRO PASEA.

J. T. BOWEN,
Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of CAURA from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 500 84	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 62 58
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	2324 59	General Police	242 37
Arrears of Ward Rates, 1864	70 29	Warden's Salary	210 00
Spirit Licenses	175 00	Warden's Commissions ...	105 00
		Education	513 70
		Ward Constables & Assistant Police Do.	104 00
		Inquests...	33 60
		Registry of Births & Deaths	20 04
		Printing, Books & Advertising	26 83
		Miscellaneous Expenses ...	12 00
		Allowance to Receiver General	23 04
		Vaccination	291 20
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	1161 71
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	264 65
	$3070 72		$3070 72

Audited.
HENRY JOHNSON.

J. T. BOWEN,
Warden.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Ward of LOWER CARONI from the 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in hand 1st Oct., 1864	$ 651 68	Road Debt Sinking Fund ...	$ 46 41
Ward Rates of 1865 ...	1672 81	General Police	172 78
Arrears of Ward Rates, 1864	43 20	Warden's Salary	150 00
Spirit Licenses	365 00	Warden's Commissions ...	75 00
Wood-cutting Licenses ...	6 66	Ward & Assistant Constables	101 59
		Maintenance of Paupers in Hospital	23 04
		Inquests...	63 20
		Registry of Births & Deaths	14 68
		Printing, Books & Advertising	17 58
		Miscellaneous Expenses ...	10 00
		Allowance to Receiver General	15 00
		Administration of Justice ...	4 40
		Vaccination	101 36
		Transfer to Road Funds ...	1576 73
		Balance to credit Sept. 30, 1865	367 57
	$2739 35		$2739 35

Audited.

J. T. BOWEN,
Warden.

South Naparima Ward Union.

South Naparima East Ward.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.		
Balance at credit 1st Oct., 1864	$1075 01	Executive.		
Ward Rates 1865	6781 11	Warden's Salary...	$600 00	
Additional Rates 1865 ...	2260 37	Warden's Commission	300 00	
Spirit Licenses	595 00	Bailiff	60 00	
Timber Licenses	81 79	Receiver-General's Allowance ...	67 32	
Arrears of Ward Rates 1864	45 24	Printing ...	40 00	$1067 32
		Paupers.		
		Hospital ...	412 10	
		Burials	30 00	
		Relief of Destitute	48 00	490 10
		Justice.		
		General Police ...	680 10	
		Criminal Prosecutions	44 02	
		Inquests ...	208 40	
		Constables ...	11 40	943 92
		Education.		
		Teacher's Salary ...	432 00	
		School Rent ...	180 00	
		School Furniture...	6 90	618 90
		Roads.		
		Road Debt ...	368 10	
		Transfers from Wards ...	3978 76	4346 86
		Registration.		
		Registration of Births and Deaths	46 96	46 96
		Vaccinations.		
		Vaccinations ...	640 56	640 56
		Balance at Credit 30th Sept., 1865...		2683 90
	$10,838 52			$10,838 52

Audited.
GEO. H. JONES.
JOSIAH ROWBOTTOM.

JOHN PERCY,
Warden.

South Naparima West Ward.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.		
Balance at credit 1st Oct., 1864	$5286 12	Executive.		
Ward Rates 1865	6042 68	Warden's Salary ...	$600 00	
Additional Rates 1865 ...	1007 11	Warden's Commission	300 00	
Spirit Licenses	1015 00	Bailiff	345 00	
Timber Licenses	19 66	Receiver-General's Allowance ...	68 76	
Arrears of Ward Rates 1864	12 15	Printing ...	39 42	$1353 18
		Paupers.		
		Hospitals ...	452 48	
		Burials	5 00	
		Relief of Destitute		457 48
		Justice.		
		General Police ...	605 37	
		Criminal Prosecutions	161 26	
		Inquests ...	203 20	
		Constables ...	12 00	981 83
		Education.		
		Teacher's Salary ...	432 00	
		School Rent ...	180 00	
		School Furniture ...	5 50	617 50
		Roads.		
		Road Debt ...	400 56	
		Repayment of Interest of Loan		
		Transfers from Ward ...	...6646 64	7047 20
		Registration.		
		Registration of Births and Deaths	36 92	36 92
		Vaccination.		
		Vaccination ...	277 68	277 68
		Balance at Credit 30th Sept., 1865 ...		2610 93
	$13382 72			$13,382 72

No Auditors attended, although duly notified.

JOHN PERCY,
Warden.

Ward of Oropouche.

Abstract of Accounts from 1st October, 1864, to 30th September, 1865.

Revenue.		Expenditure.		
Balance at credit 1st Oct., 1864	$ 475 29	Executive.		
Ward Rates 1865... ...	2175 15	Warden's Salary ...	$240 00	
Additional Rates 1865 ...	1086 56	Warden's Commission	120 00	
Spirit License	630 00	Bailiff	192 00	
Timber License	47 53	Receiver-General's Allowance ...	25 68	
Arrears of Ward Rates 1864	00 00	Printing ...	36 40	$614 08
		Paupers.		
		Hospital ...	192 40	
		Burials... ...	5 00	
		Relief of Destitute	00 00	197 40
		Justice.		
		General Police ...	221 08	
		Criminal Prosecutions	00 00	
		Inquests ...	25 60	
		Constables ...	14 50	261 18
		Education.		
		Teacher's Salary ...	384 00	
		School Rent ...	120 00	
		School Furniture...	4 95	508 95
		Roads.		
		Repayment of Interest of Loan ...	00 00	
		Road Debt ...	201 62	
		Transfers from Ward	925 60	1127 22
		Registration.		
		Registration of Births and Deaths	33 84	33 84
		Vaccination.		
		Vaccinations ...	239 24	239 24
		Balance at Credit 30th Sept., 1865...		1430 62
	$4412 53			$4412 53

No Auditors attended, although duly notified.

JOHN PERCY,
Warden.

RETURN shewing the number of acres in each crop, the number of acres in uncultivated land, in each Ward Union, and the total acreage alienated in the year 1862:—

WARD UNION.	No. ACRES IN EACH CROP.						Uncultiva'd Land.	Total Acreage Alienated.
	Canes.	Coffee. Cocoa. Cotton	Ground Provisi'n	Cocoa-nuts.	Pasture.	Total in Crop.		
Arima ...	410	3,819	775	...	296	5,300	22,087	27,387
Couva ...	7,964	1,050	1,976	...	1,646	12,636	32,610	45,246
Cedros ...	2,247	502	693	143	516	4,101	17,270	21,371
D. Martin	1,126	1,030	1,055	...	453	3,664	20,120	23,784
Mayaro ..	53	...	120	1,202	66	1,441	9,304	10,745
N. Nap. ..	8,757	17	1,299	...	673	10,746	10,033	20,779
S. Nap. ..	9,237	7	332	...	966	10,542	11,722	22,264
St. Ann ..	1,760	2,964	1,573	...	625	6,922	15,799	22,721
Tacarigua	5,095	3,468	1,198	...	1,079	10,840	24,664	35,504
Toco ...	...	1,029	730	...	...	1,759	3,333	5,092
Moruga ..	90	352	163	...	36	641	848	1,489
Total ...	36,739	14,238	9,914	1,345	6,356	68,592	167,790	236,382

Total acreage of Island	1,122,880
Alienated as above	236,382
Unalienated..	886,498

SOIL OF THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

Few parts of the world present such a variety of soil for its space as Trinidad. The following is a brief enumeration of its principal characteristics; this must be taken with considerable allowance for generalization—as amidst the most productive spots small tracts of comparative sterility are to be found, and amidst the least fertile districts are to be met with lands of surpassing luxuriance.

The northern mountainous districts of Trinidad—which comprise the quarters of Chaguaramas, Carenage, Diego Martin, Mucurapo, Maraval, Tragarete, St. Ann's, Santa Cruz, Maraccas, Las Cuevas, Caura, and the mountains called Cabeceros—are in general the least productive parts of the Island, although in the vegas or hollows of the rivers, in the valleys, and even on the sides and summits of the mountains, there is found excellent cocoa land, although the cocoa tree requires the richest soil and one of considerable depth, on account of its tap root. The soil in the north of the Island in general, although not unproductive, is superficial; yet there is no part of it but will bear all kinds of inter-tropical vegetables commonly used for the sustenance of man. On the forest hills manioc, fine tobacco, castorseed and ginger might be raised advantageously; but this will not be the case until Trinidad possess a tolerably dense population.

The valleys in general have good although not deep soil; they are continually being fertilized by the masses of lime with which the overhanging mountains abound; these are continually being calcined by the powerful rays of the sun; hence the torrents that rush down upon the plains are strongly impregnated with calcareous carbonate.

Along the banks of the Aripo, Guanapo, Caroni, and the San Juan, which include the quarters of Arima, Arouca, Tacarigua, St. Joseph, and San Juan, the soil is deep, and what is technically called brisk mould, mixed with sand: it is well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane.

Chaguanas.—This has a rather deep alluvial soil near the sea, of that light colour and quality which is here denominated crab land, from the fact of the land crabs burrowing in it. Its surface is a mixture of clay, marl, sand and saline matter. Towards the interior the soil becomes darker and of an unctious appearance, while the little streams that flow through it bear the appearance of being impregnated with the oxide of iron. This land has strongly the appearance of having been raised at no remote period from the Gulf. It can be appropriated to all kinds of West India culture.

Barencon, Cascajal, Carapichaima, Couva, and Savonetta.—The soil of these districts is rather superficial, although here and there it has spots of the finest vegetable mould; in general it has a light marly surface, mixed with a little sand. This land produces tolerably good canes, which make sugar of excellent quality. Coffee might here be grown with advantage.

The plains lying at the back of these quarters are still in wood, but the soil is of much the same quality as the cultivated plains in front, until the vicinity of Montserrat is approached; this mountain, abounding in limestone, fertilizes the lands lying immediately beneath it.

Pointe-à-Pierre.—The soil of this quarter partakes of the nature of that of Couva, but is deeper, and has more sand. The uncultivated lands at the back of this quarter resemble the peculiar soil of Naparima.

North and South Naparima, and Savanna Grande. — The inhabitants of these fertile quarters distinguish two kinds of soil; one they denominate Sepetarre, from trees so called found growing on it; the other they call Figuer, from the variety of wild fig trees which it produces. Both these are luxuriant, the latter remarkably so; the former has a dark reddish appearance, the latter is a mixture of deep chocolate colour and black; both are very deep. During the dry season this soil crumbles into powder on being touched, and in wet weather it turns to heavy, deep and adhesive mud, hence there is great difficulty in making good roads in these quarters. The mud of Naparima stains the skin with a dye that is too permanent to be easily removed.

Oropouche.—A deep marl and loamy soil, mixed here and there with sulphur, and particles of asphaltum, very productive.

La Brea, and for miles round, has deep loamy mould mixed with asphaltum, petroleum, and sulphur. It need scarcely be added that this land is most fertile.

Guapo.—The same as La Brea, but the soil is not so deep and is less mixed with the produce of the Asphaltum Lake. This ceases to mingle with the soil at the Irois River.

Irois and Cedros.—Cold yellow clay mixed with sand and marl.

Hicacos and Caymade.—Loose and deep sand mixed with shells; here and there patches of deep vegetable mould immediately beneath the surface; the land abounds in springs. The sandy soil is found most productive, although to a stranger it does not appear so.

Between Caymade and Erin is a rich tract of morass land, which however might easily be drained and cultivated.

Erin.—Loam, marl, and sand; abounding in springs, but the soil is rather superficial.

Moruga.—Deep vegetable mould resembling the best soil of Naparima; around the slender cultivation of this quarter are miles of the most luxuriant land covered with virgin forests.

Guayaguayare.—Yellow clay mixed with sand.

Along the margin of the Eastern Coast the soil resembles the mixed sand and shells of Hicacos, and is very productive. Towards the interior, and along the banks of the fine Rivers Guatuaro, Nariva, and Le Branche, the soil partakes of the nature of the Figuer lands of Naparima.

Mayaro.—Loose sand and shells mixed here and there with marl and lime. Along the banks of the Eastern Oropouche the soil is deep; it is mixed sand and loam of the richest description. This quarter is little known, and less cultivated, but is most fertile.

From Point Mayaro to Gallera, the same.

I have thus given a summary, and I fear an imperfect view of the various soils in the Island, or such of its districts as are known. The worst that can be said of the lands is, that they seldom make good pasture; this is peculiarly the case in some of the most fertile districts, such as Naparima.

It is a remarkable fact, that all the vegetable products of the Tropics, whether exotic or indigenous, including the spices of the East, thrive in Trinidad with a luxuriance that is equalled in few places and no where surpassed, save alone the Guinea grass: the most barren islets of the Grenadines surpass us in raising this herbage so necessary for cattle. The Guinea grass, it is true, can be raised without much trouble, but it seldom grows here from the seed, and save in the northern part of the Island, it does not take durable possession of the soil.

The best of our pastures are the natural savannas: here animals thrive on a coarse-looking grass called Foxtail. The want of good pastures in many parts of the Island is not so much felt, on account of our proximity to the Main, whence are continually imported great quantities of oxen and mules.

A stranger, in looking at the surface of much of our land, would scarcely judge it to be so productive as it is. A planter from one of the old English Colonies asked me once at Hicacos, if I called that mass of sand good land; by

way of answer, I pointed to an object that chance threw in my way—this was a long sugar cane that had fallen by accident on the ground, and had been allowed to remain there in a state of neglect. Not only the plant or upper part of this cane, but every eye of it was sending forth shoots of such luxuriance as made the planter confess that the greatest care and most skilful culture could not raise the like in the Island whence he came.

Doubtless much of the fertility of this Island depends on its climate as well as its soil. Its seasonable and heavy falls of rain agree with the cultivation of the cane. A planter in the quarter of Guapo thatched a small out-building with cane leaves, to some of which were attached the plants or upper part of the canes; to his astonishment, from those plants sprung up a quantity of healthy sprouts. These actually vegetated on the top of his out-house, without any other nourishment from the earth than a little soil accidentally attached to the plants. This occurrence took place on Clifton Hill Estate, the property of C. Libert, Esquire; the event, however, is not singular.

It was related in a neighbouring Island some years since, that in Trinidad canes frequently ratooned for 20 years. This assertion was looked on as so marvellous, that I did not like to repeat it, although my fellow-colonists can truly vouch that, had I said thirty years, I should not have exaggerated. It must however be understood, that these observations apply only to new and very rich tracts of land; new lands of ordinary quality give about ten ratoons, old lands of good soil ratoon eight times, while old and inferior soil is allowed here to ratoon five years.

ROADS.

There are in Trinidad exclusive of beach-roads, about 193 miles of cart-roads, and about 216 miles of bridle-roads, making a total of 409 miles. The average annual amount raised for, and expended on the Roads is about $70,000—£14,583 6s. 8d. sterling—this includes the ordinary repairing and mending of Bridges, as well as the building of new Bridges of moderate demensions. The three Iron Bridges on the Eastern Road, the Caroni, and Guaracara, Musquito Creek, and Godineau's Bridges are not included in the above. The three Eastern Bridges cost about £12,850 stg., or between £28 and £29 per running foot. During the dry season, of course, all the Roads are generally in a good passable order, but in the wet months, and particularly at the beginning and immediately after Crop, all the Roads are so much cut up and otherwise damaged, as to be almost impracticable for carts and for heavy laden animals—out of about 54 miles of Coated Roads, scarcely more than 30 remain solid and in passable order at all times. The following materials are chiefly used for coating Roads in Trinidad: First.—Broken lime-stone, from the quarries about Port-of-Spain and Laventille. Second.—River gravel and sand. Third.—In some locality shingle and pebbles taken from the sea beach. Fourth.—Marly gravel taken from the San Fernando hill. Fifth.—Metal and pebbles from the quarries and pits about and in the Mission of

Savanna Grande. Sixth.—Broken pitch has also been used on the Road through the Oropouche Lagoon, and on the line between Oropouche and La Brea. Seventh.—Some quartz stones, broken into metal and mixed with a sort of slate and marl, or with river sand, are much used in the St. Ann's Road Union. The metal, No. 1, above, is supplied mainly from the Royal Gaol, Port-of-Spain, at the rate of 2/0 per box of 18 cubic feet, and is laid on the Eastern Road at an average of ($40) forty dollars per 100 feet. Nos. 2, 3, & 7, are carted and spread on the Roads (about 12 feet wide and 4 inches thick), at an average of cost of ($7) seven dollars per 100 feet. No. 4, ranges according to the distance from the pits, between thirty dollars and forty dollars per 100 feet; and No. 5, between seventy dollars and eighty dollars, including the blasting and breaking of metal and digging of pebbles. The average wages of labourers employed on the Roads are as follows: per diem, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., sixty cents; for task work, opening drains and cutlassing sides, per 100 feet, from fifty cents to one dollar. Round-ridging and shaping roads, opening drains, &c., per 100 feet of road, from one dollar and a-half to three dollars. Cutlassing and cleaning bye-roads through thinly populated districts, and not used for cartage of produce, ten dollars per quarree (3 1-5th acres), which, if the road is 25 feet wide, gives less than twenty cents per 100 feet. There are besides labourers employed raking metal and filling up holes, &c., &c., at an average, as stated above, of sixty cents, with overlookers, at one dollar per diem. In some of the Ward Unions where there are Licensed Prisons, the prisoners are employed on the roads by the Wardens at the rate of one shilling per diem. The Lagoon Road, two miles long, was made in 1853, across the Grand Lagoon of Oropouche, and connecting the Naparimas' with the Southern Districts of the Island. The Road across the Caroni Savanna was begun in February, 1864, under the special superintendence of Mr. S. Devenish, and is now in a fair way of progress; its length from the Caroni River to Chaguanas High Road is seven miles by a breadth of 24 feet; its estimated cost is $8,000. As far back as in 1804 it was contemplated to unite the Rivers Oropouche and Caroni by a Canal, the length of which was measured and found to be 87,882 feet, and it would require 112,910 cubic yards of digging—from the Oropouche River at four miles distance from the sea, joining the Caroni River—both sides from the River Oropouche to the upper part of Caroni River, almost all being Crown lands. By an order of Government, Mr. P. de Labarrere surveyed the spot, and part of his report states: "Plus d'une parti de l'intérieur de l'isle Trinité pour servir à l'établisment du projet d'un canal de navigation, qui joint droit la mer de l'est à celle de l'ouest. Carte reduitte au sixième sur le grand plan original fait suivant calcule en 1804." The estimated cost of carrying out the work was $123,662 47c. Sir Charles Elliot fully intended, had he remained in the island, to have commenced the work, for which purpose he had preparations made by Mr. D. Hart, the Superintendent of Prisons for carrying out the measure by convict labour.

CALCULATION FOR MACADAMIZING ONE MILE OF ROAD.

1 Mile of Road, or 1760 yards, will take 1760 boxes of metal, being one box to the yard.

1 Box of metal measures 18 cubic feet, nett weight of the same, being 1548 lb.

1 barrel of metal weighs 300 lbs. nett.

It takes 26 cubic feet of metal for one ton.

1 Cart-load is 13½ cubic foet, or in weight, 1160 lbs.

Cost of one ton of metal delivered on the Queen's Wharf, for transportation to San Fernando:

2 loads of metal	80 cents.	
Cartage to Wharf..	48 „	$1 28
Freight to San Fernando, say, equal to 7½ brls., at 20c. per brl.		$1 50
Cost landed at San Fernando		$2 78

Thus 1760 boxes metal, being for one mile of road; and 1760 boxes, being equal to 2340 loads, it would cost (exclusive of cartage of the metal from San Fernando Wharf, to the spot where required) to metal one mile of road as under:

1760 Boxes metal equal in weight to 2,724,480 lbs., or equal to 2340 loads at 40c. per	$936 00
Cartage of Do., from Quarry to Queen's Wharf, at 24c. per	561 60
Freight to San Fernando at 75c. per	1755 00
Cost for 1 mile, or for 1216 tons of metal..	$3252 60
Cartage of 2340 loads metal from the San Fernando Wharf, at 25c. per load per mile, say, distance of 5 miles at $1 25c., per is	2925 00
	$6177 60

Cost of one mile of road at at a distance of five miles from the San Fernando Wharf $6177 50. The dimensions of the roads being 15 feet across, and one yard or 3 feet in depth, and the metal laid on four inches thick.

The price given for cartage is such as would have to be paid where carts are hired, but it would be an object for carts and mules to be purchased at the expense of the Ward, and this would tend very considerably to decrease the above note of expenses. And by an arrangement with the captain of a drogher, there is no doubt that the freight would also be obtained at a less rate.

It has been asserted that metal could be imported from Europe, and landed

at San Fernando at a less cost than from Port-of-Spain. A statement of this was obtained, and the following is the result:—

1216 Tons metal delivered at San Fernando, at 27 shillings per ton, being equal to $6 48c. per or	$7879 68
Cost, as within given Statement	3252 60
Difference in purchasing at Trinidad	$4627 08

RETURN SHOWING THE TAXATION OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1862, the average rate of Taxation per head, and the proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar, per hogshead, for the same year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
Total General Revenue for 1862 ...	199,372	8	5			
Wharfage under Ordinance No. 22 of 1858 and 22 of 1861	7,201	17	4½	206,574	5	9½
Less the following sums which form no part of Taxation applied to General Revenue —viz.:						
For Amount of deposits by return Coolies, wrongly placed to Immigration ...	2,692	1	9			
,, Charter Party Penalty *re* the "Wacousta"	500	0	0			
,, Payment on account of balance due by late Immigration Agent at Calcutta ...	100	0	0			
,, Land Sales	137	15	0			
,, Land Revenue	124	0	8			
,, Sale of Government Property ...	266	14	6½			
,, Fees per Colonial Hospital	1,774	3	11			
,, ,, San Fernando Hospital ...	1,246	16	2½			
,, ,, Leper Asylum	264	1	0			
,, Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol	682	5	0			
,, Fees per Queen's Collegiate School ...	714	10	2			
,, ,, Boys' Model School ...	30	5	7½			
,, ,, Girls' do.	61	13	4			
,, Gunpowder Dues	79	6	0½			
,, Sale of "Laws of Trinidad" ...	3	3	0			
,, Do. of "Colonial Office List" ...	3	7	0			
,, Contribution from Wards towards General Police	2,144	12	2			
,, Books furnished to Ward Schools ...	160	1	10½			
,, Repayment of advances made in England...	20	0	0			
,, Sale of Gunpowder seized	48	15	8½			
,, Do. of wood recovered from wreck ...	157	15	10			
,, Interest on South Naparima Western Ward Debentures	117	10	0			
,, Do. on South Naparima Western Road Union do.	162	0	0			
,, Do. Dividend on Reduced 3 per cents ...	1,036	5	7			
,, Do. on Exchequer Bills	25	19	9			
,, Irois Forest	708	4	10½			
,, Saw Mill	430	9	8			
,, Wash House and Bath House Dues ...	262	9	10			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For Ward Road Advances—Rent Charge ...	303	9	2½			
,, Contributions from Wards towards repayment of Royal Road Debt ...	977	13	9			
,, Instalment on account of San Fernando Wharf	300	0	0			
,, Repayment of Loan per Owners of Steamer	950	0	0			
,, Instalment on account of Advances made to Tacarigua and St. Ann's Road Unions for Bridges	1,100	0	0			
,, Commissioners of the Cipero Tramroad...	3,654	18	11			
,, Do. Chaguanas Do....	448	0	0			
,, South Naparima Western Road Union ..	300	0	0			
,, Tramroad Debentures	7,000	0	0	28,988	10	5
Total Taxation for 1862				177,585	15	4
Less Immigration £41,651, 9s. 6d., from which deduct £500, Charter Party Penalty *re* the "Wacousta"—£100 Payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta, and £2,692 1s. 9d. Deposits by return Coolies, wrongly placed to Immigration...				38,359	7	9
Taxation, less amount raised for Immigration purposes, in 1862				139,226	7	7½
Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1862				177,585	0	0
Do. under the head of Local Revenue for 1862 ...				36,917	0	0
Total Taxation from all sources for 1862 ...				214,502	0	0
Taxation for 1862, exclusive of Local Taxes				177,585	0	0
Taxation for 1862, less the taxation levied for Immigration purposes				176,143	0	0
Taxation for 1862, exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes levied for Immigration purposes				139,226	0	0

POPULATION, 84,438.

Average Rate of Taxation per head from all sources ...	2	10	9½
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes ...	2	2	0½
Do. Do. exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	1	8½
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	1	12	11½

PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR 1862, EQUIVALENT TO 60,300 HOGSHEADS SUGAR.

Proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar, per hhd., for 1862 ...	3	11	1½
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes	2	18	10½
Do. Do. exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	18	5
Do. Do. exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	6	2
Proportion of Immigration Taxes to produce, per hogshead ...	0	12	8½

R. RUSSELL, Auditor-General.

RETURN SHOWING THE TAXATION OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1863, the average rate of Taxation per head, and the proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar per hogshead for the same year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Revenue for 1863	184,377	19	8½			
Wharfage under Ordinance No. 22, of 1858, and No. 22, of 1861	6,720	8	0½	191,098	7	9
Less the following sums, which form no part of the Taxation applied to General Revenue—viz.:						
For payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta ...	88	1	9			
„ Refund of Emigration fees for Liberated Africans	99	3	4			
„ Do. of Money for the passage of two Interpreters	25	16	0			
„ Penalty on the owners of the Utopia ...	500	0	0			
„ Land Sales	219	8	6			
„ Land Revenue	135	0	3			
„ Fees per Colonial Hospital	1,650	16	3			
„ Do. per San Fernando do.	1,413	4	11			
„ Do. per Leper Asylum	223	10	0			
„ Coffins sold, Hire of Prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol	1,001	18	0½			
„ Fees per Queen's Collegiate School ...	673	8	4			
„ Do. per Model and Female Schools ...	77	2	1			
„ Gunpowder Dues	94	0	0			
„ Contributions from Wards towards General Police	2,226	13	6½			
„ Do. from do. towards Royal Road Debt	977	13	9			
„ Repayment of sundry amounts paid by the Government, &c., and brought to account under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts"	131	14	5			
„ Interest on Investments for Sinking Fund of Guaranteed Loan, &c.	1,468	9	0			
„ Irois Forest (sale of Wood)	1,506	16	8			
„ Wash-house and Bath-house Dues ...	222	15	6			
„ Sale of Water Pipes (Port of-Spain Water Works)	196	17	3½			
„ Instalments San Fernando Wharf ...	600	0	0			
„ Instalment on account of Advances made to Tacarigua Road Union for Bridges	733	6	8			
„ Do. St. Ann's Road Union for Bridges...	366	13	4			
„ Repayment of Advances made to Commissioners of Cipero Tramroad... ...	4,523	7	1			
„ Do. to Commissioners of Chaguanas Tramroad	448	0	0			
„ Do. to Commissioners of Guaracara Tramroad	1,088	0	0			
„ Repayment by South Naparima Western Road Union for Redemption of Debentures...	300	0	0			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For Do. by Santa Cruz and South Naparima Eastern Wards for Ward Roads Advances	293	12	6			
„ Cash received for Tramroad Debentures issued	6,000	0	0			
„ Do. for South Naparima Western Ward do.	1,000	0	0			
„ Proceeds of Sale of an Exchequer Bill held by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners	1,000	19	10	29,286	9	0½
				£161,811	18	8½
Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1863...						
Less Immigration, £22,247 15s. 4d., from which deduct payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta, £88 1s. 9d.—Refund of Emigration fees for liberated Africans, £99 3s. 4.—Do. of passage money of two Interpreters, £25 16s., and penalty on the owners of the Utopia, £500				21,534	14	3
Taxation under General Revenue, less amount raised for Immigration purposes for 1863				140,277	4	5½
Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1863				161,811	0	0
Do. under the head of Local Revenue for 1863...				38,661	0	0
Taxation from all sources for 1863				200,472	0	0
Taxation for 1863, exclusive of Local Taxes				161,811	0	0
Taxation for 1863, less the amount levied for Immigration purposes				178,938	0	0
Taxation for 1863, exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes levied for Immigration purposes				140,277	0	0

POPULATION—84,438.

Average rate of Taxation per head from all sources ...	2	7	6
Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes ...	1	18	4
Do. do., exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	2	4½
Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	1	13	3

PRODUCE for the Year 1863, equivalent to 65,270 Hogsheads of Sugar.

Proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce, reduced to its equivalent in Sugar per hogshead, for 1863	3	1	5
Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes	2	9	7
Do. do., exclusive of Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	14	10
Do. do., exclusive of Local Taxes and Taxes raised for Immigration purposes	2	3	0
Proportion of Immigration Taxes to produce per hogshead ...	0	6	7

R. RUSSELL, Auditor-General.

THE TAXES IN 1746, MADE PAYABLE IN PROVISIONS, THE PRICE BEING REGULATED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TARIFF.

Indian Corn the fanega 110 lbs. in town	8	Reals.
" " " " Country	6	"
1 Cake of Cassava 2 lbs.	½	"
The Quarilla of Manioc	2	"
1½ lb Fresh Pork	1	"
1 lb of Salt	1	"
1 lb Beef	1	"
1 lb of Salt Beef	1	"
1 Hen	3	"
1 Capon	3	"
1 Cock	2	"
1 Duck	4	"
1 large Chicken	1	"
1 middle sized do.	½	"
1 large Caroma Fish	1½	"
1 middle sized do.	1	"
An Aroba 25 lbs. fresh Fish	6	"
2 lbs. ditto	½	"
The Miller 3½ lbs. of Peas	1½	"
Ditto of Rice in shell	1	"
Ditto of Rice cleared	1½	"
1 Case-bottle of Molasses	3	"
1 lb of Sugar	3	"
1 lb of Black Wax	2	"
1 Case-bottle of Fish Oil	4	"
1 do. of Hogs' Lard	6	"
3 lbs. of Ginger	1	"
1 Turkey Cock	9	"
1 do. Hen	6	"
1 Aroba of good Tobacco	3	Dollars.
1 large Water Melon	½	Real.
2 middle sized ones	½	"
1 large Musk Melon	½	"
2 small ones	½	"
4 Eggs	½	"
8 Avocado Pears	½	"
12 large Sugar Canes	½	"
1 bunch of Plantains	1	"
2 Pine Apples	½	"
2 Coconuts	½	"

DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Upon all Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into this Colony.

Animals (living) viz:	£	s.	d.	Animals (living) viz:	£	s.	d.
Asses ... ... each	0	2	1	Lambs .. .. each	0	1	0
Calves and Goats each	0	1	0	Swine and Hogs each	0	1	0
Oxen, Cows, Bulls each	0	2	1	Kids & Pigs (sucking) ea.	0	0	6
Mules .. .. each	1	0	0	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts & Foals, each	2	0	0
Sheep .. .. each	0	2	0				

		£	s.	d.
Bricks—Shingles	the 1000	0	1	0
Butter—Chocolate	the lb.	0	0	0
Candles, Tallow	the 100 lbs.	0	2	1
„ Wax, Sperm, Composition, and all others,	the 100 lbs.	0	6	1
Carriages on springs, four wheeled,	each	7	0	0
„ „ two wheeled,	„	4	0	0
Cheese, Cocoa, Coffee,	the 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Coals—Lime, (Building	the hhd.	0	1	0
„ loose	the ton	0	0	3
Corn, Oats, Peas and Beans	the bushel	0	0	2½
Cotton, Linen, Wool, Manufactures of, or mixed (except with Silk)—Leather (except gloves)	for evry £100	5	0	0
Crackers, and other Bread Stuffs,	the barrel	0	0	7½
Engines—Machinery, Sugar Pans, and apparatus, Lime (Temper)—Manures—Draining Tiles	for every £100	30	10	0
Fish, dried or salted—Soap	the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Fish, Pickled	the barrel	0	2	6
Flour	the brl. of 196lbs.	0	5	0
Gunpowder	the lb.	0	0	3½
Hair, Manufactures of Hair, Goat's wool, or mixed—Iron, Manufactures of, Copper, Brass, Tin, Lead, or Zinc, mixed or unmixed	for every £100	5	0	0
Lard	the 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Lumber, White, Spruce, and Pitch Pine	the 1000 ft.	0	6	3
Malt Liquor, in wood	the 64 galls.	0	10	0
„ in bottles, the dozen quart bottles and so in proportion		0	0	6
Matches Lucifer—every gross of boxes (not more than 120)	each	0	2	6
Meal or other Flour not Wheaten	the barrel	0	1	0
„ „	the puncheon	0	4	0
Meat, salted or cured	the 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Molasses	the gallon	0	0	6
Muskets, Guns, Fowling Pieces, Gun barrels, Gun stocks	each	0	5	0
Oil, Olive	the gallon	0	0	9
Opium	the lb.	0	10	0
Pitch—Tar	the barrel	0	0	6
Rice	the 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Shooks	the bundle	0	0	6
Silk, Manufactures of Silk, or silk mixed—Ribbons—Gloves and Haberdashery—Jewellery and Watches	for every £100	10	0	0
Spirits, Strong Waters, Liquors and Cordials	the gallon	0	6	0
Staves	the 1000	0	10	0
Sugar, Refined or not	the 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tea	the lb.	0	0	2
TILES—Pan Tiles and other Roofing Tiles	the 1000	0	2	1
Paving Tiles	the 100	0	1	0
Marble Tiles	the 100	0	2	1
TOBACCO—Unmanufactured	the lb.	0	0	4½
Manufactured, Negro-head, Cavendish & Snuff	the lb.	0	0	6
Cigars	the lb.	0	0	9
Turpentine, Spirit of	the gallon	0	0	1
WINES in Wood—French, Sherry, Madeira, Port, and other Wines not enumerated	the gallon	0	1	0
„ Vin de Côte	the gallon	0	0	2

		£	s.	d.
Wines Teneriffe, Canary, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian Wines and Muscat	the gallon	0	0	8
,, in Bottles—(Except Muscat) the dozen quart bottles		0	6	0
,, Muscat, the dozen quart bottles and so in proportion		0	4	0
Non enumerated articles	for every £100 value	3	10	0

Exemptions.—Coins, Bullion and Diamonds; Printed Books and Poultry; Provisions and Stores for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

Rum Duty.

Rum and all other Spirits manufactured in the Colony ... per gallon 4s. 2d.

Export Duty—1866.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Sugar—For every hhd.....	5	0	Molasses—puncheon.....	1	8
For every tierce.....	3	4	For every tierce.....	0	10
For every barrel.....	0	10	Rum—For every puncheon.....	3	4
Coffee.—For every 100 lbs....	0	10	Cocoa—For every 100 lbs.....	1	1

Tonnage Duty.

Every vessel under 25 tons, per ton 3d—25 to 50 tons, 1s 3d—50 tons and upwards, 1s 9d per ton. No tonnage duty on vessels entering and clearing in ballast. Vessels less than 50 tons entering more thon twice in one year, after the second 3d per ton.

Rate of Wharfage upon the following Articles landed upon any public Wharf or Quay in Port-of-Spain :—

Every 1000 ft. of Lumber—1000 Staves, Bricks, Tiles, Slates, Shingles, and every Hhd. of Lime or Coal	0	1	0	

Schedule of Duty of Wharfage.

		£	s.	d.
Agricultural Instruments.—Cane Top Cutters, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Oats Bruisers, Ploughs, Trucks ...	each	0	0	3
Waggons including wheels	each	0	1	0½
Carts ditto ditto	each	0	0	6
Wheels, (waggon and cart)	each	0	0	3
Bags—Beans, Bran, Corn, Oats, Salt ..	per bushel	0	0	1½
Coolie Stores, Cocoa, Cork, Guano, Garlic, Pepper, Rice ...	per bag	0	0	3
Barrels—Beef, Pork, Liquors of all descriptions in bottles Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Sugar	per brl.	0	0	6
,, Breadstuffs, Corn Meal, Flour, Filberts, Nuts, Walnuts, Onions, Pickled Fish, Potatoes, Salt ..	per brl.	0	0	4½
(Half, Quarter, or English Barrels in proportion)				
Bricks—Staves—In addition to old Wharfage ..	per M.,	0	1	0
Boxes, Cases, Baskets, Chests & Hampers—Candles, Cheese, Soap	per 100lbs.	0	0	6
Figs, Herrings, Pipes, Potatoes, Raisins, Vermicelli, Macaroni	per box	0	0	1
Drugs and Chemicals—Tin Plates ..	per box	0	0	3
Cigars	per 100lbs.	0	1	0
Cider, Cordials, Liquers, Ale, Wine, Spirits—(Quarts, & in proportion for smaller bottles) ..	per doz.	0	0	3
Tobacco Manufactured not being Cigars ..	per 100lbs.	0	0	6
Tea	per pkg.	0	0	3
Carriages (except Childrens)—Pianos ..	... each	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Bales, Trusses or Coils—Cordage, Hay, Leather ... per 100lbs	0	0	2
Tobacco, leaf ... ... per 100lbs	0	0	3
Butts or Pipes—Oil, Malt, Liquor, Wine, Spirits or Cordials... each	0	3	0
Bundles—Iron Hoops, Wood Hoops, Truss Hoops, Brooms, Spades or Shovels—Shooks .. ... per bundle	0	0	1
Buckets and Pails, in nests ... ... per nest	0	0	3
Coals—In addition to old Wharfage, in Hogsheads .. each	0	1	0
In Puncheons or Tierces ... ... each	0	0	6
Loose ... ... per ton	0	2	0
Crates ... ... each	0	2	0
Demijeans and Carboys—Empty ... . per doz.	0	0	3
Do. do. Full .. .. each	0	0	3
Dry Goods and Stationery .. ... every pkg.	0	2	0
Firkins ... ... each	0	0	2
Fish—Dried .. .. per 100lbs	0	0	3
Pickled .. ..per brl.	0	0	4½
do. ... .per kit	0	0	1
Hogsheads — Malt Liquor, Oil, Turpentine, Matches, Vinegar, Wine ... . each	0	1	6
Tobacco ... ... each	0	6	0
Hams or Bacon—Loose or in Packages ... per 100lbs	0	1	0
Hardware—Anchors, Anvils, Axes, Bars, Rods, Bolts, Cannons, Cables, Loose Iron Pots, Lead, Shot, Stoves, Iron Wheels, &c. ... . per 100 lbs	0	0	2½
Boilers, Cylinders, Engines, heavy Machinery per 100 lbs	0	0	1
Sugar Pans and Stills, not exceeding of 100 gallons	0	0	3
(and for larger sizes in proportion.)			
Hogsheads ... ... each	0	2	0
Puncheons or Tierces ... . each	0	1	0
Barrels, Cases except Tin ... . each	0	0	6
Kegs ... ... each	0	0	1
Kegs, Jars and Tins—Chemicals, Crackers and Breadstuffs, Butter, Gunpowder, Mill Grease, Lard, Olives, Peas, Paint and Paint Oil, Sago or Barley ... each	0	0	1
Lime and Cement—(In addition to old Wharfage)			
In Rum Hogsheads, Puncheons, Tierces ... ... each	0	1	0
In other Hogsheads .. .. each	0	1	6
In Barrels ... . each	0	0	3
In Kilderkins ... ... each	0	0	2
In Jars ... ... each	0	0	1
Live Stock—Horses and Mules ... ... each	0	2	6
Asses, Bulls and Cows ... ... each	0	1	0
Calves, not being followers ... ... each	0	0	6
Sheep, Goats and Pigs .. .. Free			
Lumber, Timber, &c.—(In addition to old Wharfage)			
Lumber, Oars, House Frames ... ... per M. ft.	0	1	0
Spars, Logs of Timber ... . each	0	1	0
Shingles ... ... per M.	0	0	6
Railway Sleepers, Fencing Posts ... .. each	0	0	1
Onions and Garlic - Loose or in strings ... per 100lbs	0	0	2½
Puncheons—Oil Cake above 500 lbs., Oats, Candles, Sugar ... each	0	1	6
„ Oil Cake, not weighing 500 lbs. ... ... each	0	1	0

		£	s.	d.
Quarter Casks—Malt Liquor, Oil, Spirits or Cordials, Turpentine, Vinegar, Wine ...	each	0	0	9
Slates, Tiles, &c.—In addition to old Wharfage—Slates loose, Draining Tiles, Paving Tiles and Stones, Roofing Tiles, Earthen Pipes	per M.	0	1	6
Grindstones .. .. each		0	0	3
Sundries—Hats common Straw ... ...per doz.		0	0	1
Maracaibo and Panama Hats .. ..per doz.		0	0	3
Earthenware—Martinique Ware assorted .. ...per doz.		0	0	1
Rock Salt ... .per ton.		0	1	0
Hides ... ... each		0	0	1
Starch ... ... per bundle		0	0	1
Furniture ... ... each case		0	2	0
Id. ... ... every other package		0	0	6
Spanish Main Goods—Goglets & Jars in nests, Tasso, Dried Fish, Cheese, Brooms, &c.	Free.			
Poultry, Ground Provisions, Ice, Fresh Fruits, and Vegetables not enumerated, Provisions & Stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Troops & Naval Forces	Free.			
Articles not specially enumerated or exempted:				
Every Puncheon or Hogshead		0	1	0
Every Quarter Cask or Barrel		0	0	6
Every other Package		0	0	3

Trinidad possesses a collegiate school and a college for boys; the former, the Queen's Collegiate School, founded by the Government in 1859, with an annual grant towards it of £2,740 sterling; the latter was originally established in 1836 by the Right Reverend Dr. Daniel McDonnell, Roman Catholic Bishop. Owing to various causes, it languished for many months before it was finally abolished, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to place it on a better footing. It ceased to exist in 1860. At the request of His Grace the late Archbishop English, who took a very deep interest in the matter, the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and the Sacred Heart of Mary opened the College of the Immaculate Conception on the 1st August, 1863, under the direction of the Reverend Father Guilloux — after the death of the much beloved Archbishop English. The Reverend Mr. Cuenat, the Apostolic Administrator, granted to the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart the *locale* of the former College and the yearly sum of $1000 in accordance with the wishes of His Grace. He also defrayed the primary expenses of the Establishment. On the arrival of His Grace Archbishop Gonin (23rd March, 1864) he expressed a wish that the Fathers of the Holy Ghost would take on themselves the charge of the Establishment, and, in order to aid them in this undertaking, His Grace will allow them $1000 a year for Five Years, and the possession of the House for Ten Years, provided they give free places to some pupils who shall be sent there by His Grace. The Catholics under the auspices of His Grace raised a subscription in favour of this work, in which even some of the Clergy of the Established

Church aided. This subscription, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present time, amounted to a little more than $4000. These are the only resources placed at the disposition of the Reverend Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost to commence this important work. They have since purchased at their own expense premises in town which offer all the advantages that can be desired for a College. At present there are more than 100 pupils in the College; this great increase of pupils is a proof of the confidence reposed in the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. Besides several Clergymen altogether attached to the Establishment, there are other Professors employed: viz., W. R. Gawthorn, Esq., English Department; Mr. Paul, Spanish Department, and H. Sellmann, Professor of Music. The building first occupied as the College was formerly known as Cumberland House; it was afterwards purchased by Robert Neilson and by him sold to the late Bishop D. McDonnell for its present purpose.

There is also a seminary, under the title of the Convent, for the education of young ladies; it was founded by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph in 1836, and is an establishment ably conducted by several nuns. The Government have two model schools for children of both sexes, and thirty primary Ward schools; the expense for teachers of the former is £450 per annum; the expense of the Ward schools is defrayed from the funds of the Wards. The Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando have also their schools for girls and boys. The Government schools are under the inspection of a paid inspector, A. W. Anderson, Esq., who receives a salary of £500 per annum. The total average daily attendance of children at the Ward schools in 1863 was 1,069, and the amount expended by the several Wards during that year, in respect to education, amounted to £3,163 15s. 1d. sterling.

There is an Inland Post-office amalgamated with the General Post-office. There are nine established mail routes, besides four foot routes; the total transportation of mails on these routes being 65,058 miles, at a cost of £3,454 sterling, or 13s. ¾d. per mile. There are twenty-one post-offices throughout the island; the total delivery of letters averaging annually 111,682 packet letters; inland, 77,673 letters. The number of newspapers received from the United Kingdom is 60,000, and transmitted thereto 12,000. A letter can be sent to any part of the island for 1d. the half-ounce. There are also letter carriers for the town of Port-of-Spain. There are two local steamboats under contract, for the conveyance of mails, police and prisoners, the cost of which is £4,500 per annum. There are several institutions kept up at the public expense: two hospitals, £7,885; lunatic asylum, £1,720; leper asylum, £1,910; wash-house and bath-house, £200; royal gaol, £5,875. There is also a botanical garden, established in 1820 by Sir R. J. Woodford, and under the direction at that time of a Mr. Lockhart; it has been from year to year increased with the rarest plants and flowers of various descriptions, which are annually imported; the grounds are laid out with much good taste. The Government expend thereon £700 per annum, namely, £300 salary of botanist and gar-

dener, and £400 for implements, &c. The soil of the island is rich, and produces in addition to the cane, cocoa, coffee, and cotton, various kinds of provisions, such as yams,* plantains, sweet potatoes, cush-cush, tanias, rice, corn, and manioc, but not in sufficient quantities for the consumption of Trinidad; hence it is that the market is largely supplied with plantains from Venezuela, and yams and potatoes from Grenada and some of the other neighbouring islands. Vegetables of almost every description are also raised, particularly by the Chinese, whose knowledge in gardening is great, whilst they are most attentive and steady in such work, more especially where the land is their own. The country is abundantly wooded and well watered, except the Naparimas, where the want of water is much felt, there being no river in that part of the island. The inhabitants of San Fernando consequently suffer great privations during the dry season; the few springs that exist there are on the lands of private persons, who make a handsome revenue from the sale of water; in 1864 as much as 90 cents (3s. 9d. sterling) was paid for a puncheon of water. The timbers of the island are numerous, and consist of cedar, cip, mora, carapo, balata, yoke, roble, tapana, galba, purple heart, locust, poui, fiddle-wood, capivi, leopard-wood, and a number of other descriptions. Very extensive samples of these were a short time since collected by S. Devenish, Esq., and forwarded to Admiral Milne. There are also many other kinds of wood of softer species that are used for staves, shingles and boards. The fruits of the island consist of bananas, bell-apple, golden-apple, pine-apple, sugar-apple, musk-melon, water-melon, granadilla, grapes, oranges, mangoes, malacca-apple, guava, mamee, sapodilla, cashew, custard-apple, India plum, sour-sop, shaddock, star-apple, pomegranate, quinces, &c.

The natural productions of the island are so abundant and beautiful, that its first discoverers gave it the appellation of Paradise. The woods as has already been stated, contain an inexhaustable variety of excellent Timber, and are enlivened by many species of handsome birds, and by several sorts of game. On the eastern side there is an extensive forest of Coconut Trees, which is believed to have been produced by the shipwreck of a vessel laden with coconuts, in the year 1730. Since this period the self-sown trees have progressively multiplied to their present extent. The most remarkable of all the productions of nature in the island, is undoubtedly the bituminous Lake, which is situated near the Village of LaBrea. It is of a circular form, about three miles in circumference and 99 acres in extent, and lies on ground elevated 132 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is separated only by a margin of forest. In some parts of it are diminutive islands covered with plants and shrubs, and it is intersected by pools and rivulets of water. The face of the Lake undergoes however, frequent changes, so that a place where a verdant islet was one day seen, will the next day present nothing but a deep pool to

* It is said by Oviedo that this Vegetable, though introduced into Hespaniola at a very early period, was not originally a native of the West Indies, but was carried thither from the Canary Islands by Thomas de Berlanga, a Friar, in the year 1516.

the view. On the surface the bituminous matter is solid, though at the depth of a few inches and when the heat of the sun is great, there is a degree of softness. The bitumen is not confined to this spot; it may be found in different parts of the island. The formation of the bitumen is still going on in the bowels of the earth. Not far from Point LaBrea there is, at the bottom of the sea, a sort of Crater, which at times agitates the superincumbent waves, and throws up a considerable quantity of petroleum. The Pitch Lake is of considerable value, and affords a revenue to the colony; it is about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Village of LaBrea, at which latter place the Local Steamer stops every Saturday and alternate Thursday to land Mails and Passengers—arriving there a little before noon, and returning about 4 P.M.

It is an acknowledged fact that the resources of Trinidad are very great and merely require energy, sound policy, personal attention, and measures which will facelitate instead of shackling Commerce and Industry; for it cannot be denied, that the more formalities there are for the purpose of carrying out any measure, the more difficult the working of it, and the less beneficial the result. Facilities require to be afforded here beyond other places—because the time will arrive when many of the smaller West India Colonies will be such in name only. Therefore the strides necessary to be now made are threefold—nor should mere present wants be looked to, but such as will also benefit the island hereafter—consequently the sooner liberal measures are brought into action, the greater will be the field of Industry for those that are now young and able. Something should be left by men of the present day as a monument of energy and industry to the rising generation. Coal is also to be found in the Ward of Manzanilla on the East coast of the island; its quality was tested on board of Her Majesty's Steamer Buzzard, and was found to be very good.

NAMES OF TREES INDIGENOUS TO TRINIDAD, FROM WHICH SPECIMENS OF WOOD WERE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Algarroba
Acoma or Mastic
Almond Tree
Acacia
Angelin
Avocat
Avocado Pear
Aquiriro
Bois d'Olive
Blue Mahoe
Bois Cortiére
Beef-wood
Bois de fer
Balsam Capivi
Bois Mulatre
Batard tondre a Caillou
Balata
Bois piquant
Balata Macaque
Bois Charbon
Bois Sang
Bois Canique
Bois Lézard
Bois Chaire
Bois Flambeau
Black Mangrove
Button Mangrove
Bois Cerise
Bois Caraibe
Bois Canari
Bois-raide
Bois-cendre
Cuesta
Carat
Cocorite
Coconut
Corkwood
Cacapoule
Cupry
Cedar
Crapaud
Cerise de Chacachacare
Carimo blanco
Cuchape negro
Cocolaba
Cauturo
Caracens tree
Coutrevent
Cerise marron
Caimito
Cajou de Burro
Cypre
Calebash
Calderon
Cannon ball tree
Cactus
Cachicamo
Casse
Delasse Canilla de Venado
Fustic
Freta de Burro
Fiddle-wood
Grugru
Garlick Pear
Galba
Gommier
Gasparillo
Guayacou
Guatepaloma
Guatamaré
Guava
Guatecaae
Genipa
Guacamayo
Higuereton
Henrietta Sardino
Incense Tree
Icaque
Juagua
Logwood
Locust
Laurel
Laurel Macaque
Laurier Canelle
Laurier blanc
Laurier Cypre
Letter-wood
Lechero Stillingea
Manaque
Mancheneel
Mahoe
Mahoe de Londres
Mahoe Cochou
Mammee Apple
Maraquire
Manglie Chine
Mango
Manylillo
Mapou
Mora
Naranjillo blanco
Noyer
Narangillo Amarillo
Olivier
Petit Baume
Paraman
Pionillo
Pois-doux
Pata de Vaca
Poui
Palma real
Pirijao
Purple-heart
Parapara
Petites-feuilles
Quashy Quasher
Roble
Red Mangrove
Surinam Cherry
Sardino blanco
Sea side Almond
Sapote Mamey
Sapodilla
Savonette Jaune
Sangregrado
Stave-wood
Soibo
Surette
Trumpet Tree
Tapana
Tovomita
Tamarind
Tandre a Caillou
Wild Chesnut
White Mangrove
Wild Guava
Wild Coffee
Yoke Yopo
Yoke Savane
Yema de hueva.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Animals of the Mammalia Class.

Of Animals of the Mammalia Class the island of Trinidad possesses several indigenous species. Without including the Bats on the River Coco, there are:

The Small Monkey
Great Red Monkey
Small Sloth
Large Do.
Ant Bear Sloth
Armadillo, 9 banded
" 12 "
The Alco or Mangrove Dog
The Tiger Cat
Opossum or Manicou
A Species of Raccoon
Porcupine
Lapo
Agouti
Mangrove Deer
Great Deer
The Musk Rat
Two Species of Squirrel
Quanco or Musk Hog.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is fully encouraged by the Government from India and China, the amount voted for the same for the present year (1864) being £28,210, to which must be added the expense of the fixed establishment, amounting to £1,880, making a total of £30,090. By the Census of 1861, there were 13,488 Coolies and 461 Chinese; since then there have been imported, say, in 1862, 1,967 Coolies and 452 Chinese, and in 1863, 1,798 Coolies, giving a total of 17,253 Coolies and 913 Chinese. Of these numbers, by a late return of the Agent-General of Immigrants, say to 31st December, 1863, there were—

Indian immigrants on estates who have not completed a residence of five years	10,072
Do. do. on estates under contract who have completed an industrial residence of five years	1,308
Do. do. who hold certificates of industrial residence not under indenture	4,058
	15,438
Number of Chinese who have not completed a residence of five years in the colony under indenture....	257

These immigrants (Coolies and Chinese) are by the same return shown as located on 154 different estates; the largest number on any one estate is 206 (the Orange Grove Estate in the county of St. George). The revenue collected on account of the annual outlay was in 1863, £16,137 sterling.

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS FROM 1845 TO 1865.

	COOLIES.					CHINESE.		AFRICANS.			WEST INDIA ISLANDS, FAYAL, &c.			
Year.	M.	F.	B.	G.	Tot'l.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Chiln	Tot'l.
1845	182	22	15	6	225	...	...	...	...	590	...	...	...	...
1846	1142	222	145	46	1556	...	...	...	...	...	3334	1673	461	5468
1847	685	97	20	19	821	...	...	...	...	...	2258	830	674	3762
1848	538	62	16	8	624	...	...	...	...	...	995	350	205	1550
1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1479	550	233	2262
1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	868	407	100	1375
1851	159	11	2	3	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	1065	166	47	28	1306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	1508	318	94	61	1981	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	605	49	9	7	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	230	36	14	4	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	428	138	20	22	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	912	352	82	41	1387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	647	393	142	93	1275	...	...	29	3	32	...	...	...	...
1859	1907	887	293	281	3368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	1736	682	243	193	2854	...	...	561	126	687	...	...	...	...
1861	1495	460	115	111	2181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	1497	331	90	49	1967	341	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	1390	299	64	45	1798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2850
1864	683	179	51	36	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2590
1865	1538	417	145	103	2203	412	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	2339
	18347	5121	1607	1156	26231	1741	305	590	129	2071	8934	3810	1673	22205

RETURNED TO INDIA.

	COOLIES.					CHINESE.		AFRICANS.		
Year.	M.	F.	B.	G.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1851	265	37	19	9	330	..	..	..	..	..
1852	159	40	6	8	213	..	..	..	..	..
1853	497	41	16	14	568	..	..	..	..	..
1855	105	24	18	22	169	..	..	..	..	..
1856	167	38	41	28	274	..	..	..	..	..
1857	266	33	18	19	336	.	..	..	..	..
1858	246	54	36	26	362	1	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
1861	236	34	13	20	303	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
1865	354	87	35	32	508	..	..	..	..	..
	2295	388	202	178	3063	9	..	..	..	..

Previous to the introduction of immigrants from India and China, there was a large influx of labourers from the other colonies, as also a number of American labourers expressly imported at the expense of the colony, but correct returns thereof have not been found. The following table merely gives the number imported from the 21st December, 1838, to the 17th July, 1840:—

Grenada	495	Baltimore	371
Dominica	39	Philadelphia	2
Barbadoes	27	New-York	196
Nevis	147	Canada	29
Tortola	124		
Cariacou	30		598
Montserrat...	48		1,160
Antigua	67		
St. Lucia	20		
St. Kittt	42		
St. Vincent...	34		
Saba	59		
Anguilla	28		
	1,160	Total ...	1,758

The passages of the 1,160 from the neighbouring islands were also paid by the colony, amounting to £2,234 3s. 4. sterling. There are no records, or at least a perusal has not been obtained of the same, in order to ascertain what was the cost of introduction of the 598 labourers from America.

The staff of the Immigration Department consists of—

An Agent in India	£2,000
Agent-General in the island, exclusive of travelling expenses	800
Sub-Agent	300
Three Clerks, £200, £150, and £100	450
Three Interpreters, £120, £115, and £70... ...	305
Porter	25
Total ...	£3,880 Stg.

RETURN OF LABOURERS ARRIVED FROM THE UNDERMENTIOND PORTS DURING THE YEARS, 1863 AND 1864.

	1863.	1864.
Antigua	2	10
Anguilla	29	19
America	—	5
Berbice	—	2
Barbados	474	528
Cariacou	—	40
Dominica	3	9
Demerara	8	12
Grenada	1450	1027
Guadeloupe	3	2
Martinique...	29	59
Montserrat...	3	111
Madeira	—	14
St. Vincent	332	235
St. Lucia	31	40
St. Barts	26	10
St. Martin...	17	4
St. Thomas	31	11
St. Kitts	4	48
Tobago	152	232
Venezuela...	256	181
	2850	2599

A TABLE SHEWING THE LOCATION OF THE INDIAN IMMIGRANTS and the Increase and Decrease in each Locality by the Census Returns of 1851 and 1861.

Locality.	Census of 1851.	Census of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease	Total Increase.
Port-of-Spain.....	233	250	17		
St. Ann's Ward	23	6		17	
Laventille „	11	7		4	
Cimaronero „		210	210		
Aricagua „	123	471	348		
Santa Cruz „	112	87		25	
Mucurapo „	46	120	74		
Maraval „	40	109	69		
Diego Martin „	30	158	128		
Carenage „	1	4	3		
Chaguaramas „	1	3	2		
St. Joseph „	384	440	92		
Tacarigua „	286	1188	902		
Maracas „	1	10	9		
Caura „	4	12	8		
Lower Caroni „	78	321	243		
Mayaro „	26	8		18	
Nariva „					
Toco „		16	16		
Blanchisseuse „	1	1			
Arima „	33	280	247		
Guanapo „	31	6			
Turure „	1	4	3	25	
Upper Caroni „		1	1		
Manzanilla „	1	1			
Couva „	404	569	165		
Chaguanas „	243	801	558		
Carapichaima „	102	161	59		
Savonetta „	194	958	764		
Point-à-Pierre „	156	505	349		
San Fernando	56	195	139		
South Nap. Eastern Ward ...	291	1454	1163		
South Nap. Western „ ...	591	365	774		
Oropouche „ ...	70	316	246		
North Naparima „ ...	197	1089	892		
Sav. Grande Southern „ ...	128	599	471		
Sav. Grande Northern „ ...	156	973	817		
La Brea „ ...		82	82		
Guapo „ ...		45	45		
Cedros „ ...	148	660	512		
Moruga „ ...	3	3			
	4169	13488	9408	89	9319

A TABLE SHOWING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE POPULATION OF TRINIDAD by the Census Returns of 1851 and 1861, and the Comparative Increase and Decrease.

Where Born.	Census of 1851.	Census of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease	Total Increase.
Trinidad	40627	46936	6309		
British Colonies	10812	11716	904		
United Kingdom	729	1040	311		
Foreign	4915	4301		614	
China		461	461		
India	4169	13488	9319		
Africa	8097	6035		2062	
Not Described	260	461	201		
	69609	84438	17505	2676	14829

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into Trinidad from 1843 to the end of 1856, and in each year since 1st January, 1857, to the end of 1861, as shown by the Twenty-second Report of the Immigration Commissioners, 1862.

	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total.
Madeira	725	...	...	...	...	...	725
Cape de Verdes	..	172	..	...	...	...	172
Sierra Leone	2,474	..	...	...	226	...	2,700
St. Helena	2,292	...	30	4	270	...	2,796
East Indies	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	22,142
China	988	...	..	...	...	...	988
United States	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
British West Indies	4,773	..	...	...	...	...	4,773
Rio de Janeiro	879	...	...	...	...	...	879
	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	35,222

RETURN OF SHIPS AND COOLIES (entitled to back passages) despatched from Trinidad, as per Twenty-Second Report of Immigration Commissioners, 1862.

Ships.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Eliza Stewart	1851, May 31	17	2	1	2	...	32	...	22
Eliza	1851, Sep. 6	271	49	16	18	...	354	30	324
Clarendon	1852, Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	...	241	16	225
Bucephalus	1853, Aug. 3	288	19	...	4	3	314	12	302
Shand	1853, Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
Scindian	1855, June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
Arabia	1856, Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
Eveline	1857, Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	243	9	339
Morayshire	1858, Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
Brechin Castle	1861, Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
		2010	342	144	145	39	2680	126	2578

The amount of Savings deposited in the Colonial Chest by the Coolies per Brechin Castle was £2,692; a further sum of £1,384 11s. 8d. was intrusted by them to the Surgeon. And the amount of Savings of the Coolies taken away by them in the British Trident which left Trinidad on the 14th December, 1865, was £12,408 4s. 2d. Sterling.

RETURN OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS Committed to the Royal Gaol in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, with crimes and offences:—

Crime.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Arson	...	1	...	...	...	1
Assault	17	11	8	10	38	84
Breach of Contract	192	254	500	721	453	2120
Breaking and entering	...	...	...	...	4	4
Burglary	1	...	2	2	...	5
Cutting and wounding	3	7	4	5	6	25
Debt	12	13	19	23	20	87
Drunkenness	10	27	10	11	4	62
Damaging with intent to steal	3	2	...	...	5	10
Damaging property	1	2	6	3	...	12
Exposing person	1	1	...	...	8	10
Forgery	...	...	...	...	1	1
False certificates	...	...	3	3	...	6
Failing to produce certificates	6	...	...	...	...	6
Fighting	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fraud	2	2	...	..	...	4
Harbouring immigrants	...	...	1	3	1	5
Enticing labourers from their employers	...	...	1	...	...	1
Killing and slaying	2	1	...	1	2	6
Larceny	34	34	50	49	92	259
Murder	1	1	...	2	5	9
Obstructing passage	...	...	...	1	...	1
Obscene language	10	8	8	2	26	54
Plying without a license	1	1	1	1	9	13
Perjury	...	...	2	...	...	2
Resisting police constables	...	...	1	...	...	1
Receiving stolen goods	1	1	...	1	...	3
Rape	...	...	...	1	...	1
Riotous and disorderly conduct	2	4	...	...	...	6
Riot	...	8	...	...	...	8
Robbery	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stealing	1	4	...	1	...	6
Setting fire without notice	...	...	...	1	...	1
Selling spirits without license	...	...	1	...	...	1
Trespass	7	12	10	2	12	43
Unlawfully having goods	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wounding with intent	...	...	...	1	...	1
	307	394	628	874	686	2862

RETURN OF SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS despatched from Calcutta and Madras to Trinidad from 1860-1 and 1861-2, according to the Twenty-second Report of Immigration Commissioners, 1862.

	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number Landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1860.	1861.										
David Malcolm ...	538	11 1 6	Madras	28 Sept.	20 Jan.	114	165	62	5	7	2	241	..	5	236
Clarence	1,104	14 0 0	Calcutta	3 Nov.	21 Jan.	79	241	84	22	25	7	379	..	25	354
Sydenham	1,050	14 0 0	Do.	14 Dec.	6 March.	82	277	63	11	10	2	363	..	12	351
				1861.											
Castle Howard ...	737	13 10 0	Do.	14 Jan.	29 March.	74	242	76	27	19	3	367	..	11	356
Adelaide.....	639	12 10 0	Do.	2 Feb.	7 May.	94	193	75	17	22	3	310	1	53	258
Brechin Castle ...	537	14 0 0	Do.	18 Feb.	31 May.	84	187	69	19	20	1	296	2	23	275
Nourmahal.....	846	14 0 0	Do.	13 March.	28 June.	107	273	63	14	15	5	370	..	20	350
Tyburnia.....	1,027	14 0 0	Do.	1 Sept.	19 Dec.	100	320	55	14	10	2	401	..	37	364
					1862.										
Daniel Rankin ...	1,047	11 13 0	Do.	9 Oct.	8 Jan.	91	324	72	9	2	3	410	..	18	392
Alnwick Castle ...	1,087	12 18 0	Do.	31 Oct.	10 Jan.	71	340	87	32	11	8	478	3	5	476
Clarence	1,104	12 18 0	Do.	18 Dec.	6 March.	78	364	76	12	8	2	462	1	6	457
				1862.											
Calgrain	623	14 10 0	Do.	19 Jan.	17 April.	88	208	50	12	5	6	281	2	5	278
							3134	832	194	154	44	4358	9	220	4147

Average rate of contract price being £13 5s.

IMMIGRATION ACCOUNT—1864.

REVENUE.

Balance in favor of Planters on the 1st January, 1864.			£ 3,580 18 5
Received to 30th June—			
Export Duty	£ 4,456 17 4½		
Fees...	1,658 0 0		
Re-indentures	7,932 0 0		
Advances & Redemption ...	49 12 4		
		14,096 9 8½	
Estimated Receipts from 1st July to 31st December—			
Export Duty	1,193 0 0		
Fees on Re-identures of Indians	3,556 0 0		
Do. on Chinese Indentures	360 0 0		
		5,109 0 0	
Estimated Receipts to 31st December, 1864.			£ 22,786 8 1½

EXPENDITURE.

Expended to 30th June—			
Establishment			£ 928 6 8
General Immigration Account, viz:—			
Expended in the Colony...	£ 2,657 8 5½		
Freight Accounts... ...	16,657 15 0		
Agents Drafts on Crown Agents	2,447 18 4		
		21,763 1 9½	
Estimated Expenditure from the 1st July to 31st Dec.—			
Establishment	958 0 0		
Cost of Immigration Department in India and Expenses attendant on collection in India	2,600 0 0		
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	600 0 0		
Return passages of Coolies and Clothing for do.	4,000 0 0		
		8,158 0 0	
Estimated Expenditure to 31st Dec. ...			£30,849 8 5½
2-3rds of £30,849 payable by the Planters	20,566 0 0		
Probable Balance in favor of Planters on 31st Dec., 1864	2,220 0 0		£22,786 0 0

J. SCOTT BUSHE, Colonial Secretary.

Notes on the Annual Return of Indentured Immigrants in Trinidad for the Year 1863.

The half-yearly Reports required under the 13th Clause of Ordinance No. 16, 1862, together with the Annual Abstract under the 14th Clause, have been already submitted to the the Legislative Council. These together furnish full statistical information regarding the actual state of Immigration, and require few special remarks by way of explanation or supplement.

2. The Tables are necessarily confined to Coolies resident on estates, whether indentured or unindentured. The numbers of the latter who have served their time and now reside elsewhere, either in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, or the rural hamlets, have become too great, and, generally speaking, too unsettled in their habits to be noticed further in these reports than as forming a portion of the 4,520 Indian immigrants not under indenture, and who hold certificates of having terminated their industrial residence. The women and children belonging to this class are naturally more numerous than among those indentured to, or resident on estates, but their exact proportion can scarcely be estimated till the next general Census. They have exhibited a new feature during the last year or eighteen months, and imitated the Chinese in cultivating gardens in the vicinity of the town and elewhere, sometimes on an extensive scale, while the numerous huts erected in these gardens show, that to a certain extent, they are becoming identified with the creole population. They possess, besides, large numbers of horned stock, well selected and well cared for.

3. The Planters, however, complain, and not without reason, that these huts, particularly in the vicinity of the town, afford a ready refuge to numerous absentees from estates' labour, whom the master can scarcely apprehend, owing to a skilfully arranged outpost system, which, by preconcerted signals, warns the runaways of any approaching search.

4. There is some foundation for this assertion, but it does not account for the increased numbers who deserted work in 1863 as compared with 1862, viz., 453 against 373, or 20 per cent. additional, while the increase in the whole body of indentured labour on estates was only 900 or 10 per cent. Other causes may be shortly enumerated.

5. Such as the increased demand for field hands on the neighbouring shores of the Spanish Main, where the natives have deserted the cocoa estates and other usual culture, to escape service in the miserable struggles that desolate Venezuela. This causes a heavy drain on both contract and free labour, which must continue in the absence of any extradition treaty with the province, to enable the planters of this colony to trace and bring back their fugitive apprentices.

6. Illegal absence is encouraged by the fact that sturdy vagrants are no longer punished by the magistrate on apprehension, but restored to their employers by the captors on payment of certain fees, to be afterwards deducted

from the vagrant's wages. Should the employer decide on punishing the offender, he must apply for a warrant to bring him before the magistrate; this, of course, entails more or less delay, and as there is no authority for locking up the culprit, in the meantime, he again escapes, leaving the master minus both his trouble and the fee paid for capture. In point of fact, during the busy season of crop, the master rarely proceeds before the magistrate, as this mode of punishment involves much loss of time in attendance at the Station-house of overseers or superintendents, whose absence from estates' duty would jeopardize interests of major importance. The offence is consequently overlooked, and the culprit having escaped the fine or imprisonment to which he was liable, is apt to look on the fault as trivial, and repeat it on small temptation.

7. Illegal absence occasioned by proprietors enticing from service the indentured servants of others is now exceptional, owing to the equalized supply of labour, and confined to distant and sequestered settlements where social regulations and police influence have scarcely penetrated. There exists, however, a rather ingenious mode by which an immigrant under indenture manages to transfer his services and yet escape detection. This is by obtaining possession of a bonâ fide certificate of industrial residence which has been granted to another—if that of a dead man, so much the better. This may be done in various ways, by stealing, purchasing, or borrowing. The two first are simple transactions, the last more complex, something in the banking line. Secret companies exist, who advance to any steady labourer in their neighbourhood the means to buy his remaining period of industrial residence; on receiving his certificate, he is bound to purchase all his necessaries from the persons who have advanced him the money, and he further deposits with them his certificate till his debt be liquidated, that is to say, he becomes again what he was in India, the bondsman of another. The banker, on his part, immediately invests the certificate by hiring it out to an immigrant who has not finished his time, and if this last be newly arrived, and, consequently, not easily recognized, he may, perhaps for years, escape detection by a judicious change of residence.

8. Although, as above stated, absentees have considerably increased during the last year, yet the numbers tabulated exhibit rather an extreme view of the gravity of the case, for a certain proportion of the immigrants thus registered have been away for years from the estates to which they were originally indentured, and have been returned as absent more in compliance with established form, than as representing an integral portion of estates' available labour.

9. While absenteeism has increased since the preceeding year, it is somewhat gratifying to find that the mortality among the Indians residing on estates, whether free or indentured, has considerably diminished. This class of the population numbers 14,140, and the deaths registered among them, exclusive of 30 who died in hospital after landing, but before distribution, were 339; this includes 87 who died in the public hospitals of San Fernando

and Port-of-Spain after admission from the estates on which they were indentured, as well as 5 who died in gaol. This establishes a rate of mortality equal to 2·4 per cent., which is under that of Lancashire. Including 30 who died in hospital on embarkation, the rate would rise to 2·6, still under that of Lancashire. These last, however, should more fairly be classed with deaths on board ship, to which I shall refer presently.

10. For reasons mentioned above, the death-rate among Coolies who have terminated their contracts and do not reside on estates cannot be estimated with anything like precision. Assuming, as is probable, that their families bear the same numerical proportion to the families of those residing on estates, their aggregate number would be 3,789; on these the mortality, if calculated from the deaths of this class, which took place in the public hospitals, whither they usually resorted when ill, was 22 or 0·5 per cent. This is probably too low, as some may have died elsewhere than in hospital; but the singular freedom from casualties of the seasoned Indians in Trinidad, and under favourable circumstances, is evident from the fact that the Indian Training School or Orphan Asylum, which numbers 61 inmates, is thus reported on by the Rev. Henry Richards—"I am happy to say that we had no deaths at the Orphan Home during the year 1863."

11. The mortality among Immigrants at sea for the same season, during the passage from Calcutta to Trinidad, was 32·5 adults on 1,328·5 embarked = 2 : 4 per cent. This is so far remarkable as being the lowest death-rate on record here, and will probably bear favourable comparison with other similar undertakings. In the special reports on each ship as she arrived, the probable causes of this success were pointed out, and I shall now only allude to it by remarking, that it was attained more by care at the depot, and the precautions taken by the agent on embarkation, and followed out afterwards on board, than due to any real physical superiority of the Indians shipped; because, taken as a whole, they have rather deteriorated than otherwise of late years; their intrinsic value diminishing with the increasing competition for their services.

12. Breach of Contract.—453 have been committed to gaol in 1863, as against 721 in 1862. At the first blush this diminution in the face of an increased population would argue a vast improvement in the industrial character of the Coolie. But it is unfortunately attributable to less gratifying sources—partly to the desire on the part of the employer to escape the trouble of appealing to the magistrate, as explained in paragraph 6 of these notes, and partly to the fact, that without any trouble the employer can always secure the repayment of any days lost by the apprentice by simply registering them in the weekly returns, and procuring their endorsement at the expiration of the indenture. Commitments to gaol for offences other than breach of contract have increased in about the same proportion that the latter diminished, viz., 233 to 126 in the preceding year; the increment has been principally in assault and larceny, obscene language and exposure of the person. The gradual increase in numbers of the Indian population naturally begets a sort of bas-

tard courage or recklessness, sufficient to account for the gradual rise in the proportion of commitals under these heads.

13. PROPORTION OF SEXES.—Of the total 14,140 Indians residing on estates, 12,090 are adults, and of these 3,029, or somewhat over one-third, are women; the remaining 2,050 are children under 10 years of age; among them the sexes are pretty fairly balanced, 1,085 being boys, and 965 girls.

14. The influx and efflux of labour from the neighbouring colonies continue pretty much the same as in previous years. The numbers are—

Landed	2,269
Sailed	172

thus leaving 2,097 as a permanent addition to the population. The question may be asked, how it happens, that with this incessant stream pouring into the colony, there should be a still greater demand for Indian labour than during the three previous years. The answer will vary according to circumstances. Some maintain that the application for 2,000 Coolies for the ensuing year is preposterously large; there are gentlemen whose estates are already planted up, and, consequently, sufficiently handed, or situated in well-peopled districts, where their own intelligence and means can always command what extra labour they require, without contributing to any further supply to estates in general by an export tax levied on their own produce. These, again, are looked on as deficient in forethought, and sacrificing the future to the present by those who are actively engaged in extending cultivation and doubling their crops, which cannot be done, they say, without a large addition of indentured labour, which alone is continuous. They maintain further that the influx of labour from other places is insufficient to keep pace with the demand, and is principally absorbed in replacing the seasoned hands who flock to the small cocoa and provision holdings, or squat on the Crown lands. The true cause of the demand for Indian labour probably is, that although expensive, it is easy of application, and can be depended on; and this demand will keep pace with the price of sugar so long as a primitive system of agriculture continues where the steam-plough is unknown, thorough drainage neglected, and 30,000 acres of canes weeded by manual, instead of implemental, labour, while the stock that should be so occupied, are, in the meantime, eating their heads off in stall or pen.

15. CHINESE.—Of the Immigrants introduced by the "Wanata" in July of the preceding year it is impossible to speak with any satisfaction. As shown by the tables, they have died and absconded in great numbers, and the remainder, with few exceptions, are unable to earn anything like comfortable wages. As, however, the colony must no doubt look to China in future for much of its contract labour, it will be well to view this emigration by the light of such experience as we already possess. In 1853 a considerable number of Chinese, about 1,100, were introduced here. They were imported in three ships, of which the first named, the Australia, arrived on the 4th of March, having left Amoy about the close of 1852; she disembarked upwards of 400 men, nearly

all in good order. Although at first troublesome from misunderstandings on the score of work or wages, which were neither easily avoided nor arranged on account of a total absence of interpreters, yet these people generally turned out well, because they were able-bodied peasants, and landed here early enough in the year to become seasoned during the dry weather to the climate and customs of the country. The second ship, the Clarendon, arrived from Canton on the 23rd of April with an equal selected body of men—rather late in the season perhaps, but still early enough for the lot to become somewhat settled before the rains commenced. This is a "*sine qua non*" to all safe immigration hither; for even the native labourers from the other islands undergo a more or less sharp seasoning if they migrate to Trinidad late in the year. During dry weather the sea breeze invigorates, the manufacture of sugar is cheerful, and though last not least, the wages are comparatively high; a strong man's strength is then a very marketable commodity, and may be fully exercised without risk, while at the same time, an abundant supply of nutritious and palatable sweets, leaves little to be desired in the shape of food. But after the wet season commences, about the end of May, with an average rainfall of 80 inches between that and January, perhaps with some three weeks of temperate weather intervening in September or October, the cheerful bustle of crop changes to the unvarying monotomy of weeding undrained clays, which habit alone can render endurable. The wages too are lower, and while the seasoned immigrant works on without much risk in the rain, earning perhaps his shilling in less than five hours, the new comer falls sick at once, or earns a pittance inadequate to meet the wants of a system lowered by cold and damp. The seasoned immigrant returns from the field to a home which experience has furnished with the requisite appliances, while the new comer sits down in cold discomfort, without, in all probability, the precaution of shifting his damp clothing; hence dysentery and gangrenous ulceration of the extremities, aggravated to a certain extent by the want of cleanliness and foul-feeding which characterize the great mass of Eastern immigrants. The last ship of 1853 was the Lady Flora Hastings, from the Province of Fokéén. Her immigrants were inferior to those by the two other ships, and many were confirmed opium-smokers. They were landed during the first week in July, proved a source of continual annoyance to the estates that received them, and, before six months passed, suffered so severely from dysentery and sores, as to form a subject of inquiry by the Local Government.

16. After a lapse of nine years, Chinese immigration was renewed, and the Wanata arrived in July, 1862, from Hong Kong with 452 souls, of whom 115 were women. The season of the year was against them, and their previous occupations, as reported at the time, unfitted the greater number for the exposure and laborious life of agriculturists. Their women have made a still more unfavourable impression. Of 109 originally distributed on estates, only five are now returned as present. They were shipped as the wives of immigrants,

whom they have now either left, or by whom they have been altogether repudiated. Very few of them have even attempted to gain their own livelihood, and their reputed husbands were incapable of self-support, much less of affording any assistance from their scanty earnings, averaging less than 5d. per day. These women were imported at an enormous expense, and have turned out worse than useless. It is therefore desirable that any further accession of Chinese to this country should consist not only of men who can support themselves, but of their *bonâ fide* wives, able and willing to help the husbands; for there is no experience on record here to show that the Chinese labourer can do more during the first year of residence than support himself. However small the proportion of women to accompany the Chinese arrivals of next year, it should be restricted to legal wives whom they cannot desert, otherwise, it were better to send the great majority of immigrants as single men, and trust to their finding wives here, like their predecessors, among the natives of the colony, who can appreciate their industry and other good qualities. In the last Census the males of Trinidad outnumber the females, but when the Indian element, which does not intermarry with the others, is eliminated, the females preponderate, as in nearly all the other British West India Colonies. As regards the Chinese women who may be introduced here in future, it becomes a question of great importance to their own safety, whether they should not be indentured on arrival like any other female immigrants. The measure would be applicable to all persons able to work when the husband declined the responsibility of supporting, and would at least secure to these unfortunates the same Government surveillance which is now extended to the males.

17. Perhaps Chinese immigrants would be more careful with whom they elected to embark as wives, were they aware that they cannot purchase any balance of contract residence here, without also liquidating whatever was due on the previous account of their reputed wives (see clause 21 of Ordinance No. 16, 1862). The agent in China, when he informs them of this and the general laws of the colony as affecting immigrants, might at the same time draw their attention to the fact, that in Trinidad many of their countrymen who originally landed as contract labourers have now, by patient industry, attained a fair position in life, acquired houses, land, and commercial influence. The agent may point to those who have returned to China after ten years' residence here with comparative wealth; and these men, five of whom left Trinidad this month for Hong Kong, may tell their compatriots there that, having overcome the earlier difficulties inseparable from expatriation, they not only managed to live with comfort, but to carry back with them from 3,000 dols. to 4,000 dols. each, and that the same good fortune awaits those who unflinchingly pursue the same career.

18. Advances.—This also is a question of too great importance to be passed over in silence, when the results of experience are being canvassed. Its proper treatment ranks next to the proper season for embarking emigrants.

Few of the Chinese of 1853 ever repaid the money advanced to them in China, although great numbers of the men by the two earlier ships eventually turned out first-rate labourers when they were well managed. The attempt to deduct it, even in the smallest proportions, caused such endless strife and vagrancy, that the greater number of proprietors preferred paying it themselves, and in many cases it was never ultimately recovered. All experience here is certainly against its being made payable from the labourers' wages. In the instance of the people by the Wanata, who have been now nearly two years in the colony, out of 326 contract servants, who thus owed an aggregate of £900, only two have repaid 10 dols. each, and they happen to be household servants; none of the rest appear to have saved a single dollar, and one who hanged himself, a tailor by trade, was reported to have done so to escape the repayment of moneys which he found his earnings could never satisfy. Should immigration continue from China, and it be found impracticable to embark immigrants without the inducement of advances, let them be in the form of bounty, and allow their scanty wages to be paid free of deduction. The mere fact of debt hanging over them caused many to abscond or become despondent, and aggravated the disadvantages under which they laboured when encountering on arrival a language and customs alike strange. The bounty, well applied, would induce a better class of men to emigrate, and if inexpedient to make it altogether a free gift, it might be repaid by the immigrant at the close of his contract, as one of the conditions of receiving his certificate of industrial residence, and if he were then either unable or unwilling to repay the money, his contract might be extended for another year, on which the employer should pay the indenture fee into the Treasury, to reimburse the colony for the bounty advanced. The risk of loss would not be great, and the arrangement is not one whose principle would be objected to either by the employer or the contract servant.

19. The expected arrival of a continuous stream of Chinese immigrants induced me to suggest in conclusion the advisability of laying some restrictions on the sale of opium as now conducted here. Where the drug is high-priced as in China, it can only be used in moderation by the working classes, when its stimulus is as harmless and agreeable as those of tea, tobacco, &c.; but when cheap as it happens to be here, circumstances alter, it is used more freely, and gradually becomes a poison, from which the victim rarely escapes. The deaths of most of the Chinese here are indirectly attributable to the dysenteric affections which generally attend the abuse of opium.

20. Up to 1863 any Indian immigrant, on giving one month's notice to his employer and to the Agent-General, could change his employer and get himself re-indentured to another at the end of this third year, a privilege of which he could avail himself again for the fifth year. This power of changing about has, however, been cancelled by the Imperial Government, and the contract for five years is to be held as binding on all Indian immigrants arrived since 1863. The wisdom of this legislation is apparent from the fact that

only 17 out of 9,127 contract servants have, during the year 1863, applied for leave to change their original settlement. The inference is that they were satisfied with the employers to whom their services were assigned by Government.

21. In noting the extraordinary immunity from death which characterizes the seasoned Indian, it should have been further stated that similar good fortune occasionally attends the Europeans. In the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* for January 1863 it is recorded, and it is to be presumed an authority unlikely to be questioned, that during the preceding two and a-half years the mortality in Her Majesty's 14th Regiment, numbering 240, was limited to two men, one woman, and three children at the Barracks of St. James's in this colony, a site usually esteemed insalubrious.

HENRY MITCHELL,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

IMMIGRATION AND SUGAR CULTIVATION.

Since the Emancipation Act the inhabitants of the British West India Colonies have had to contend with many severe trials, and none more so, than those interested in Sugar Estates, whose position has been one of deep and lasting concern; causing them considerable anxiety, demanding their best consideration, and taxing their energies with a view to devise the most effective means of making their properties meet their annual expenditure, if nothing more. It cannot be denied that the planters have from year to year invariably met with some reverse or other; a few years past the price of sugar was as high as $6 and $7 the 100 lbs; but this continued for too short a period, and the hopes thus raised were disappointed. The good prices were merely sufficient to enable some properties to pay off part of their large liabilities, and since then prices have not been such as to enable the sugar planters to pay off part, if any, of their debts, the interest, or cash advances received, or to cover their own private expenditure. Therefore let not the people of England judge of the unhappy colonists by the specimens they see rolling in wealth in their own country. Those men would be rich, although the Antilles were sunk in the sea; most of those styled West Indians in England, are among the landed aristocracy of the country, and perfectly independent of the Colonies in which, nevertheless, they have been, and are, the largest land-holders. Mr. Gladstone, when Colonial Minister, said, that the Colonies suffered much from absenteeism, and that the Estates would be more prosperous in the hands of their proprietors, than in those of paid agents. Before, however, entering on the broad question of sugar-making generally, as a paying branch of agriculture, it is necessary to consider first, how far the Cane culture has been beneficial as a whole.

Previous to Emancipation, every British West India Island produced a sufficiency of produce to furnish by taxation an annual revenue for the year's current expenditure. This trade was moreover beneficial, and a large amount of tonnage found employment; the labouring population were happy, and things generally went on, if not on the most prosperous, at least on a very satisfactory, footing. But the picture of these Islands, *once of bright colours*, has faded, and a view of them now, compared with what they were, shows a lamentable state of things. In Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, the labourers on being freed from the trammels of slavery, at once conceived the idea of travelling. Hence a large number of them, as well as many from Barbados, immediately found their way to Trinidad,—indeed, soon after the year 1834, and for a period of about two years, their passage hither was was paid by the Government. The tables herein show the extent of the organization from 1838 to 1865; and from the large influx of the same, it is naturally to be inferred that by the aid of such immigration, a large quantity of land has been brought into Cane cultivation, and that a large return of Produce has been the result. It may therefore be not out of place to show also whether and how far—considering the large increase of immigration together with the increased and *powerful machinery* that has been introduced—the Island has progressed in regard to the making of Produce. In 1836, the population was 40,354, of which 15,759 were under indenture. The quantity of Produce made was 39,657,618 lbs. Sugar; 2,247,788 lbs. Cocoa; 143,467 lbs. Coffee; 309,625 galls. Rum; 1,078,082 galls. Molasses; 22,780 lbs. Cotton.

In the following Districts, the quantity of Produce set opposite to each, was made:—

Erin: 48,950 ℔ Sugar; 7,400 galls. Rum. — Guapo: 1,084,315 ℔ Sugar; 27,240 glls. Molasses.—La Brea: 427,400 ℔ Sugar; 1,696 glls. Molasses. —Irois: 124,992 ℔ Sugar. — Mayaro: 1,171,711 ℔ Sugar; 10,982 glls. Rum; 32,106 glls. Molasses; 18,000 ℔ Cotton.—Toco: 8,655 ℔ Sugar; 521 glls. Molasses.—Bocas: 4,780 ℔ Cotton.—Carenage: 399,400 ℔ Sugar; 5,400 galls. Rum.

The population of 1861 was 84,431. Thus it may reasonably be considered that in 1864 it was fully *(if not more)* than 90,300. The crop of that year was: 39,619 Hhds., 6,764 Trcs., 3,115 Brls., 2,583 Bags Sugar, equal to 43,710 Hhds. of 1,800 lb each. 15,500 Puns., 184 Trcs., and 529 Brls. Molasses, equal to 15,700 Puns. at 110 Galls. each. 601 Puns. Rum, at 120 Galls. each. 5,090,017 lb Cocoa. 13,329 lb Coffee. 185 Bales Cotton, at 300 lb each.

The following is a comparative statement of the above crops:

Crop of 1836:—

39,657,618 lb Sugar; 2,247,788 lb Cocoa; 143,467 lb Coffee; 309,625 Glls. Rum; 1,078,082 Galls. Molasses; 22,780 lb. Cotton.—Population, 40,354, of which 15,759 were Apprentices.

Crop of 1864: —

78,678,000 lb Sugar; 5,090,017 lb Cocoa; 13,329 lb Coffee; 72,120 Galls. Rum; 1,729,640 Galls. Molasses; 55,500 lb Cotton.—Population, 90,000.

It is of importance also to state, that although seven districts have been shown, in which produce to a certain extent was made, yet, none of these districts do now produce one pound of sugar, or cotton, or one gallon of rum or molasses. On the contrary, all Sugar Estates that then existed, have been abandoned, and many of them sold for Ward-rates, and those that were not sold had to be taken over by the Crown for the rates due. Thus the deficiency of the Estases in the seven districts mentioned, has, it is to be presumed, been made up by the increase of the crops of Estates in other districts where perhaps, the soil was better, and labour more easily obtainable. But considering the large increase of labourers, and the extensive and powerful machinery introduced, has such really been the case? Again, referring to the yearly extent of Immigration in comparison to the crop made, it cannot be denied that, with all the energy, all the economy, all the attention, and all the supervision, yet, are things working to that advantage as might be expected, and in a manner highly satisfactory to those immediately connected or concerned? No doubt some Estates have made good crops, and those crops have yielded to the proprietor a fair, or even a handsome nett return, but how many Estates have done so? On the other hand, it cannot be denied that without the large number of Immigrants that have been introduced, the present crops could never have been made—and for this increase of Immigration the Colony owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the Honorable C. W. Warner, who has always been the most able and persevering advocate of Immigration, and it is to his untiring and zealous efforts in its cause, that the inhabitants, and more particularly the planters of Trinidad, owe a deep and lasting debt of gratitude.

It is stated that on their arrival in the French Colonies the Coolies are, previous to landing, made to attire themselve as civilized beings. For this purpose proper clothing is provided for them—nor are they permitted to be engaged as shopkeepers or traders in any way. In Trinidad the eyes of the inhabitants, high and low, are compelled to behold these people almost in an entire state of nudity—it being contended by some that there should be no interference with them in this respect. The reply to such doctrine is when they are sent to prison, are they not made to attire themselves in like manner as the other prisoners? And are they not obliged to keep themselves clean? Surely then there could be no reason why they should not be told that they *must* clothe themselves as other people do—and if this were done, it would also tend to benefit trade—as the Dry Goods merchants would necessarily have to increase their importations. Again, these people are without any true religion, and have, consequently, little or no regard for the laws of God or man. Therefore in such a state they cannot tend to the general benefit and advancement of the Colony to that extent as they ought, or, no doubt, would do, were they

frequently and quietly exhorted by the clergy who should without, in the slightest manner, infringing on their Faith or Religion (if they possess either, which is doubtful) remind them that the laws of God demand that every man should labour *honestly and industriously* six days in the week for his daily bread, and that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the *Lord his God.* More: it must be remembered that the Coolies have no motive for any great exertion. Their simple wants are confined to a few yards of cotton, be it white, yellow, or red, a small quantity of coconut-oil, a few pounds of rice, and a few peppers, and thus one or two days' work is sufficient to provide them with a week's subsistence. Hence, the limited extent of labour that is performed by, or obtained from, them as a whole. It may be all very well to say that they are by law bound to labour five days in each week—but how many of them do so? Again, their propensity for tramping is great, their idle habits also large, and the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, is in a very great measure a stranger to them. At the same time they are persons of quick apprehension. This, added to their cunning and the little faith that can be reposed in anything that they say, point them out as persons requiring wholesome counsel. With respect to the labourers from the other West India Islands they enjoy a free and unfettered life without contributing towards the Revenue of the Colony—and, unfortunately, many of them have left their country for their country's good. The existence of the Sugar Planters of the Island depends on the power within themselves—for it is manifest that without any protective duty the increase of Sugar Cultivation in Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazils, &c., will render the prospects of the British Sugar Planter very precarious, for, if sugar costs them in the cultivation and manufacture more than in those countries, it is obvious that Porto Rico, Cuba, &c., must supplant the British grower in the British market. Thus, the planters here must suit their expenses to those of the adverse and competing party which threatens to overwhelm them.

From all this follows the necessity for the planters to do all in their power for the benefit of their labourers. This should be one of their primary objects. Attention to their wants and comforts, together with sound and wholesome advice, would tend to do much good. Nor can it be denied that it is within the means of every planter to do a considerable amount of good in this way. Measures such as these, aided by the labor of the clergy, will, no doubt, tend to make the Coolie and Chinese labourer more tractable. This would render the task of dealing with them less irksome. The advancement of an Island like Trinidad, where there is such a mixture of nations, depends in a great measure upon the spiritual attention and instruction of the labouring population; the stringent enforcement of the Police-laws; the prevention, by the strong arm of the law, of vagrancy and idleness—(for idleness is the root of all evil), and the enforcement of the keeping of the Lord's Day Holy. Towards the first of these requirements a great deal depends upon clergymen of all denominations or creeds—their continual visits to the cottages of the labourers and their advice to them in a quiet way, cannot but tend to do more good than

a score of sermons, or of waiting until one of these people are condemned to be executed, and then in the course of 12 or 15 days to try to convert him—because, in the cottage they will have an opportunity of witnessing the way the people live, the manner in which the children are attended to, and all imperfections which they would otherwise be ignorant of. It would also not only tend as a check to evil-doings, but have the effect of gradually bringing these people to a proper sense of the necessity of labouring steadily, honestly, and by the sweat of their brow for their daily bread. True religion strengthens hope, gives energy, and prepares man to meet adversity as well as prosperity.

Thou Fair Religion wert designed
Deitious daughter of the skies,
To warm and cheer the human mind
And make men happy, good and wise.

These remarks are not intended to be confined to Asiatics. They apply equally to those who profess to be Christians, but who are exceedingly ignorant of the religion they profess to belong to: hence a further field for the exertions of the several Ministers of Religion.

The Police laws have also a moral tendency, therefore, if rigidly enforced they must benefit the community; and more particularly those whose propensities are vicious. Summary and stringent laws for the prevention of vagrancy and squatting, will also tend greatly to benefit a people who have not given a thought to honest habits. All these combined, must eventually create a very wholesome change in regard to a number of people, who would otherwise, continue in a state of ignorance and vice. Every man is bound to contribute his industry, for the purpose of promoting the general prosperity, and of supporting the laws of the Government by which his person and property are protected, by at once undertaking and persisting in a steady course of industry, whatever his calling may be, and by a ready obedience to the laws themselves, and by encouraging and endeavouring to enforce the like conduct in others. By so doing, men not only serve their own comfort and happiness, but impart to the Government the highest possible satisfaction for their good behaviour.

Returning to the subject of the Sugar Planters, or the growth and manufacture of Sugar—there is one evil they suffer from, and that is, the great difference of the labourer, as to the quality of work that passes through his hands. The most important operation in husbandry, that of turning up the field, is unfortunately of all others, the most difficult to perform perfectly, as it requires both a willing mind and a strong arm. It is well known how the process of shovel, and hoe-ploughing is gone through, if the most vigilant surveillance is not constantly kept over the people, and even then, the ground is very rarely turned up to a greater depth than four or five inches. If the Plough is fairly established, the expense of ploughing, and cross-ploughing three or four times will not be greater than that of one shovel or hoe-ploughing at present, while the disintegration and loosening of the soil will be infinitely better executed, and to a greater depth. Thorough drainage

is also in itself one of those improvements which has its advantages, and there can be no doubt that it is such as should be adopted, particularly in certain localities of the island. The price of labour, and other disadvantages, which the Sugar Planter labours under here, as compared with the value of the same article in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, render the introduction not only of the plough, but other implements, of vast importance; because, in so far as the cost of culture exceeds in Trinidad what it is in other countries, by so much will the Planter here benefit especially by their use. In maintaining competition with slave countries, the British Sugar Planters have not only to prevent them, if possible, from getting in advance in the career of improvement generally, but to select those inventions particularly which will be of great advantage to us, and of little importance to them. Such, probably, is the instrument under consideration, which in the present state of manual labour in those places, will not be deemed of much consequence. If they can get their land turned up as cheaply by slaves as by the plough, there is really no necessity for the latter. Certainly it cannot be any where more urgently required than here, where the expenses of cultivation form a very heavy item.

If it be asked, how we can propose to obtain a loan on the security of property which is already encumbered? the reply is, that the Estates are there, in every respect better than on the establishment of Freedom; that the funds of the proprietors have been exhausted in keeping them up; that there is every reason to believe that they will, *by proper protection*, regain their lost value when the causes of depreciation are *removed;* and that the measure from time to time recommended will be in itself one of the most powerful means of effecting this. Sure it is, that with copious immigration from Africa, the employment of the plough and other agricultural implements conjoined, the British Sugar Planter might, to a great extent, be able to support competition with Foreign Sugar growing countries; and when it is shewn that the British Sugar Planter can do this, the value of landed property will rise to at least its former rate, if not more. Notwithstanding the yearly arrival in the island of a large number of Coolies and Chinese laborers, the price of labor is still the same. It is evident, from this circumstance alone, that the nature of the imported laborer, and his habits and wants, are to be naturally considered. The Coolies, as already stated, (unless actuated by the desire to return to their own country,) have no other motive for exertion. Now, experience has proved that that one African will do as much in a month as *two* Coolies—and it may even be said *three*. The Creole laborer works hard when he has an object in view: either the purchase of land or an assortment of finery for holidays, &c. The African labors to obtain abundance of food, of which (thanks to his stomach) he can devour a large quantity. This grand stimulus to exertion will keep him occupied until he acquires the habits of a more civilized life, when his taste also becomes greater for good food and good wearing apparel, and above all, a cottage and a piece of ground of his own, whereon he settles down a peaceable and *industrious member* of the

community, and above all, a CHRISTIAN—going to work on the neighbouring Estates during the day and returning to his home at night; and whilst he so labors, so do his wife and children. They, in due time, cultivate their small patch of ground. Africa is the quarter from whence, if good laborers are required, they should be, if possible, derived: and this will not only be for the advantage of the British Sugar Planter, but infinitely more for the advantage and benefit of the people themselves. With respect to the Coolies and Chinese, a glance at the report of the Superintendent of Prisons for 1864, shows that the total number of Coolies and Chinese immigrants committed to prison during that year was 693 of the former and 90 of the latter, and the total number of days of imprisonment amounted to 31,738. The Agent-General of Immigrants, in his report of 3rd April, 1865, to the Colonial Secretary, states: "The indentured Indian immigrants illegally absent from "their respective Estates in December, 1864, were in round numbers 600, as "against 450 in 1863, and 370 in 1862, while the total numbers under inden-"ture for these thre years were respectively 9,975, 10,525, and 9,629. In "1864, there were also 120 Chinese absent, making in all 720 absentees. "This absence of 720 hands from an indentured total of 10,000, is equal to 7 "per cent. on the annual labor of the Colony, that is, of the introduced labor, "without which, experience has shown, that production, with its demand for "supplemental labor, would cease. This 7 per cent. on an export equivalent "to 65,000 hogsheads, declares a loss, or rather a diminution of exportable "produce, of 4500 hogsheads."

One of the largest proprietors of Sugar Estates in this Island, writing to a friend, states: "I feel convinced that India will *not* supply us with Immi-"grants beyond another year or so, and to China must we look entirely for our "future supply." These are expressions worthy of respectful attention and serious consideration as to the advisability of adopting early arrangements based on a sound and healthy footing for the future. Again, adverting to the labourers of the other islands, it may be worthy of consideration how far these people can be looked upon as a steady acquisition to the agricultural wants of the island, and whether they can be further looked upon as so many steady and industrial hands at all times available. It is a well known fact, that a large proportion of those who arrive here immediately prior to or during crop, come here with no other intention than that of making what they can during crop time, and again returning to their native land with their gains or spoils, whether by honest industry or otherwise. During their stay in the island they contribute little or nothing towards the Revenue, have no charges to defray towards the State; it is a time of gain for them, and what they would otherwise expend in the island is reserved to benefit their own country. With this question dovetails another equally important in regard to Immigration—that of the importation of Africans from the United States, which, if calmly looked to, will be found one of most civilizing projects for the salvation of Trinidad. They are a people who are intelligent, hard working, and

of a knowledge of various crafts which now entail great annoyance to have carried out and mostly by incompetent hands. Moreover, these people will, by their industrious and religious habits which they have acquired in a more extensive field, diffuse among their less enlightened fellow-creatures similar habits which will tend to the general welfare and benefit of the island. As a proof of this, see what they have done in Liberia! There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the introduction of a large number of these people under arrangements and agreements equally beneficial to one side as to the other, will be the means of raising Trinidad to the highest standard as an exporting colony of the West Indies, and the present moment seems propitious for the measure. But the man selected to carry out the project must, of every necessity, be one who will not withhold any information which might afterwards be considered was done with a view to deceive—and whilst here advocating an immigration that will tend to such great advantage for the island, it would not be wise to disregard Earl Grey's Despatches, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lord Harris, touching the importance of establishing Free Villages in the vicinity of the most populous agricultural districts of the island. No doubt, it may be said that the introduction of labourers from the United States has already been tried, and, to a certain degree, failed. Granted, but why did it fail? Because, in regard to the first batch imported, proper arrangements had not been made for their reception on arrival and on the Estates where they were to be located. Again, on a second trial being made, it is to be regretted that a more fit and proper person than the one that did go had not been selected—nor was that man in possession of instructions or armed with such powers as to enable him sufficiently to guarantee to those people the footing on which they were to be dealt with, the manner in which they would be treated, where they were to be located, how lodged, the amount of wages they would receive in accordance to the amount of work performed, the nature of such work, and the provisions to be made for their wives and their children. Hence, the Agent, if he may so be called, on his arrival in the United States, not being in a position to satisfy the people in regard to the several particulars above stated, and being himself not very prepossessing in his manners, and void of a proper knowledge of the people he was to treat with, was only able to induce eight persons to come out.

In conclusion, it must however be admitted, that even under the most favorable circumstances, it cannot be denied that the position of the Sugar Planters is one of the most critical nature, one as already stated giving cause for serious reflection as to the future. Indeed, from time to time, they have had, and will have, to contend against circumstances far beyond their control —for be it remembered, that even when Immigration was first mooted—a certain Society, to use the phrase so irreverently introduced by the offspring of one of its first numbers, raised "its bray" against any scheme of Immigration whatever, on grounds which were altogether inadequate, and which showed too clearly that this "body" retained its ancient hostility to the

Planter. The Planters have therefore had no small experience in respect to difficulties, and had to persevere under many adverse circumstances, nor can they even now assert that they are more free—while thus struggling with the insurmountable difficulties in one way and another, with which they have to contend. They should turn their attention to treating their labourers in a manner calculated to bring them to a love, not only of agricultural pursuits, but also of the locality itself. It is well known that the cost of production in the slave countries, which have long been placed on a footing of equality with Great Britain, is not more than two-thirds of ours. It may be set down at £10 per ton, while ours is £15 per ton. It is this small cost of production, which during the prevalence of low prices in those markets to which her produce was admissible, has enabled Cuba, in a few years, to increase her exports of sugar from 100,000 tons to 600,000 tons. This latter quantity, under the stimulus of good prices, she may double in as short a period. Her present population is equal to it—she has only to substitute sugar for less remunerative staples; and it must further be borne in mind, that any measure adopted by Great Britain that will increase the consumption of sugar will operate speedily on Cuba, and be made manifest in the extension of her cane cultivation, so long as she can introduce slaves. So far from the British Sugar Planter being able to compete with slave countries under existing circumstances, there are proofs to show to the contrary, and nothing short of a protective duty will tend to put the British Sugar Planter in a position that will gradually tend to relieve him from the disadvantages he at present labours under.

In connection with Immigration, is subjoined the following Appeal to the Clergy and other members of the Church of England, connected with Trinidad, on behalf of the Heathen Immigrants in that Island, by the Bishop of Barbados:—

"My Christian Friends,—Having lately, in the discharge of my episcopal functions spent some weeks in Trinidad, and having made the condition of the Immigrants in that Island an especial object of observation and inquiry, I consider it a duty which I owe, not merely to them or to Trinidad, but to the Church as connected with them in that country, to bring the subject formally before you, and earnestly to solicit your serious consideration of it, in the hope and with the prayer, that through God's mercy in Christ, we may through His grace and blessing be enabled by our united thoughts and efforts to contribute towards bringing these heathen multitudes to the knowledge of Christ, and at the same time counteract what is now a great and growing evil, full of danger to society and to the Church.

"By the Census of last year, April 1861, it appears that the population of Trinidad was 84,438, and that the Immigrants from China, India and Africa amounted to 19,984, to which have since been added 1967 Coolies from India, and by this time probably about 450 more from China, which would make

the whole number about 22,400. As the Immigration is still continued and is likely to be continued indefinitely, the number may be expected to increase considerably. In the last ten years the Coolies from India have increased in number more than three-fold, i.e., from 4,169 to 13,488 ; notwithstanding the opportunity they have had, after five years industrial residence as indentured labourers, of returning to India at the public expense.

"It appears indeed that the inclination to return to India which was strong in the Coolies at first, has gradually subsided; and that now very few, comparatively, avail themselves of opportunities of doing so. The Coolies may therefore be regarded as a rapidly increasing portion of the population of Trinidad ; and if the increase should go on in the same ratio as that of the ten years ending April 1861, then in 1871 their numbers are likely to be about 40,000, or more, in all probability, with a large addition also of Chinese.

"The African portion of the population is apparently on the decrease; 6,093 in 1861 against 8,097 in 1851: but it may be that their children are reckoned as natives of Trinidad, and that adults themselves are not always distinguishable from the Creoles of African descent. There was however great mortality among them from the Cholera in 1854.

"That the Immigration has contributed to the prosperity of the country, perhaps to its preservation from ruin, and is likely to conduce more and more to agricultural and commercial wealth, I am fully prepared to admit; and far am I from wishing to complain of a course of policy, which seems almost necessary to the development of the varied resources of this rich and beautiful Island. There are, however, other views of the subject besides the material one; and of this I feel persuaded, that, however important it is to have labour for our fields, brought if necessary from our very antipodes, no right-minded person, much less any thoughtful Christian, can for a moment suppose that we may with propriety or even with impunity regard the immigrants as mere implements of husbandry or look upon them just as we should on so many mules or horses imported for agricultural purposes: for that, even if as fellow-men they had no claims upon us, still a regard to the state of the country in a social, or civil, or religious view, calls upon us to look vigilantly to the effects likely to ensue, if no counteracting influences be employed, from the continual influx, year after year, of these streams of heathenism, till the streams unite into a flood, and the flood shall rise by degrees to our very doors, and threaten to overwhelm the rest of the population.

"It must be kept in mind that the Immigrants are almost universally heathens, and if not savages, yet semi-barbarians at the best, being of the lowest classes in their own heathen country, characterised by many heathen vices, and in particular by a disregard of truth and justice, and even of life itself. Shall this uncivilized heathenism be allowed to grow and spread, unchecked and uncorrected, and one of the finest of our West Indian Colonies

become the abode of barbarism? Humanity and sound policy at once reply: 'It is not to be.'

"But it is chiefly to Christian principle and Christian feeling that I would now appeal; being indeed convinced that, if we would advance the interests of humanity or of social policy, we cannot do so better, nay more, we cannot do so otherwise, than by promoting Christian piety. And addressing Christians, especially Christians of the Church of England, resident in Trinidad, or having property there, or otherwise connected with the Island, or interested in its welfare, I may at once assume that as Christians they must desire to have the Immigrant heathen made partakers of the blessings of the Gospel and made disciples with them of the Son of God; that so they may become not only an addition (otherwise perhaps a dangerous addition) to the labour of the country, but an accession also to the Church of God. Even their services in promoting the prosperity of the country, demand some such return at our hands; whilst a sense of self-preservation calls for it as a precaution: how much more still should we be influenced by the recollection that Indians and Chinese are, together with ourselves, objects of redeeming Love,—that for them, as for us, Christ died, and that they, no less than the people of Europe or of England, are included within that great and gracious commission: 'Go make disciples of all nations.'

"The only question apparently for which there is really room among Christians on this subject is not, 'Shall these heathen be invited into the Church of Christ?'—but, 'How best shall the work of evangelising them be done, or at least, in humble submission to God's will and in dependence upon His grace, be attempted?' This is a question which has long occupied my thoughts, and to which I now propose to offer a reply, being of opinion not only that the duty is come upon us, but the time also for performing it, with the means for its prosecution, if only we will gird ourselves to the undertaking in faith and prayer, with earnestness and energy, helping each other in our different places and proportions, as members together of the Body of which Christ is the Head:—members, from each of whom He expects that he should contribute in his measure towards the health and the growth of the body.

"In thus expressing myself I do not mean to imply that nothing has as yet been done for the christianizing of the Immigrants. On the contrary I acknowledge that from their first introduction into the country isolated efforts have been made both by the Clergy and others, in Sunday Schools and other ways for their instruction. Amongst the Laity I cannot refrain from making most grateful mention of two gentlemen in particular, who have set a noble example in this respect: one W. F. Burnley, Esq., non-resident Proprietor of Orange Grove, Tacarigua; the other H. Darling, Esq., resident Proprietor of the Lothians Estate in South Naparima. By the former was sent out in 1856, at a liberal salary, a Teacher well acquainted with Hindustani to act

under the Clergyman of the Parish as Catechist among the Coolies. This person was indeed obliged ere long to return to England. But his coming was not without its fruit. Through the zealous exertions of Mr. Burnley's local Representative, Wm. Eccles, Esq., and others, the Rector of the Parish of St. Mary especially, with the continued aid of Mr. Burnley, and liberal encouragement from the Governor and Council, it led to the establishment in 1857 of a regular Home for Orphan Coolie children, in which there are now (May 1862), 63 orphans maintained and taught, and most carefully trained to industrial work, domestic and agricultural: the Home itself, just opposite the Parish Church, with one building for the boys, another parallel to it for the girls, and the School House at the end, being quite an ornament to the neighbourhood, as the Institution is an honor and a blessing to the Island.

"In this way not only have the physical wants of the Orphans been provided for, but Christian training and instruction have been given them: whilst through them, it is to be hoped, many more from their fellow-countrymen may hereafter be brought into the Christian fold; care being taken with this view that they shall retain their Indian dialect, and so, when dispersed about in life, be to their fellow-countrymen as salt in the mass; some of them, perhaps, becoming direectly useful as Teachers.*

"Whilst this good work was going on in the North of the Island, in the South Mr. Darling was working in the same direction by the maintenance on his Estate of an Indian School for Coolie Children, to which he has recently added a Catechist from India for the instruction of the adults. Most affecting is it to hear the little Hindoo children, whose ordinary language is still that of their native land, rehearse distinctly their little hymns in English, with verses from the Holy Scripture, or answer simple questions in Bible History, or on Christian truth, or repeat in their own language the Christian Creed and the prayer of our Lord. The Lothians School has 24 schoolars of whom 21 are Hindoo.

"In the same Parish at the School on Golconda Estate I had the satisfaction recently of seeing 9 Coolie children present.

"There is another School of 20 little Coolies under a Teacher from India, established by the Trinidad Missionary Association in Chacon Street, Port of Spain, under the charge of the Rev. S. L. B. Richards, which also promisses to become an additional centre of much good.

"Altogether the number of Coolies under instruction within our pale as far as I could ascertain during my recent stay in Trinidad, are 121 children and 54 adults. Beyond our pale there may be others, but I am not aware of any special efforts in this direction made out of our Church, beyond the fact that many Coolies have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Communion.

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* Cost of the buildings altogether £1786, towards which the local Government gave £500. This year (1862) the boys at the Asylum have made four and a half hogsheads of sugar.

"The number of Coolies baptized in our Church was on the 1st of this month 193 of whom 49 were adults. Of this number I had the satisfaction on the 11th April last of baptizing at St. Stephen's Church, Savanna Grande, 11 men, 7 women, 9 boys and 2 girls, in all 29: who had been instructed by means of the Catechist brought from India by Mr. Darling, and through him examined by me before they were admitted to baptism.

"Before I left Trinidad I was informed by the same Teacher that he had 28 more under instruction, ready to be presented for baptism; making in all 57 prepared by one teacher in a comparatively short space of time.

"This fact, combined with the success of the Tacarigua School commenced under a teacher acquainted with Hindustani, and of the Schools at Lothians and Port-of-Spain, both under Hindoo Teachers, have impressed me strongly with the conviction, that what we require for the Coolies is not a separate class of Missionary Clergy—a system which would involve a large expenditure and be open to other grave objections, but some Christian teachers from India of a subordinate class, through whom, as interpreters andcatechists, and also as teachers of Schools (infant Schools especially), the Clergy might have easy access to the Hindoo mind, and so bring them over with God's blessing, in greater numbers to the faith and fold of Christ.

"A few such teachers would be sufficient at first, and ere long, perhaps, as the children of our Schools grow up, and more of the adults become Christians, and the English language becomes (as to such it will soon become) familiar, we shall be provided with interpreters and teachers from amongst the Immigrants themselves, and have no longer to look to India for them.

"Meanwhile we have to provide as helpers to the Clergy in this great and necessary work Hindoo Christian Teachers, who can be well recommended from India as such.

"The expense of maintaining in Trinidad one Hindoo Teacher, if single, would be, about £60 annually; if married, his wife acting as Schoolmistress, £90 for both. Their passage from India would probably be obtained free of expense, if only on shipboard they acted as Interpreters or made themselves otherwise useful.

"To do the work on a scale at all satisfactory, an income of about £1,000 a year would be necessary; or more, if the erection of School-houses or residences for the teachers should be required.

"With the view of raising such a fund and providing for its proper management and application, it has been deemed advisable to establish in Trinidad Missionary Association with this object exclusively in view, the aiding, I mean, of the Clergy of our Church in the evangelizing of the Immigrants; and I earnestly hope and trust that throughout the Island the Association will be cordially supported in its work, not by the Clergy only, whom it proposes to help, but by all classes of persons. But in an undertaking of this nature, we naturally look for encouragement and aid, not only from persons resident

in Trinidad, but from non-residents also, who by their property or other ties, are connected with the Island, or in any way interested in its welfare, and even from persons in no way specially connected with Trinidad, yet interested in the spread of the Gospel and the extension of our Redeemer's Kingdom, especially throughout the British dominions.

"My remarks hitherto have been confined almost exclusively to the Coolies from India; partly because they are by far the most numerous portion of the Immigrants, but chiefly because they are most difficult of access, and much less disposed to mingle with the general population of the country; having also an idea (though now with most of them scarcely more than an idea) of returning some day, without expense to themselves, to their native land: yet an idea which keeps them unsettled, mere vagrants too often, and causes them to stand aloof from all Christian influences.

"The Chinese, who has no such prospect before him, more readily falls into the ways of the country, more easily learns the language, and is altogether more amenable to Christian instruction. On the 13th of last month, when I held a Confirmation at St. Paul's Church in San Fernando, there were present fourteen baptized Chinese out of the 461 supposed to be their aggregate number. The whole number of baptized Chinese in our Church is about 50.

"The Africans, bringing as a body no common language of their own with them, and finding persons of African descent already in the country, are more readily absorbed into the general population: though amongst them are to be found here and there worse samples of barbarism than China or even India supplies us with.

"The measure suggested for the case of the Coolies, of special Catechists and Teachers from among their own Countrymen, or one of a similar character, will be applicable no less to the case of the Chinese or even of the African; and no doubt our Trinidad Missionary Association will keep their spiritual destitution in view as well as that of the Hindoo.

"Still the pressing call at present upon our Christian charity is that of the Coolies. Their numbers, the difficulty of dealing with them single handed, their intelligence when awakened to inquiry, and the change that is apparently coming over them, as regards their bigotry to India and their hereditary customs, religious or social, all call loudly for some more combined and more general efforts than have as yet been made for their good.

"I might enlarge upon the benefits likely to ensue to Trinidad itself and to all concerned in it from the Christianizing of the Heathen Immigrants and of the Coolies in particular. See at once how his very appearance would be changed—his dress, if dress it may be called;—the expression of his countenance;—his diet;—his house;—his family;—his mind;—his heart; the half savage heathen vagrant, in short, converted into a decent thriving Christian settler.

"It may be long indeed before any such complete results may be witnessed; just as it is long before the tree grows from the seed: and as the husbandman waits patiently for his harvest, so should Christians wait for theirs; which indeed no efforts of ours can secure, unless the Lord of the harvest is pleased to grant the increase. And therefore, assuredly, we must pray for it earnestly to Him and wait for it patiently with faith in His grace and power. But faith implies exertion, otherwise it is mere self-delusion; and prayer without corresponding effort, what is it but hypocrisy?

"Let then a united effort be made to provide for the Clergy of Trinidad fit helpers in sowing the seed of life in the hearts of the heathen who abound in their different parishes, in the full persuasion that the work, if humbly and honestly undertaken in Christ's name, without any confidence in our own efforts through pride, or any sparing of them through indolence, will not be undertaken in vain. Many will hear, though some may forbear: and though the growth may be slow, yet will there be fruit at last, to be a blessing not to the heathen only, or to the instructors in the faith, but to those also who by their prayers and their offerings shall have promoted the gracions work.

"T. BARBADOS.

"Bishop's Court, Barbados, May, 1862."

RETURN OF INDIAN AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS LOCATED IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED COUNTIES: —

COUNTY.	INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS.							
	1863.				1864.			
	INDIAN.		CHINESE.		INDIAN.		CHINESE.	
	Men	Women	Men.	Total.	Men	Women	Men	Total.
St. George	1976	620	24	2620	1896	595	24	2515
Caroni	1650	539	53	2232	1781	538	42	2361
Victoria	3378	1134	140	4652	3202	1035	93	4330
St. Patrick	599	186	22	807	560	174	20	760
Totals	7593	2479	239	10311	7445	2342	179	9966

UNINDENTURED IMMIGRANTS.

COUNTY.	1863.									1864.								
	INDIAN.					CHINESE.				INDIAN.					CHINESE			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys&Gls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys&Gls	Total
S. Geo.	299	142	377	315	1133	..	3	1	4	344	179	333	274	1130	..	2	2	4
Caroni	340	114	222	207	889	..	..	..	..	358	139	231	145	873	3	..	1	4
Victoria	601	224	460	356	1581	..	4	..	4	669	202	377	314	1562	..	4	..	4
S. Patk.	239	81	92	98	510	..	2	..	2	206	83	111	112	512	..	2	..	2
Totals...	1485	561	1091	976	4113	..	9	1	10	1577	603	1052	845	4077	3	8	3	14

BIRTHS AND DEATHS of Indian and Chinese Immigrants 1863 and 1864:—

COUNTY.	INDIAN.						CHINESE.					
	Births.		Deaths.		Absentees		Births.		Deaths.		Absentees	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
St. George	15	44	62	71	103	118	1	...	...	...	1	13
Caroni	22	16	74	117	120	190	...	...	3	...	18	31
Victoria	64	40	97	97	198	254	...	...	8	...	28	57
St. Partrick	20	21	25	49	32	37	...	...	3	...	1	15
	157	121	258	334	453	599	1	...	14	...	48	116

Names of Vessels Arrived in 1864.	Tonnage.	Days Passage.	Coolies Embarked at Calcutta.						Coolies Died on the Passage.						Coolies Landed in Trinidad.					
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Alnwick Castle....	1087	75	341	83	15	13	9	461	...	2	1	...	...	3	341	81	14	13	9	458
Spitfire	1241	83	353	104	29	10	22	518	9	6	8	2	...	25	344	98	21	8	22	493
		Totals...	694	187	44	23	31	979	9	8	9	2	...	28	685	179	35	21	31	951

	1863.	1864.
Number of Indian Immigrants working under Indenture on Estates	10,072	9,787
Do. Chinese do. do. do.	239	179
Number of Indian Immigrants not under Indenture residing on Estates	4,113	4,077
Number of Indian Children		1,897
Do. Chinese do.		3
Number of Indian Immigrants in Orphan Asylum, Tacarigua	61	60

DEATHS of Indian and Chinese Immgrants:—	1863.	1864.
On Estates in the Counties of St. George, Caroni, Victoria, and St. Patrick	273	334
In Port-of-Spain Hospital, Deaths by "Alnwick Castle" and "Spitfire"		7
BIRTHS of Indian and Chinese Immigrants on Estates	158	121
Revenue Collected ...	£16,137 12 0	£20,201 7 7½
ARRIVALS:—Indian Immigrants Arrived	1,798	951
Chinese do. do.	...	...
ABSENTEES:—Indian Immmigrants Absconded ...	453	599
Chinese do. do. ...	49	116
REDEMPTION:—Indian Immigrants who purchased their time of Industrial Residence ...	224	113
Chinese do. do. ..	2	3
CHANGING PROPRIETORS:—Indian Immigrants changed Estates and Proprietors ...	17	14
Chinese do. do. ...	..	..
COMMITMENTS TO GAOL:—For Breach of Contract ..	453	402
For other Offences ...	233	291
Indian Immigrants returned to Calcutta	...	...

HENRY MITCHELL,
Agent General of Immigrants.

Immigration Account — 1865.

Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour of Planters on the 1st January, 1865 ...	5,751	2	1½
Export Duty	13,593	0	7
Fees on Indentures (Chinese)	1,119	0	0
Idem (Indians)	3,440	0	0
Fees on Old Indentures	11,388	0	0
Advances, Arrears and Redemption	390	6	0
Return Passages of Coolies paid by themselves ...	911	1	0
Amount charged in excess for remuneration of Protector at Madras for the season 1860-1 ...	34	15	0
	£36,627	4	8½

Expenditure.

		£	s.	d.
Establishment		1,880	0	0
Cost of introducing Chinese		8,540	11	2½
Idem Indians		20,382	3	7½
Bounties to Surgeons, Officers, &c.		2,369	17	6
Expenses in China for Collection, Maintenance, Preliminary Expenses, &c., of Emigrants ...	£8,496 2 0			
Less Advances to Chinese (Paria & Montrose) payable by Planters ...	1,655 16 8	6,840	5	4
Expenses in India for Collection, Maintenance, and Salary and Travelling Expenses of Emigration Agent ...		11,694	16	1
Proportion of 3-8ths. Balance in Mr. Sampson's hands at close of Season 1864-65, and available for Expenditure on account of Season 1865-66		680	10	4
Dr. Rutter's Funeral Expenses		11	11	0
Miscellaneous Expenses		3,090	1	3½
		£55,489	16	4½
Less difference between £6,562 3 2 charged ad interim, and £5,114 10 5 actually charged on the settlements of accounts to this Colony on account of Immigration from China for the season 1864-65		1,447	12	9
		£54,042	3	7½

Summary.

		£	s.	d.
Total Expenditure 1865		£54,042	3	7½
Two Thirds borne by Planters ...	£36,028 2 5			
Add advances to Chinese payable by Planters	1,655 16 8	37,683	19	1
Total Receipts 1865 (£30,876 2 7. Balance £5,751 2 1½) ...		36,627	4	8
Balance against Planters on 31st December, 1865 ...		£1,056	14	4½

National Character, Manners, and Customs of the Chinese and Coolies.

The Chinese in their persons, are middle sized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their nose blunt and turned upwards; they have high cheek bones, and large lips, they have peculiar ideas of beauty; they pluck up the hairs from the lower part of the face by the roots with tweezers, leaving a few straggling ones to serve for a beard. Their Tartar Princes compel them to cut off the hair of the head, and, like Mahommedans to wear only a lock on the crown—those however, introduced into the Colony, have thick hair covering one half of the crown of the head, leaving a long tail, sometimes left to fall downwards, or plaited round the head. The complexion of those from the north is fair, but those from the south are swarthy—they are fond of dress; but made according to the fashion of their country—short and very wide trowsers, with a long loose kind of Jacket or Paletot—on becoming Christians they enter readily to the manner of dress of the generality of the inhabitants —they freely marry creole women—and are careful in selecting those who are handsome. By some censorious speakers and writers, the Chinese have been represented as the most dishonest people in the world, employing their natural quickness only to improve the art of cheating the nations with which they deal—while it is asserted that none but a Chinese can cheat a Chinese. Duplicity and deceit, it is said, are notoriously prevalent among them; the cordiality of friendship is very rare; true benevolence is far from being the general feeling, and exterior and mechanical forms are more attended to than the actual practice of virtue. They are great gamblers—as labourers, they are steady and hard-working, seldom or ever seen drunk, excellent gardeners, and in business are sharp and attentive. The women have little eyes, plump rosy lips, black hair, regular features, void however of beauty—their feet are unnaturally small, or rather truncated; they appear as if the fore-part of the foot had been accidentally cut off, leaving the remainder of the usual size, and bandaged like the stump of an amputated limb. Their dress is somewhat like that of the men; the Jacket or wrapper being longer—large glass ear-rings, with wooden pins holding up their hair—they learn the English and French languages easier than the men — indeed some of them soon acquire the English language, and when they do, they speak it correctly. The Chinese men and women are extremely quick of sight and apprehension, are naturally easy and cheerful, and scarcely ever experience either care or melancholy. They are very hospitable to each other, and likewise to strangers who put themselves under their protection even for the shortest period.

The Hindoos or (as they are likewise called) Gentoos, and more commonly "Coolies," are divided into four great tribes. To the first and more noble tribe belong the Brahmins, who can alone officiate in the priesthood, like the Levites among the Jews—they are not, however, excluded from Government, trade, or agricultural pursuits, though they are strictly prohibited from all menial offices by their laws. The second in order is the Sittri tribe, who according to their

original institution, ought to be all military men ; but they frequently follow other professions. The third is the tribe of Brise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and shopkeepers. The fourth tribe is that of Sudra, who are menial servants—and they are incapable of raising themselves to a superior rank. Besides this grand classification, the Gentoos are subdivided into castes and small tribes ; and it has been computed that there are 84 of these castes. Their marriages are circumscribed by the same barriers as the rest of their intercourse ; hence besides the national physiognomy, the members of each caste preserve an air of still greater resemblance to one another. There are some castes remarkable for their beauty, and others for their ugliness. Their diet is principally rice and vegetables dressed with ginger, tumeric, and other hot spices. But the majority of castes are less scrupulous, and eat, altho' very sparingly, both of fish and flesh ; yet like the Jews, not of all kinds indifferently. They deem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost like a divinity. Coolies generally are tractable and genteel in their manners, but violent is their expressions, when their passions are aroused, particularly by jealousy of their wives—they have little care for life or limb. They consider the wives as their property and, therefore, murder them with little care of the consequences. As a general rule they have few good qualities, and are faithless, unprincipled, immoral, lazy, and fond of wandering. They have no regard for an oath, and lie beyond measure. They are fond of rude music, both of wind and stringed instruments—and play at cards, but do not gamble to any extent. Brahma is the supposed prophet and legislator of the Hindoos —it is pretended that he was an angel, and permitted to assume the human form, commissioned to act as the sovereign of India and ordered to impart the divine will to a pagan nation. Their spiritual institutions are the most remarkable instances of the degradation of the human mind—and cannot be termed otherwise than gross idolatry, ceremonial absurdity, and shocking cruelty. Some of the Coolies, men and women, are good-looking, and well formed, but the generality of both sexes are slim and of little strength ; they are filthy in their habits, and have little care in regard to clothing. The men have merely a piece of white cloth passed round their loins and between their legs. Some wear a turband formed of white cotton twisted round the head. The women wear a short petticoat and a small bodice—over which, frequently they have a scarf of yellow or red muslin or tarlatan, from either the right or left shoulder, falling loosely down the side ; they wear nothing on their head—both sexes have fine beautiful long black and glossy hair, upon which, as well as their bodies, they use a good quantity of Coconut-oil. The men do not intermarry with the Creoles—confining marriage between their own class ; the girls are married at a very early age. The wives, altho' they have a regard for their families, and make fond mothers, are yet not very strict in their fidelity towards the husband. After work, the men sit for hours in circles listening to some story ; in regard to amusements, they are chiefly gratified with their

religious shows and festivals. The complexion of the Coolies is that of the Indian or Wharaoon of South America, except those that come from Madras and who are very dark. The bulk of these people are remarkable for observation; their desire of gain by foul or fair means, is as strong as their love of independence; they have imbibed strong passions of envy and meanness, and are very insincerere. Murder, Cutting and Wounding, Burglary, Highway Robbery, Perjury, Larceny and Forgery are the principal offences of which several have been convicted by the Snpreme Criminal Court of the Island.

Language:—The Sanscrit is an original and extremely artificial language; it is written with fifty-two characters, and abounds in compound words. The Hindoostanie, is that principally spoken by the Coolies imported here.

ESTIMATE:—Immigration Account, 1866.

Revenue.

Balance in favor of Planters on 31st Dec., 1865			247 2 1½
Export Duty on 60,000 Hhd. @ 7/6 ₩ Hhd ...	£22,500 0 0		
Fees on Indentures 750 at £2	1,500 0 0		
Idem of 1,000 at £2	2,000 0 0		
Fees on Old Indentures	10,972 0 0		
		36,972 0 0	
		£37,219 2 1½	

Expenditure.

Establishment	2,380 0 0	
Cost of introducing 1,000 Chinese	14,000 0 0	
Idem 1,200 Indians	14,640 0 0	
Bounty to Surgeons, Officers, &c., ...	2,500 0 0	
Expenses in China for Collecting, Maintenance preliminary expenses, &c., (less £1,500) ...	7,800 0 0	
Idem in India for Do. at £3 per head ...	3,600 0 0	
Salary & Travelling Expenses of Agent in India	2,000 0 0	
Miscellaneous expeses	1,200 0 0	
Return Vessel	4,000 0 0	
	£52,120 0 0	

Summary.

Total Estimated Expenditure, 1866			52,120 0 0
Two-thirds payable by Planters	£34,746 0 0		
Add. Advances to Chinese payable by Planters ...	1,500 0 0		
		36,246 0 0	
Total Receipts 1866, £36,972— Balance £247 2 1½		37,219 2 1½	
Probable Balance in favor of Planters ...		£ 973 2 1½	

The Late Militia.

In former years Trinidad could pride herself on the best militia force to be found anywhere. It consisted of a troop of light dragoons, a troop of hussars, a brigade of artillery, three regiments of foot and three corps of mounted chasseurs, eight district companies and two battalions; the whole kept up with strict military discipline. It was disbanded by Sir George F. Hill in 1839. The total force by a return made up in the Blu Book of 1837 was as under:

Staff Officers	28
Cavalry Officers	23
Infantry Officers	147
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Cavalry ..	134
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry...	3,031
Total ..	3,363

The fees payable by the officers for their respective commissions were as under:

	Dols.		Dols.
Brigadier-General	72	Ensign	14
Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	60	Paymaster, Quartermaster, Adjutant, and Surgeon... each	32
Major	42	Aujutant-General, Quartermaster-General, & Surgeon-Gen.,	
Captain	32	Judge Advocate-General..ea.	48
Lieutenant	22		
Physician-General	60		

The fines for non-attendance on parade were: A field-officer, 8 dollars; captain, 6 dollars; subaltern officer, 5 dollars; non-commissioned officers, 3 dollars; privates, 2 dollars; and for absence on two successive days of parade to pay a fine double in amount of the above; and in case the fine was not immediately paid, the offender was committed under warrant of the Provost-Marshal to the Royal Gaol to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

Officers now existing of the late Militia Forces, with dates of their commission:

Lt.-Col.	W. G. Knox,	24	Dec.	1836.	Lieut.	J. Stone,	29 May 1835.
Major	L. A. Rochard,	24	,,	1825.	,,	J. S. Agostini,	29 ,, 1835.
,,	J. Cockerton,	23	,,	1833.	,,	R. Blanchard,	18 Feb. 1836.
,,	E. Murray,	23	,,	1833.	,,	H. J. Mills,	8 Dec. 1836.
,,	T. F. Johnston,	17	Oct.	1836.	Ensign	J. B. Raffaelli,	30 Aug. 1828.
Captn.	M. P. Lubault,	12	Jan.	1830.	,,	F. Warner,	30 Sep. 1833.
,,	C. M. Vessiny,	26	May	1833.	,,	V. Gomez,	20 Nov. 1833.
,,	D. Hart,	31	,,	1833.	,,	J. O'Brien,	13 Jany. 1834.
,,	J. T. Bowen,	7	Sep.	1833.	,,	L. de Gannes,	24 July 1834.
,,	P. Gomez,	20	Nov.	1833.	,,	C. Le Cadre,	20 Oct. 1834.
Lieut.	S. Cipriani,	24	Apl.	1821.	,,	R. Denniston,	2 Feb. 1835.
,,	H. L. Jobity,	8	July	1833.	,,	P. Latour,	9 Dec. 1835.
,,	R. Lake,	28	,,	1833.	,,	G. Garcia,	18 Feb. 1836.
,,	H. A. Fitt,	19	Dec.	1833.	,,	R. H. Stewart,	18 ,, 1836.
,,	H. T. Bowen,	19	,,	1833.	,,	F. Trabous,	24 Dec. 1836.
,,	W. H. Goin,	20	Oct.	1834.			

Public Buildings.

The Government buildings consist of a Government House, Court House, Treasury, Bonding Warehouse, Police Barracks, Royal Gaol, Leper Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando Hospital, Bath-House, Wash-House, and Prince's Building. Government House is divided into a spacious hall, where the Legislative Council meet, and offices for the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Private Secretary, Clerks, Auditor-General, Attorney-General, Keeper of Maps and Surveys, Official Assignee, Secretary to Central Road Board, Depository for stationery, and printing-office. The Court House is divided into two court-rooms, one for the Supreme Courts, the other a Nisi Prius and Complaint Court, besides offices for the three Judges, Registrar of the Courts, Registrar-General, Clerk of the Complaint Court, Solicitor-General, Marshal, and Depository for proceedings. The Treasury is divided into offices for the Receiver-General, his assistant and clerks, Commissioner of Assessed Taxes, Supervisors, and Agent General of Immigrants. The building is of old standing, being formerly the residence of the late Patrick O'Brien, after whose death it was purchased by Robert Neilson, and sold by him to the Colonial Government for its present purposes, for the sum of £6,000 sterling. The Government buildings were commenced by Governor Sir H. MacLeod, who laid the foundation-stone on the 15th February, 1844. They were opened with much ceremony by Lord Harris on the 2nd November, 1848. Although in an unfinished state, they do little credit to either the architect, engineer, or builders, as they have the appearance of a penitentiary or a factory. The Colonial Hospital is a building which at one view displays the taste, skill, and ability of the engineer, L. W. Samuel, a native of the island; its length is 390 feet by 64 feet in width, with open galleries of 10 feet wide on both sides of the first floor. It is capable of containing 200 patients. It cost £31,830 sterling. It was commenced by Governor Sir C. Elliot in 1855, and opened by Governor Keate on 1st September, 1858. The San Fernando Hospital was also erected by Governor Elliot, and under the direction of L. W. Samuel; its length is 224 feet, and its width 56 feet, with open galleries on either side 12 feet wide. It is capable of containing 100 patients. It was opened on 1st August, 1859, cost £11,093. The Lunatic Asylum was also commenced by Governor Elliot, and, as far as locality and circumstances will admit of, is a suitable building. It is situated in the suburbs of the town, in the locality known as "Belmont." It was opened on 27th September, 1858, when forty Lunatics were admitted. It is now capable of containing eighty persons, cost £10,332. The Leper Asylum is situated at Cocorite, distant 2½ miles from Port-of-Spain. It was formerly the Ordnance Stores, and was purchased from the Home Government by Governor Sir H. MacLeod for its present purpose. It was opened on 12th May, 1845. The first Medical Superintendent was J. L. O'Connor, M.D., R. A. The Prince's Building was commenced during the tenure of office of Lieutenant-Governor J. Walker, and at the time his Royal

Highness Prince Alfred was expected to visit the island in 1861. It is built in the shape of a cross, with a very spacious ball-room, supper-room, lounging-room, bar-room, and retiring-rooms. It is, however, built without any direct plan of architecture. It is used for public entertainments. It cost £12,000 sterling, although the inner part yet remains unfinished. There is a Public Library, established in 1851, towards which there is a Government grant of £300 sterling, besides the revenue derived from the subscribers. There are 7,000 volumes of books of the best selection. It is governed by a committee elected from among the subscribers. The places of worship in Port-of-Spain are Trinity Church and All Saints Chapel. The interior of the former is built somewhat in the style of Westminster Abby. It was erected by Governor Woodford, who laid the foundation-stone 30th May, 1816; and on Trinity Sunday, 15th May, 1823, it was consecrated. All Saints Chapel was erected by Governor MacLeod, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady MacLeod on 4th November, 1844. Next come the Roman Catholic Cathedral and four Chapels. The Cathedral is very handsome and well built, the architecture reflecting great credit on the architect, the late P. Reinagle, who was also the architect of Trinity Church. The foundation-stone of the Cathedral was laid by Governor Woodford on 26th March, 1816; it was consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Daniel McDonnell on 15th April, 1832. There are also a Wesleyan, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Portuguese Chapel, all of which are well and neatly built.

The Military Barracks at St. James' are buildings which do credit to Trinidad, are spacious, and with every requisite accommodation. They were commenced 21st Jannary, 1824, and completed 11th June, 1827. They cost £80,000 sterling and are distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west from Port-of-Spain.

HOW THE SLAVES IN TRINIDAD WERE TREATED.

The following Ordinance of Governor Lieut.-Colonel THOMAS PICTON, proclaimed, 30th June, 1800, speaks for itself, and will tend to disprove the many absurd reports that have from time to time been circulated:—

"Whereas, in a West India Colony settled by different nations, varying in customs and opinions, it is important to excite the inhabitants of every class to mitigate the situation of their slaves, by rendering their servitude as limited and easy as possible, and by promoting their natural increase, so as that in course of time the importation of slaves from Africa may be considerably diminished, if not totally dispensed with: And whereas, those desirable ends cannot be more effectually attained, than by compelling the owners of slaves to lodge, clothe, and maintain them sufficiently, as well in health, while able to work, as in time of sickness, age, and infirmity; by prescribing reasonable bounds to the power of masters and others, having the charge of slaves, and by instructing them in the principles of Christianity, to inspire them with some degree of morality.

"We have therefore resolved to issue the present Ordinance, by virtue of the authority with which His Majesty has invested us, in order that the regulations it contains may be publicly and generally known, and have their due execution from the date of their publication;—charging all persons under our government to pay due obedience thereto, on pain, in cases of negligence or contumacy, of incurring the penalties hereinafter specified.

"Art. I. Every proprietor or possessor of a plantation shall provide the slaves attached thereto, with good and comfortable houses, well wattled and thatched, so as to be perfectly wind and water tight. The head or chief of every family shall have a house for himself, separated into two or more apartments, according to the number of that family, and there shall be cabanes or bedplaces in those apartments, raised at least eighteen inches, to preserve them from the dangerous effects of sleeping on the moist ground. Young Negroes of fourteen and upwards, who have no family, shall be lodged at the rate of three to a house, and they are to have their cabanes raised eighteen inches from the ground as aforesaid. The slaves shall be allowed to inclose their houses with a fence or hedge, to form a little yard for their stock, and defend them from the incursions of the cattle in the pasture, &c.

"Art. II. The proprietor or attorney of every plantation shall have one quarré, or three acres, 11-21 of a fanegue of land, for every ten working negroes, planted and cultivated in provisions, for the maintenance of his gang; and he shall also, on the Monday or Saturday of every week, distribute to every negro, of fourteen years and upwards under his care, three pounds of salt meat, or four pounds of salt-fish (being the weekly allowance), and to all slaves under age, and children, a weekly allowance of salt meat or fish in that proportion.

"Exclusive of the allowance of salt meat or fish (in which there can be no exemption), every working negro of fourteen years and upwards, shall have a portion of land allotted him, adequate to produce, by cultivating it, a sufficiency of ground provisions for himself and his family; and to furnish him more effectively the means of doing so, he shall be allowed the Saturday, from noon, to work in his grounds, from the first day of July to the first day of January, if he belongs to a sugar plantation; and from the first day of January until the first day of July, if he belongs to a coffee, cocoa, or magnioc plantation; he will also have his Sundays, and the four great annual holidays of Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Corpus Christi.

"The portion of land allotted the slave for his garden, cannot be taken from him, or exchanged, without his consent; if the owner or attorney thinks proper to change the situation of the negro grounds, he must give the slaves a year's warning, unless he prefers obtaining their consent by paying them their improvements, and assigning them grounds for gardens, to their satisfaction, elsewhere: And it is a duty most incumbent on managers and overseers, to take care that the negroes have their grounds in good cultivation, and that

they do not lavish or misemploy the surplus time allowed them for that purpose.

"Art. III. Owners of plantations, whose locality does not admit of allowing negro grounds, nor of having provision grounds, shall furnish weekly to every working negro under their care, sixty full-grown plantains, or six quarts farine of magnioc, i.e. cassava-meal; and in case they cannot procure plantains or cassava-meal, it shall be commuted in money, at three bits a week, in lieu of the vegetable allowance, independent of the allowance of salt meat or fish, of which, on no pretext, there can be any exemption.

"Art. IV. To every negro two shifts of clothing, complete, shall be furnished yearly, one in May, the other in December; and in case of refusal, there shall be inflicted on the owner a penalty of twelve dollars for every negro who is not clothed at the time appointed.

"Art. V. Owners or attornies shall not punish slaves by more than thirty-nine lashes;* and managers or overseers shall not punish by more than twelve lashes, for any one offence; the slave who has received thirty-nine lashes, shall not be flogged again on the same day, nor until he be recovered from the effects of that punishment; and an infractor of this article will be fined fifty dollars. Should the crime of the slave, however, be of a nature to deserve a severer chastisement, he shall be conducted before the Commandant of the District, who will order such corporal punishment as the case deserves: it being well understood that it cannot extend to death or mutilation, nor shall it be permitted the owner to inflict any farther punishment for the same crime, under penalty of fifty dollars.

"Art. VI. Whoever shall be convicted of having inhumanly struck a slave with an edged weapon, such as a cutlass, axe, sword, or with a bludgeon or loaded beau-stick, will be prosecuted and punished according to law; and if the crime shall be committed by his master or owner, he (the slave) shall be immediately removed from his (the master's) authority, and deposited with the Commandant of the District, or Alcalde de Barrio, to be sold to some person of known humanity; and the sum arising from the sale, shall be applied, in whole or in part to the relief of the wounded slave, or in such other charitable purposes as may be deemed proper; and the sale of such slave, it is hereby declared, shall be valid, nor shall the purchaser be disturbed in the possession thereof.

"Art. VII. The field slave shall have half an hour in the morning for breakfast and two hours at noon for dinner. Nurses having children at the breast, shall be permitted to leave the field at noon and night, half an hour before the others, and are exempted of throwing grass. Field slaves are not to go to the field before five o'clock in the morning, nor to work there after six in the evening, except in bringing grass at noon and night for the sick: but it is not

* This, by an Order of the 7th February, 1815, was commuted to twenty-five stripes, being the number fixed by the Royal Cedula of 31st May, 1789.

meant that this regulation should interfere with the night work on sugar estates in crop time, which cannot possibly be dispensed with.

"Art. VIII. Negroes superannuated, infirm, or invalided by sickness or accident, shall not be abandoned by their owner; on the contrary, he shall lodge, feed, and clothe them as usual, and if any person should be so inhuman as to treat them ill, he shall be punished.

"Art. IX. It has been for many years a custom with some of the inhabitants to give their Negroes Saturday in place of allowance, and with gangs of laborious active Creole slaves, it was found to answer the purpose; but in gangs composed of new Africans, those who adopt it had reason to repent of the experiment: a new Negro being naturally so lazy and inactive, that he would rather suffer hunger and enjoy his repose, than procure himself his subsistence by industry. The increasing opulence of the inhabitants having literally enabled them to augment their force by considerable purchases of this description of Negro, the custom of giving the Saturday becomes highly imprudent, and would occasion great losses in the colony: Wherefore it is hereby abolished and prohibited, under penalty of fifty dollars for every delinquent.

"Art. X. Owners or managers of plantations shall not oblige their slaves to work on Sundays, or the holidays hereinbefore specified: but this regulation shall not extend to watchmen or pasture-boys (who will continue as heretofore to do that duty in turn), nor to family domestics, the intention being simply to assure the field Negro the free enjoyment of his holidays, to work in his grounds.

Art. XI. Any Negro who shall assume the reputation of being a spell-doctor or obea-man, and shall be found with an amulet, a fetiche, or the customary attributes and ingredients of the profession, shall be carried before the Commandant of the District, who will take cognizance of the accusation; and, provided the crime be not capital, inflict a proper punishment: but should it appear probable that the culprit has been the cause of the death of any person by his prescriptions (as very frequently happens), the Commandant will then transmit him to the common goal, as a criminal, to be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

Art. XII. It is a duty incumbent on Christians, not only to feed and clothe those who are dependent on them, but also to instruct them in their duty towards their Maker. Planters who have attended to this precept, have found the benefit of it in the improvement of their slaves' dispositions. It should be therefore the essential duty of the master, to teach his slaves the first elements of the Christian religion, to prepare them for baptism; and we expressly recommend to the parish curates the observance of this part of their office, reminding them that it is a principal object of their mission to teach the Gospel to the poor.

"Art. XIII. There shall be on every plantation a hospital, proportioned to the number of its slaves, and one or more female attendants attached thereto.

The Negro who from sickness is incapable of doing his duty, shall there be lodged and attended until he is perfectly recovered: and here it is proper to observe that careful nursing is generally found the most efficacious remedy in Negro disorders. The owner or manager will keep an hospital diary, on which he will note the date of the admission and discharge, or decease of the slave; and on giving in the annual enumeration of the estate, he will make also an obituary report.

"Art. XIV. It is a prevalent opinion that owners of plantations, by humane and moderate treatment, might preserve the offspring of their slaves, and thereby considerably increase their population. To encourage so beneficial a measure, we have ordained, that every mother of a family having more than three children on her master's plantation, shall be allowed one day in the week extraordinary, from the first July to the first January, if attached to a sugar or cotton estate, and from first January to first July, if to a coffee, cocoa, or manioc estate, and at the end of every year she shall receive from her master a dollar a head, for her future encouragement in the care of her children.

"A mother of a family having seven children living on her master's estate, shall be exempted from all labour, and she shall be furnished her allowance and maintenance in common with the other slaves, and receive the reward, already specified, of a dollar a head per annum for her children.

"The same motive obliges us to prohibit women being put to work before they are perfectly recovered from child-bed, nor shall the infant be carried to the field, but remain under the care of a prudent woman, to be appointed guardian of the children, who will take charge of them in her own house, or a house appropriated to the purpose, until the mothers return from their work, or in their absence.

"Art. XV. Penalties incurred by infractions of these regulations, to be recovered by warrants, signed and sealed by the Commandant of the District in which they have been incurred, which warrants are hereby approved: and all fines recovered in virtue thereof shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the illustrious Cabildo, to be applied to defraying the charges of justice and of public works; for such is our will and pleasure.

"Art. XVI. The present Ordinance shall be printed, published, and proclaimed in all places within our Government: and shall be in full force and execution from the date of the publication until further orders."

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT IN 1801 AND 1814.

Port of Spain, 18 December, 1801.

Government House.

It having frequently happened of late that spoilt fish and other nuisances of the kind have been thrown about the town and neighbourhood—Notice is given that any person so offending in future will be fined $200, of which $50 shall be paid to the informer.

By order of the Governor,

RICHARD COLLINS,
Secretary.

Town Hall, 14 February, 1814.

Every inhabitant, proprietor, or resident of Port of Spain, shall be obliged to clean the street before his lot, and remove all dirt, loose stones, rubbish, &c., under a penalty of $2, and for each subsequent offence the penalty doubled.

By order,

HENRY MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF 1816.

Governor.—Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart.

Colonial Secretary.—Philip Reinagle.
Acting.—George Martin.

THE COUNCIL.

J. T. Bigg, Chief Justice. Le Compte de Loppinot.
L. Nihell. W. H. Burnly.

Clerk of Council.—James Chapman.
Deputy.—Henry Murray.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Hy. Fuller, Attorney General. Josh. Pesehier, Escheator.
J. P. Collins, Treasurer. G. Adderley, Marshal.
J. Chapman, Registrar. S. Newman, Deputy.
H. Murray, Deputy Do. E. R. Galway, Post Mistress.

PETITION TO THE KING.

As soon as the cession of the island was known, some English inhabitants, by an advertisement in the Colonial newspaper, called a public meeting of their countrymen to take into consideration and sign the following address, which was forwarded to Governor Picton for transmission to His Majesty :—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We the principal freeholders, merchants and other British inhabitants of the island of Trinidad, approach your Majesty's Throne with the most dutiful and affectionate loyalty, and beg leave to present our unfeigned and earnest

congratulations on the happy change which has taken place in the political affairs of Europe; among those nations, none have been so distinguished as your Majesty's Imperial Kingdom, for the perseverance and success which have dignified your Majesty's Councils, and have impressed the world with an appropriate opinion of their wisdom and penetration.

"That so long and expensive a War should be closed by such a signal series of unparalleled success both by sea and land, and end in a peace, so honorable in its terms, and so valuable by its additions to your Majesty's dominions, is a consideration which must excite the proudest exultation in every British bosom; but more particularly affects the habits of your Majesty's most loyal subjects in this Island, who feel with inexpressible gratitude, the immense obligation which your Majesty has been pleased to confer on them, by your gracious solicitude to confirm this valuable conquest, and add it to other Colonies so happily placed under your Majesty's paternal care and protection.

"In thus venturing to address your Majesty, we are emboldened by that gracious condescension and regard, which it has been your Majesty's pleasure to extend on every occasion to your dutiful and loyal subjects; and we humbly beg leave to represent, that, next to our anxious prayers which will be continually offered up to heaven for the long life and perfect health of the best of Kings, and for the continued blessings of peace, we earnestly hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased, as speedily as in your Majesty's wisdom may seem expedient, to complete the happiness which we already begin to feel under the cession of this Island to our mother country, by extending to your faithful and affectionate subjects in this Colony, the privileges and protection of the British Constitution, as experienced by a free representation in the House of Assembly, and in the Trial by Jury,—privileges which we ought to inherit in common with our countrymen under your Majesty's mild and benevolent government in Great Britain and its numerous Colonies.

"Wa humbly beg leave to lay at your Majesty's feet our warmest protestations of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and family; while we cherish the recollection of the happy events which confirmed the liberties of Englishmen, by placing your Majesty's illustrious ancestors on the Throne.

"That the blessings of Almighty God may continue your Majesty's health during a long and glorious life, and prolong the happiness and prosperous influence of your Majesty's family over your united Kingdoms to the remotest ages, is the devout and fervent prayer of your Majesty's most faithful and affectionate subjects.

"John Sanderson	Wm. Hannah	Geo. Rome
Robert Mitchell	Martin Finucane	Robt. Ewing
Thomas Law	P. T. Winterflood	Geo. McBeath
Alexander Williams	Thos. Skerett	John Banks
Towshend Pasea	Thos. Warwick	Arch. Wetherston
William Lockhead	Wm. Kewley	Edmund Devin
James Adrien	R. Flinn	Geo. Wardell
Thos. R. Robinson	Thos. G. Tyler	Wm. Proctor

George Dalglish
M. Smith
Joseph Rivers
John Dowine
Wm. Swinden
James Ruddach
Wm. Doyle
Robert Bond
Thos. Hingham
Wm. Ball
Alex. Dick
Jno. Shaw
Wm. Perry
Jno. Proctor
Thos. Kenny
Alex. Hall
William Belk
Thos. Emery
Jno. Omara
James Shannon
Andrew Thompson
Geo. Bostock
Jno. Hallinan
Benjm. Neblitt
James Fisher
Chas. Brough
Jno. Edmondson
Seth Wales
Thos. Wilmot
Wm. Toliner
Edward Rivers
Anthony Moore
Wm. Dickson
Wm. Redhead
Jno. Johnston
M. Gallagher
Jno. Hayes
Wm. Stephens
Wm. Coxall
Wm. Hardwood
Philip Camm
Chs. A. Gellinau
Robt. Baker
Hugh Mounaghan
Daniel Park
James Johnston
Thos. Hingham, Junr.
James Hogg
Wm. Neblitt
Jno. Caw
Jno. Wethered
E. Paynter
D. King
Jasper Lyon
David Black
James Dickson
Thos. Parkinson
Wm. Horne
Michael Mitchell
Peter Murphy
Wm. Morrison
Mathew Roach
Roger Harrison
Edward Galley
Francis Dames
A. P. Tracey
James Bruce
Anthony Wharton
Wm. Coulson
Thos. Hargrave
Jno. Calvert
James Bourke
Chas. Burdett
Jno. Macauley
Geo. A. Nicholson
J. Buckley
Clun Johnston
James Handley
William Eccles
William Gray
Chas. Audain
Thos. Booker
John Ellis
Wm. Caton.

"Port-of-Spain, 1802."

PETITION FOR BRITISH LAWS.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, the petition of the undersigned proprietors of lands, planters, and Merchants, resident in the Island of Trinidad.

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That, on the taking of the said island by your Majesty's forces, one class of your petitioners were induced to purchase and improve large tracts of land, and the other to invest their capital in trade, which they have till lately, carried on upon a most extensive scale, under the most decided conviction that British Laws must and would be the natural consequence of the success of the British arms.

"With what success British policy has been had recourse to in your Majesty's other West India plantations, the sums they have added to your Majesty's revenue and the solid wealth they have remitted to the mother country, will best manifest.

"That an island so notorious for its fertility, and all other of your Majesty's West India Colonies, so happily situated for the purposes of trade, should not have answered the well founded expectations of your petitioners; that com-

merce should have daily decreased, till it has arrived at a state of unprecedented stagnation ; that cultivation should have languished for want of credit and confidence, nearly to the utter ruin of all concerned in it: they can attribute to no other cause than the continued existence of the Spanish law, a law here entirely misunderstood, which has at all times cramped and arrested the industrious arm of the planter, and destroyed even the vestiges of faith between man and man.

"Your petitioners disclaim having ever given the slightest approbation towards the establishment of a Legislative Council in this Island, proposed for your Majesty's Royal consideration; they equally abhor the idea of the existence of any power to which might be delegated the authority of framing laws for the purpose of affording partial protection, or which would have the effect of shielding the fraudulent debtor from the just claims of the fair creditor.

"It is well known that your Majesty's subjects in the West Indies cannot be exceeded on the account of loyalty by the inhabitants of any other part of your Majesty's dominions, and we your Majesty's subjects of Trinidad, feel ourselves inferior to none on that score.

"That the number of respectable Spaniards in the Island, compared with the number of British-born subjects, possessing property, is so small, and those few so well disposed towards the English government, that there cannot exist a doubt that they would prefer the English law, with all its excellencies, (notwithstanding national prejudices) to the Spanish Code, administered as it is here.

"The continued increase of the English population, and the influx that the event of English laws would occasion of Englishmen of capital, and of talents, can give rise to no other hope but that such laws would be forcibly and faithfully administered.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray your Majesty, of your most gracious condescension, to take this their petition into your Royal consideration, and with the advice of your Council, to confirm them in the rights they claim as British subjects, by granting to this island the British laws, in their fullest extent, as administered in other British islands.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

"Wm. McKenzie	James Lowe	John Sanderson, M.D.
James Rigby	Christ. Hewitson	Alex. Williams, M.D.
John Nugent	John O'Meara	Chs. Audain
J. R. Purcell	A. McDonald	Jno. O'Brien
Arthur Robertson	Andrew Clark	J. Townshend Pasea
John Shaw	John Edwards	Wm. Paterson
Jno. Waters	Wm. Harrison & Co	Alex. Badenach
Robt. Prentis	Richard Galway	B. Bennet
Wm. Fitgerald	James Bruce & Co	Jno. Hallinan
Francis Jos. Mendez	G. &. W. Dickson	Jno. McDonald
Math. Leeson	Edgar, Lyon & Co	Wm. Pinto
A. C. Cruikshanks	J. B. Littlepage	Edward Gallie

Robt. Pendleton
James Johnston
Wm. Coxall
Thos. Wray
Wm. Perry
James Barry
D. Barry
Wm. Eccles & Co
Neilson & Hunter
Jacob Simmons
Clark & Macintosh
Sangster & Martin
W. Moore
Wm. Rewley
Richard Clarkson
A. Neil
Richard Joseph, Sen.
Seniphor Gardie
A. Nivet
C. Marotte
T. Drape
L. Thompson
Lach McBean
J. Campbell
Wm. Howard
Patrick O'Brien
Gen. Capett
J. W. Rambert
D. McGrath
F. Lynch, M.D.
John Pietrie
Marc Franceschi
Bernard Père
M. Pietrie
David King
William Burton
Daniel Murray
Valentine de Basanta
William Walker
P. T. Winterflood
R. King
R. J. Padmore
Charles Farril
John McLean
David Bart
J. McDonald
John Young
H. Robertson
R. Pemberton
J. Banks
J. Large
W. Johnston
Aaron Jesse
J. Rivers

Wm. Browne
Francis Robson
Joseph Taitt
Thos. Williams
Wm. Thornhill
Jos. Lambot
Rivus, Campbell & Co
A. Pinto
Wm. Redhead
Daniel Allt
Jno. Munro
Thos. Edwards
William Williams
John Sewell
James Taylor
James Harvey
M. Smith
M. Gallagher
Thomas Balleny
John Carr
Manuel Sorzano
John Dawson
Antonio Portel
William Jarvis
M. Semper
E. Carney
William Woolward
Hugh LaCoste
John Wilson
C. A. Hayes
William Macomb
Alex. Cruikshank
John Davidson
J. Shennon
A. Moore
Antoni Gardie
William Doyle
— Massiany
P. McNamara
William Talmie
J. Ventura Judave
J. T. Mendez
V. Sanda
John Lynch
H. Boureaux
F. Bernard & Co
John Garcin
Paul Vessiny, jun.
V. Houillier
W. Patrice
Peter Morrison
Thomas Stephens
Jacque Latour
Pesant Rambert

J. R. Smith & Co
A. Ritchie
Wm. Wardrop
Geo. Gordon
R. McDonald
A. Weatherston
J. A. Cipriani
Geo. Doncaster
Wm. Gray & Co
T. Arnaud Caduc
Pierre Angeron
T. G. Tyler
A. Wilson
C. S. Middleton
J. Taylor
J. D. Horsham
C. Johnston
David Clarke
F. Clarke
William Foulke
Thomas Brown
James Hall
J. H. Gemapet
R. Thorborne
Pierre Vaudon
Remir Durity
Freo. Salazar
F. France
James Meany
J. Platt
S. Rule
J. R. Purcell
William Alexander
T. Nugent
J. Thatcher
J. Browne
James Garraway
Thomas Smith
G. W. Munro
Adam Fife, Jur.
Thomas Emery
John Montgomerie
Louis Braise
Jean Duboy
Gen. Julien
Alliston Juvenal
Alex. J. W. Parker
William Little
H. Greenway
James Anderson
John Johnston
Phil. Camm
Robert Boad
James Davitt

H. Blair
John Outen
B. Newton
H. Hall
Robert Mitchell
Ph. Cournand
E. Rennson
P. Turquand
Bartalome Portel
John Daravine
John Molony
G. Pollustrin
M. Le Casa Nova
J. Romney
" January 12, 1805."

Gen. Capet, fils
Augustin Ally
Jean Duviviere
Charle Fontin, fils
Louis Lopez
Ph. Alcazar
J. Franceschi
William Penny
Thomas Mayan
Pablo Giuseppi
Jno. Bte. Huet
F. Ligourne
Juan de Aristimano

J. Le Bis
Thomas Palmer
R. Pemberton, jun.
Walter Scott
A. S. Maricheaux
Louis Lebre
William Burn
Shipley & Langly
Rowland Davis
Joseph Graham
William Benning
John H. Jacobs
John Armour

PETITION FOR BRITISH LAWS FOR THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS.

To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council, the Petition of the Merchants of London, trading to Trinidad.

Humbly sheweth ;

That your petitioners are informed, a report has been made to your Majesty's Ministers by the Governor and Council of Trinidad, recommending the establishment of a Legislative Council in that colony, with power to frame such new laws as they from time to time shall think fit.

Your petitioners beg leave to state, that in consequence of the conquest of Trinidad, they made advances to many inhabitants of that settlement, being persuaded that if it was restored at the peace, his Majesty's Ministers would, by treaty, secure the British creditors an opportunity of obtaining payment, and that if it were ceded, British laws for recovery of debts would be established there, as they had been in the other West India Islands annexed to your Majesty's dominions by conquest.

That by the unqualified adoption of the measures now proposed, the recovery of debts would depend upon such laws as might be enacted by this Council, composed in a great measure of the very inhabitants to whom these advances have been made, and who your petitioners humbly conceive, ought not at the same time to be judges and parties.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that as far as relates to the recovery of debts, the laws of Great Britain, under which the other colonies have risen to their present height of prosperity, be established in Trinidad. And your petitioners as in duty bound, &c., &c., &c.

Jos. Marryat
Bogle, French, Browns & Canning
D. H. & J. A. Ruckers
P. Simond & J. and J. P. Hankey
Phyn, Ingle & Co
Chs. Bartrum & Co.

Baillie, Thornton & Campbell
Alex. Henry & Co
Manning, Anderdon & Co
Lushington & Mayor
Francis Baring & Co
Villigible, Corson & Co
Thomas Latham

Geo. & Jno. Gray
Simpson & Davidson
Gibbons & Kight
Lang Turing & Co
Geo. W. Wye & Co.
Jno. Sadler
Geo. Baillie & Co.

The Police Force of the Island consists of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one Clerk, eight Sergeants, sixteen Corporals, and 124 constables. The total annual cost of the Force is £14,819: say, salaries and allowances for house rent, £11,319; clothing, maintenance of prisoners at police stations, purchase of horses, horse feeding, &c., £13,500. The force is inadequate to the wants of the island, particularly with the mixed population of which the island is made up. There are eighteen police stations besides the head-quarters:—

Arima	Cedros	La Brea	St. Cruz
Arouca	Diego Martin	Oropouche	Savanna Grande
Blanchisseuse	Mayaro	St. John	San Fernando
Chaguanas	Monos	St. Joseph	Toco.
Couva	Maraval		

In 1850 an Ordinance, No. 24, was passed for carrying out Sanitary regulations, but such are the disadvantages to be contended with under the Ordinance, that great difficulty is experienced in enforcing those regulations. Considering, however, the many backwards to contend with, the town is kept clean as far as the means will permit.

A geological survey of the island was commenced in 1856, by Mr. Sawkins, who was soon after joined by Mr. Wall, who jointly continued their surveys until December, 1858, when they made their report, which is voluminous, and shows the great resources of the island. Besides a salary of £300, the geologists were allowed £1 per diem for personal and travelling expenses.

There are several hills in the island, some of which are remarkable at a great distance; their names and height are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Tucutche	3,012	Diego Martin	771
Blanchisseuse	2,271	Fort George	1,084
Marango (Aripo)	2,740	St. Ann's	1,927
Guare	1,373	Tamana	1,025
Matelote	1,638	Mount Harris	903
Carata Hill	532	Manzanilla	716
L'Ebranche	718	Montserat Hills ... 731 and	952
Three Sisters	718	St. Ann's	1,927
Laventille	1,701	Saut d'Eau Hill	5,246

The mountains of Trinidad, though not dimunitive, have not that towering loftiness which distinguishes many of the cloud-capt eminences of the Caribean colonies, and they likewise differ from them in their geological construction. The principal chain runs across the Northern extremity of the island, in the direction of East and West, and appears from various circumstances to be a prolongation of the mountains which extend along the shores of Cumana, from which they were probably separated at an unknown and distant epoch when the waters of the Guarapiche and the western branches of the Orinoco opened themselves a passage to the sea through the channel of the Dragon's mouth. There is also a group of hills in the South, and another in the centre of the

island—one of the peaks of the latter is called the mountain of Tamana. Among these hills are inexhaustible forests of timber, of various kinds; many sorts of wood are almost indestructible, and proper for ship-building and every other purpose. Tha east mountain of the continent of Venezuela, and bounding with the Grand Bocas, is 3,250 feet high.

The principal Rivers are—Caroni, twenty-eight miles; Guaracara, ten miles; Couva, nine miles; Cipero, six miles; Yara, four miles; Madame, four miles; Rio Grande, six miles; Matura, nine miles; Oropouche, seventeen miles; Ortoire, twenty-six miles; Sangre Grande, fourteen miles; Arouca, twelve miles: Arima, twelve miles; Guanapo, ten miles; Tornpoona, ten miles.

DISTANCES FROM PORT OF SPAIN.

	Miles.
To Chaguanas by high road..	19
„ Carapachaima	27
„ Couva	32½
„ Claxton Bay	36¾
„ Guaracara Bridge ...	40½
„ San Fernando	42½
„ St. John	3 4-5
„ St. Joseph	4 4-5
„ Tacarigua	9 3-10
„ Arouca	11 2-5
Port of Spain to Arima ...	16
„ ... Guanapo ...	18
„ ... Matura ...	20
„ ... Valencia ...	21
„ ... Mayaro ...	42
„ ... St. Cruz Police Station ...	9
„ ... Diego Martin..	3¼
„ ... Cocorite Wharf	2½

	Miles.
Port of Spain to l'Anse Pouchette..	3½
„ „ Carenage ...	7
„ „ Chaguaramas ...	13
„ „ Hart's Cut ...	10¼
San Fernando to Pitch Lake ...	15½
„ „ River Bravo ...	2
„ „ Guapo Village ...	4⅓
„ „ Point Fortune ...	7¼
„ „ Erin-road ...	9¾
„ „ Capdiville River...	10
„ „ Javis Depot ...	13½
„ „ Granville River...	17
„ „ Point Cedros ...	18½
Port of Spain to Chaguanas by water ...	10
„ „ Couva ...	18
„ „ San Fernando ...	28
„ „ La Brea ...	38
„ „ Cedros ...	53

The steamers "Janet Tennant," and "William Burnley" being contracted for by the Government, one of them runs daily to Chaguanas, Felicite Hall, Couva, Claxton's Bay, and San Fernando; and every Saturday and each alternate Thursday to La Brea and Cedros, returning the same day, except Monday, on which day she leaves Port of Spain at 2 p,m., and returns the next morning at 10 a.m. The fares and hours of leaving are as follows :—

From Port of Spain.	From San Fernando.
Monday, 2 p.m.	
Tuesday, 3 p.m.	7 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Wednesday, 11 a.m.	3 p.m.
Thursday, except on Cedros days, 11 a.m.	3 p.m.
Friday, 11 a.m.	3 p m.
Saturday, 7 a.m.	5 p.m.

La Brea and Cedros every Saturday and every alternate Thursday, when the steamer leaves Port of Spain at 7 am., and San Fernando at 5 p.m. The fares are :—

		Cabin.		Steerage.	
		$	¢	$	¢
From Port of Spain to Chaguanas		0	50	0	25
,, ,,	Couva and Sandy Bay...	0	75	0	30
,, ,,	San Fernando	1	00	0	50
,, ,,	La Brea	2	00	0	75
,, ,,	Cedros	3	00	1	25

The contractors are Messrs. H. Watts & Co. ; the commander of the steamer is Captain Masters. Breakfast, dinner, and refreshments are provided on board at a reasonable rate. The daily average number of passengers is estimated at 100 of all classes of fares.

RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS EXECUTED IN THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD DURING THE SEVEN YEARS, COMMENCING IN JANUARY, 1857.

Works begun before 1857, and completed since:—		
1. The New Jetty St. Vincent Wharf, Port-of-Spain, Completed	£	5,625 0 0
2. The Bridge over the Caroni River	,,	1,200 0 0
3. New Resevoir St. Ann's Water-works	,,	2,422 0 0
4. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	,,	31,830 0 0
5. The Wash-House	,,	5,010 0 0
6. Underground Earthenware Pipe Drain from the Colonial Hospital, Public Wash-House, and Royal Gaol to the Sea, Completed		2,277 0 0
7. The Lunatic Asylum, Completed		7,917 0 0
		£ 56,281 0 0
Works begun in 1857, and subsequent Years:—		
8. Enclosure of Belmont Lands for a Government Pasture, Completed		494 0 0
9. Public Bath House		2,243 0 0
10. Colonial Hospital, San Fernando		11,093 0 0
11. Iron Bridge over St. Juan's River		
12. Do. St. Joseph's Do.		12,850 0 0
13. Do. Tacarigua Do.		
14. Additional Main Pipe, Maraval Water-works		7,820 0 0
15. Prince's Building, incomplete, but in use		11,500 0 0
16. New Bonding Warehouse, Port-of-Spain, Completed		3,736 0 0
17. Observatory for Meteorological Observations, Botanic Garden		210 0 0
18. New Wing, Lunatic Asylum		2,415 0 0
19. Underground Drainage, St. James Barracks		1,570 0 0
20. Underground Sewerage, Port-of-Spain, in progress		5,030 0 0
21. Extension of the Wharves, and Improvements of the Harbour of Port-of-Spain		34,780 0 0
		£150,022 0 0

NOTE.—Of the above No. 2, 11, 12, and 13, were partly carried out with private or local funds. The cost of No. 21 is defrayed by a special Tax levied for the purpose on Goods and Live Stock landed on the wharves.

RETURN OF BUILDINGS ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD DURING THE SEVEN YEARS, COMMENCING IN JANUARY, 1857.

22.	Barracks in Port-of-Spain, occupied first by the W.I. Troops, and now by the Police, Purchased from Mrs. Fuller				£2,025 0 0
23.	Bonding Warehouse, San Fernando, Purchased from the Borough Council				1,500 0 0
24.	Police Station, Arima, Purchased from Mr. Goin				833 0 0
25.	Do.	Sta. Cruz,	Do.	Mr. Hart	200 0 0
26.	Do.	LaBrea,	Do.	Mr. Lewis	200 0 0
27.	Do.	Toco,			10 0 0
28.	Do.	May,			8 0 0
					£ ,776 0 0

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11, were all carried out by Lewis W. Samuel, Civil Engineer, and which do credit to his name.

THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

The building is erected on the grounds known as "Orange Grove," where the Military Barracks were formerly situated. The locality was at first objected to, on account of an assertion of its unhealthiness, but on the perusal of a work (which was in the possession of D. Hart, Esq.,) by the late Doctor Jones, who was Medical officer of the Troops at the capture of the Island and the testimony of persons resident in the locality, it was found that the objections raised were futile and without any grounds, particularly as Doctor Jones, in his work, gave an elaborate description of the spot, and proved, beyond a doubt, that the place was of all others better fitted for establishing a Hospital thereon than any other locality. The length of the building is 390 feet by 64 feet in width, with an open gallery of 10 feet wide on both sides of the first floor. The first and second floors are divided into wards for different cases of disease; but the arrangements are not quite complete, being deficient in some minor requisites. Since the completion of the building, many alterations have been carried out, which tend in a degree to supply previous wants. The building is capable of accommodating 200 patients. Its outside structure certainly displays great taste, skill, and ability on the part of the architect, Mr. Samuel, a native of the Island, under whose personal and constant supervision it was built; indeed, few if any, such structures even in Europe can surpass it. There are also residences for the Medical officer, Dispenser, and the subordinate officers, together with a Dispensary, a Dead house, a Wash-house, a Laundry, a Bakery, an Ulcer-house, and other requisite out-buildings. The grounds are most tastefully laid out in shrubs and flowers of various descriptions, and much care is given to the same by Doctor Mercer, to

whose exertions are due the efficient and well-conducted arrangements of the Institution generally. The first cost of the building was £27,000, but since then further sums have been expended, which have increased the cost to £31,830 sterling. It is situated on the extreme north end of the town, one mile distant from the Quay, and enclosed by an iron rail. The building was erected during the administration of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., then Governor. The following extract from a Circular Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 14th January, 1864, will show the high opinion entertained in regard to this institution and the Medical officer in charge thereof: "To sum up, of all the twenty-seven establishments, putting aside the new Lunatic Asylum in Jamaica, one only, the Port-of-Spain Hospital in Trinidad, can be said to be in a satisfactory condition." "With regard next to sanitary arrangements, it appears that the sites are, in many cases, bad; but bad sites often mean convenient situations, and the site is often of comparatively small consequence if the buildings are good and well arranged. Of this, the Port-of-Spain Hospital, in Trinidad is an instance, which, though occupying the site of the once deadly Orange Grove Barracks, is not only the best managed, but the most healthy of all the West Indian Hospitals." "There is also a single instance in the West Indian group (the Port-of-Spain Hospital, Trinidad), where the result of government by a Board has been good; but the result is here owing solely to the exertions of Dr. Mercer, the resident surgeon." "The state of the Hospital of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, is an honourable exception to the general condition of West Indian Hospitals. Dr. Mercer was appointed resident surgeon in 1857, and since that date great reforms have been made in every part of the institution."—The staff of the institution consists of:—

Chaplain	£ 50 0 0		
House Surgeon	700 0 0		
Consulting do.	100 0 0		
Dispenser	150 0 0		
Assistant Dispenser	75 0 0		
Clerk	175 0 0		
Head Nurse	75 0 0		
8 do.	200 0 0		
2 Wardsmen	62 10 0		
Washerwoman	60 0 0		
Cook	37 10 0		
Porter	30 0 0		
Gate Porters (2) £25 each	50 0 0		
		£1765	0 0
Provisions, Medicines, Clothing, Bedding, &c.		3500	0 0
		£5265	0 0

Return of the total number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died at the Colonial Hospital of Port-of-Spain, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Decr. 1863.	Total.
Coolies... ...	335	308	82	45	335
Chinese. ...	97	65	24	8	97
Other nations ...	730	522	120	88	730
	1,162	795	226	141	1,162

THE SAN FERNANDO HOSPITAL.

This establishment, which was long required, was erected during the administration of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Elliot. It stands on a hillock, on the south-west part of San Fernando, commanding a view of the gulf, and from its structure has the advantage of the breezes from the East, West, North or South—its length is 224 feet, and its width 56 feet, with open galleries on each side 12 feet wide, and is capable of containing 100 patients—with an office and dispensary attached. There are also quarters for the Dispenser and subordinate officers — a dead-house, storeroom, kitchen, and other buildings. Although the arrangements are good, yet they are neither full nor complete—the grounds although spacious are not planted out. If this were done, it would tend greatly to the advantage of the institution, at the same time affording the Medical Officer an opportunity for the display of his taste, particularly as he is a great Horticulturist. The Hospital was opened on the first of August 1859; the resident Medical Officer is Dr. Kirkman Finlay, whose talents stand high. The Staff of the Establishment consists of: —

Chaplain	£ 20 16 8		
Medical Superintendant	700 0 0		
Dispenser	100 0 0		
Clerk	100 0 0		
5 Nurses	160 0 0		
Cook	30 0 0		
Laundress	30 0 0		
Porter	30 0 0		
Interpreter and under Nurse	20 0 0		
		£1,190	16 8
For lodging of Clerk		50	0 0
Provisions, Medicines, Clothing, Bedding &c., &c. ...		2,200	0 0
		£3,440	16 8

Return of the total number of Patients admitted, discharged, and died at the Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1863.	Total.
Coolies	227	169	34	24	227
Other nations ...	341	240	66	35	341
	568	409	100	59	568

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

This Institution is situated at Cocorite, two miles and a half west of Port of Spain, and was formerly the Ordinance Stores; they were purchased in 1844 for their present purpose by the then Governor of the island, Sir Henry MacLeod, from the Imperial Government, and after having been properly repaired and fitted up, the Asylum opened on the 12th May, 1845, under the charge of Louis Rochard, Esq., as Resident Inspector, and Dr. James Lynch O'Connor, R.A., as the then Medical attendant. There are two large buildings running East and West with open galleries—the residence of the Inspector being in the centre. The inmates are provided with every necessary comfort—the grounds are level and spacious and afford ample scope for recreation—and the establishment being near to the sea, the unfortunate creatures located there have the advantage of sea bathing. The resident Inspector is one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the island, a gentleman who was once possessed of a very fine sugar estate. He devotes all his attention to the care and superintendence of the unfortunate people under his charge, and although his duties are unquestionably very irksome and disagreeable, yet to his praise Mr. Rochard, like the good Samaritan, does his work in the most creditable and efficient manner. The staff of the institution consists of :—

Medical Attendant	£250 0 0		
Resident Inspector	200 0 0		
Dispenser	50 0 0		
Cook & Baker	35 0 0		
Washerwoman	35 0 0		
Nurse	20 0 0		
Wardsman	40 0 0		
Porter	30 0 0		
Inspector, for horse keep	50 0 0		
		£ 710	0 0
Provisions, Medicines, Clothing, Bedding, &c. ...		1250	0 0
		£1,960	0 0

Return of the total number of Lepers admitted, died, and remaining in the Leper Asylum for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

			Discharged, 1863.		Died, 1863.		Remaining on 31st December, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Asylum, Dec. 31, 1862..	35	18	...	3	6	3	43	18
Admitt'd to Dec. 31, 1863..	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	24	..	3	6	3	43	18

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution is situate in the remotest part of the suburbs of the town of Port-of-Spain, and known as "Belmont." There are three separate buildings elevated into rooms, with open galleries on the East and West sides. There is also an open building in which the inmates take their meals together. Cells properly padded, for desperate cases, are also provided, together with baths, wash-houses, and other requisites. There are suitable quarters for the Superintendent and subordinate officers. The unfortunate inmates are provided with every comfort, and the greatest attention is paid to them. It is, however, very much to be regretted that a more level and spacious spot has not been selected, and one where there would always have been refreshing breezes. The institution was erected during the administration of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot. It is capable of containing 80 persons. The Medical attendant is Dr. Thomas Murray, senior. The Resident Superintendent is Mr. Pashley. The staff of officers consists of:—

	£				
1 Medical Attendant					
Chaplain	20	16	8		
1 Resident Superintendent ..	175	0	0		
1 Chief Warder	75	0	0		
1 Teacher and Clerk	75	0	0		
4 Warders	140	0	0		
1 Chief Matron	50	0	0		
3 Asst. Do.	85	0	0		
1 Cook	25	0	0		
1 Porter	25	0	0		
1 Messenger	25	0	0		
				£ 695	16 6
Provisions, Medicines, Clothing, Bedding, &c. ..				1250	0 0
				£1,945	16 8

With regard to this institution the Secretary of State in a despatched addressed to Governor Keate, dated 1st July, 1864, states: "I find on examination that the reports, returns, and regulations of the Lunatic Asylum in Trinidad, are remarkably minute and complete; and I fully recognize the care and attention given to the Asylum by Dr. Murray, and by Mr. Pashley the Resident Superintendent."

Return showing the number of Lunatics received, discharged, relieved, died, and remaining in the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1863:—

In Asylum, 31st Dec., 1862.			Admitted in 1863.			Discharged in 1863.			Relieved and taken away by friends.			Deaths in 1863.			Remaining, 31st Dec., 1863.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
27	26	53	10	14	24	8	4	12	4	3	7	3	1	4	22	32	54

THE ROYAL GAOL.

The building is 208 feet in length by 59 feet in width. The prison is capable of containing 98 prisonsers in seperate cells, and 294 where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell—there are also, separate and distinct quarters for female prisoners and debtors; and an infirmary—there is also, a store room, a work shop, a bakery, baths for different classes of prisoners, and three airing yards. None of the subordinate officers except the night-watch and the matrons remain in the prison at night, there being no quarters for them. The Prison was built in 1812; but during the administrations of Governors Lord Harris and R. W. Keate, Esq., it has been extended and improved. There are 46 seperate cells of a cubic contents each of 960 feet—48 cells of a cubic contents each of 1,680 feet—two refractory cells of a cubic contents each of 727 feet; two solitary cells af a cubic contents each of 603 feet; one ward of a cubic contents of 7685 feet, and another of 2541 feet; six female cells of a cubic contents each of 1454 feet; 1 female debtors' ward of a cubic contents of 4141 feet; 10 male debtors' rooms of a cubic contents each of 1054 feet. The prison is situated at the northern extremity of Clarence street, within an enclosure of 312 feet in length and 251 feet in with, the height of the walls being 25 feet. The prisoners are employed in various and profitable ways of associated labour, which renders the institution self-supporting. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one period has been 315 males and 22 females. Besides the principal prison at Port of Spain, there are five Licensed Prisons in different parts of the island, and one Penal Settlement at Irois. Prisoners convicted for not more than thirty days imprisonment, are committed to the licensed prisons, and are employed by the Wardens in cleaning, making and repairing roads; one shilling per diem for each prisoner being paid to the Government for this labor. Prisoners convicted of serious crimes and having long period of imprisonment to undergo, are drafted from the prison in town to to the settlement at Irois, and are employed in filling, squaring, and hauling out timber of different descriptions, making railway sleepers, cutting firewood, and other work. The timber is disoped of, at the rate of 70 cents per cubic foot, the firewood at $4½ per cord, and the railway sleepers at 50 cents each, all deliverable at Port of Spain. Prisoners are also employed by the Borough Councils of Port of Spain and San Fernando in clean-

ing and sweeping the streets for which the Corporations pay the Government at the same rate as the Wardens. The artisan labor is employed in various works for the use of the Government. The staff of officers consists of—

1	Inspector	£100	
1	Superintendent	350	
1	Clerk	150	
1	Assistant Clerk	75	
1	Overseer	120	
1	Teacher	50	
1	First Class Turnkey	100	
4	Second do. do. at £80	320	
7	Third do. do. at £70	490	
9	Fourth do. do. at £50	450	
1	Matron	40	
1	Assistant do.	30	
		——	£2,275
	To Superintendent for horse		50
	To Turnkeys to provide themselves with quarters		200
	Prisoners' bedding, clothing and other necessaries.		3,500
			£6,025

The original cost of the Gaol, according to the accounts laid before the Council on the 16th August, 1813, was £29,853 sterling.

Crime in the island is much less than in other countries, in proportion to the population, and the natives of the island form but a small proportion of the total commitments. By the profitable employment of the prisoners, the prison department is made self-supporting, as shown by the following return, classification, and table :—

RETURN of Prisoners committed to Prison, with particulars of Crimes, Country, Profession, Age, Religion, Courts Committed from, Number of Times Committed, Expenditure, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

COMMITTED FROM.	Felons and Misdemeanants.		Debtors.		AGE.		RELIGION.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	10 to 15...	18	C. of E...	302
					15 — 20...	121	R. C.....	318
County of St. George.. ...	684	64	..	..	20 — 25...	359	Wes.	29
— Victoria.....	157	4	..	..	25 — 30...	446	Pres.	6
— Caroni	215	10	..	..	30 — 35...	205	Bap.....	4
— St. Patrick ...	49	4	..		35 — 40...	111	Hindoos.	585
— St. David	2	..	..	..	40 — 45...	79	Chinese..	79
Supreme Criminal Court..	71	..	..	..	45 — 50...	31	Mussul...	78
Complaint Court	..	..	34	2	50 — 55 ..	21	Moravian	9
Petty Civil Court	..	..	61	19	55 — 60...	15		
Supreme Civil Court	..	..	33	..	60 — 65...	4		
					65 — 70...	2		
	1178	82	121	21	Total...	1410	Total..	1410

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure, including Salaries	£5,575	0	0	Daily cost of each prisoner without deductions	£0 0 11¼
Valuation of Labour ..	4,536	0	3	Dàily cost, with deductions.....	0 0 2 3-10th

Country.		Crimes and Offenders.		Profession.	
		Assault and battery	124	Auctioneer	1
America	9	Assig. soldiers to desert..	2	Boatmen	3
Antigua	17	Arson	1	Butchers	2
Anguilla	7	Breach of contract.....	495	Bakers	8
Africa	117	Breaking and entering ...	11	Coach-painter	1
Barbadoes	79	Beating drum after hours	1	Coopers	9
China	81	Breach of the peace	1	Coach smith	1
Dominica	10	Contempt of court	1	Clerks (writing) ..	14
Demerara	7	Cruelty to animals.....	1	Carters	4
England	5	Cutting and wounding...	14	Carpenters	32
France.....	6	Cart unattended.....	3	Cigar-maker	1
Grenada	37	Debt	150	Contractor.....	1
Guadeloupe	2	Drunkenness	53	Distiller.....	1
India	686	Damage with intent to steal	14	Fishermen.....	3
Jamaica	2	Exposure of person	27	Goldsmith	1
Madeira	6	Forgery	1	Gardener	1
Martinique	3	Furious riding	12	Hucksters	8
Montserrat.....	21	Harbouring immigrants..	5	House servants....	10
Nevis	27	Killing and slaying	3	Joiners	3
Ireland	7	Larceny	314	Interpreters	3
Saba	3	Murder	6	Labourers	1118
Tortola	2	Malicious injury to person	1	Merchant	1
Tobago	16	Obscene language	69	Masons	12
Trinidad	201	Obstructing streets	22	Painters.....	13
Scotland	4	Plying without license...	21	Professors of Music.	4
St. Martin	3	Refusing duty on board ship...	4	Planters..... Seamen	12 44
St. Vincent.....	22	Riding on shaft of cart...	2	Solicitors	2
St. Kitts.....	19	Resistg. police constables	10	Sailmaker	1
St. Thomas.....	4	Robbery with violence...	5	Sawyers.....	4
St. Lucia.....	6	Removing spirits without permit	3	Saddlers ..... Shoemakers	4 9
Cape de Verdes ...	1	Riotous behaviour..... ..	1	Schoolmasters	2
Total...	1410	Shooting with intent.....	2	Seamstresses	10
		Setting fire without giving notice	5	Soldiers ..... Ship carpenters	8 5
Education in Gaol.		Sellg. rum without license	2	Shopkeepers	13
Writing	31	Tresspass	23	Tinsmith	1
Reading	42	Withdrawing from police duty without leave ...	1	Tailors..... Wheelwrights	18 3
Arithmetic	31			Washers	19
Scripture Reading	31				
Spelling	45	Total..... ..	1410	Total.....	1410

Number of Times Convicted.					
1		2		3	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
894	77	203	33	203	10

Punishments.		
	M.	F.
Solitary confinement	29	1
Whipping	9	...
Irons	5	...

Read and Write.		
	M.	F.
Coloured	88	5
Whites	26	...

Deaths.	
Males	
Daily Average	326

Prisoners in Prison, 31st December, 1863.		
	M.	F.
Felons	100	4
Misdemeanants.	127	6
Waiting Trial...	18	..
Want of Bail ...	3	..
Debtors...	22	2
Lunatics	11	..
Total.. ..	281	12

Years.	Commitments. Felons		Misdemeants		Total expenditure including Salaries.			Amount of Labor of Prisoners.			Daily cost and keep of Prisoners, without deductions.		Daily cost and keep of Prisoners, with deductions.		Daily average number of Prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1859	76	4	623	77	4804	6	1	3920	10	1	1	1½	0	2½	248
1860	71	4	674	69	4463	19	2	3999	19	10	0	11¼	0	1	269
1861	62	5	884	102	4764	8	3	4302	10	8	1	0½	0	1½	250
1862	86	15	1289	51	5375	0	0	4430	5	8	1	0½	0	2	286
1863	71	.	1107	52	5575	0	0	4536	0	3	1	0	0	2½	261

RETURN of Prisoners convicted (and their sentences) of crimes of violence, separating Indian and Chinese Immigrants and others, classifying crimes of Murder, Rape, Rape, Robbery with violence, and other crimes of violence with date and number of executions, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January, 1865 :—

	Arson.	Cutting and wounding.	Murder.	Killing and slaying.	Attempt to commit murder.	Assault to commit rape.	Rape.	Robbery with violence.	Assault.	Assault and battery.	Shooting with intent.	Malicious injury to person.	TOTAL.
Africa	1	10	1	...	...	...		2	1	2	1	...	18
Antigua	..	1	...	...	...	...			1		...	...	2
Anguilla	...	1	...	...	...	...	1				...	...	2
Barbadoes	...	7	...	...	...	2					1	...	10
China	...	2	...	1	...	...					..	...	3
Dominica	...	1	...	..	...	...			...		...	...	1
Grenada	1	1	...	...	...	...		1	...		...	...	3
India	1	36	9	5	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	65
Ireland	...	1	..	..	...	...			...		...	..	1
Madeira	...	..	..	..	..	...			..	1	1	..	2
Montserrat	...	2	.	...	...	...			...	1	...	..	3
Nevis	...	1	.	...	...						1	...	2
St. Kitts	...	1		...	...		1			1	...	...	3
St. Vincent	...	5	..	...	...			1			...	...	6
St. Martin	...	...	...	...	...			1			...	...	1
Trinidad	...	11	..	1	...	1	1	3	4		1	.	22
Tobago	..	...	...	..							1	...	1
Tortola	...	1	...	..	.							...	1
Venezuela	...	...	...	..	.		1					...	1
	3	81	10	7	1	6	6	11	8	6	7	1	147

DATE OF EXECUTIONS.

24 September, 1861	30 June, . 1163	5 January, 1864	10 January, 1865
1 April, . 1862	5 January, 1864	5 April, . 1864	Total . . . Seven.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

Years 10	Years 4	Years 3	Years 2	Months 18	Months 15	Months 12	Months 9	Months 6	Months 3
2	9	17	36	26	3	31	7	8	1

Total. 140
Executions 7

147

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

With the exception of the Daily Meal Society, which owes its existence to the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. S. L. B. Richards and his lady, no other association exists by which the poor might benefit. In former years such was not the case; this proves how matters, even of religion, are retrograding. In 1834, Lady Hill—a descendant of one of the highest aristocratic families of Ireland, and wife of the then Governor, the late Sir Geo. F. Hill, Bart.,—founded a "Ladies Benevolent Society," irrespective of colour or creed. The greatest harmony and feeling devoid of all prejudice existed, and by their united exertions the poor derived considerable advantage

> Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud
> Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround;
> They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirths,
> And wanton, often cruel riot, waste;
> Ah! little think they, while they dance along,
> How many feel, this very moment, death
> And all the sad variety of pain.
> * * * Thought, fond man,
> Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills,
> That one incessant struggle render life,
> One scene of toil, of suffering and of fate,
> Vice in his high career would stand appalled,
> And heedless rambling impulse learn to think;
> The conscious heart of charity would warm,
> And her wide-wish benevolence delate. — *Thompson.*

As a proof of what good was done by the Ladies of that Society, a perusal of the following particulars, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the curious, but encourage others to "go and do so likewise:"

A general meeting of the Members of the Ladies Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor and Indigent Sick of Port of Spain, was held at Government House, pursuant to Notice, on Monday the 19th January, 1835.

A detailed Statement was made of the beneficial results experienced by the community from the humane exertions of the Ladies who form the Association. Thereupon a considerable discussion took place, which produced the expression of an anxious and unanimous desire that they should continue their labors; in which having acquiescend, the following business was then transacted:

A return of the money received and expended since the 1st of June, 1834, was laid before the Meeting and approved:

An account of the sums disbursed by the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor and Indigent Sick of Port of Spain, from 1st June, 1834, to the 19th January 1835:—

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to persons relieved and for work before the Town was divided into districts	20	6	0			
Amount paid to persons relieved in District No. 1. ...	93	5	6			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 2. ...	98	10	3			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 3. ...	41	12	0			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 4. ..	4	0	6			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 5. ...	19	7	6			
Ditto ditto ditto No. 6. ...	26	8	9			
Total amount paid to persons relieved				303	10	6
Paid expenses fitting up hospital	7	16	6			
Paid to persons relieved in ditto	58	12	9			
				66	9	3
Paid to Mrs. Littlewood as clerk and assistant, at 10s. per week		...		16	0	0
Cost of articles of apparel lent to paupers ...		..		11	3	0
Paid expenses during sickness and for funeral of a distressed gentleman		...		6	17	6
Paid for account books for Society	3	3	6			
Paid for a trunk and chest for ditto	1	7	6			
Paid for bread 6s., do. for cotton print	2	17	0			
Paid for a gown for a poor woman	0	9	0			
				7	17	0
Money voted by the Society at different times to poor people who are not pensioners		..		2	15	0
Paid wages to workmen		...		22	14	0
A grant to the Clothing Society		...		100	0	0
Paid house rent for Miss Welsh	3	0	0			
Paid house rent for Eve	5	12	6			
				8	12	6
A loan to Miss Cooper in progress of repayment ...	10	0	0			
Ditto to M. L. Darmany	2	5	0			
				12	5	0
Paid Rosette, a pensioner		...		7	0	0
Paid Catherine Elliet		...		0	12	6
This sum sent to Martinique in order to purchase goods for the Bazaar		...		50	0	0
This sum paid for goods purchased for the purpose of being sold at ditto		...		63	18	0
This sum given to Madame Bégué to send to Martinique for the purchase of goods		...		50	0	0
Paid Madame Bégué for goods for the Bazaar ...	7	13	0			
Paid for beef, wine, and porter sold at the Bazaar ...	15	10	0			
				23	3	3
Paid for account books, &c.		...		3	15	3
Cash in the hands of Mrs. Bushe, the Treasurer, the 19th January, 1835		...		261	15	3
				1,015	8	0

These accounts have been audited by Mr. BUSHE and Mr. BEGUE.

An account of monies received by the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor and Indigent Sick of Port of Spain, from 1st June, 1834, to the 19th January, 1835.

1834. RECEIPTS.

June 1.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand of Mrs. Cummins, the Treasurer, this day ...	90	18	9
Received by Mrs. Cummins, the Treasurer, for donations, subscriptions, and goods sold from 1st June to 4th July, 1834. ...	242	17	6
Received by Mrs. Bushe, the Treasurer, for donations, subscriptions, and goods sold from 15th August, 1834, to 17th January, 1835.	292	11	6
Received from Mrs. Cummins this sum to send to Martinique to purchase goods	50	0	0
Received by Mrs. Bushe, being the total amount of sales at the Bazaar	321	14	9
Received also from Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Pasea, Mrs. Tuite, Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Glenton	17	5	6
	1015	8	0

1835.
January 19.

Cash in the hands of Mrs. Bushe, the Treasurer, this day ...	251	15	3
Item.—Besides the above Balance in the Treasurer's hands, there is in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Cummins to be accounted for ...			
There are also Henry James Mills' two notes endorsed by John Wilson, Esq., in the Treasurer's hands, which were presented to the Society by the Hon. George Scotland, amounting to ...	25	0	0

E.E.

19th January, 1835.

ELIZA BUSHE, Treasurer.

B. UNIACKE, Secretary.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect, for the ensuing year:—

Lady Hill to be Patroness,

Madame Ganteaume	...	...	President
Mrs. O'Connor ...	...	...	Vice-President
Mrs. Bushe ...	...	...	Treasurer
Miss Uniacke ...	...	...	Secretary
Mrs. Rochford ..	...	..	Assistant Secretary.

General Committee:

Mrs. Melville	Mrs. Cipriani	Miss Shine
Mrs. Hutchison	Mrs. Hart	Madame Danglade
Mrs. Bégué	Mrs. Cordner	Miss Stewart
Mrs. Mackworth	Miss Miller	Mrs. Wharf
Mrs. McGregor	Miss Darmany	Miss DeHeureux
Mrs. Radix	Miss Leotaud	Mrs. Espinoza.

To facilitate the visiting of the poor, the Town of Port of Spain is divided into six Districts; and the Meeting elected the following Ladies to be denominated "The Visiting Committee," and appointed to visit

District No. 1.	Mrs. Hart	District No. 5.	Mrs. Bégué and Miss DeHeureux
„ No. 2.	Mrs. Wharf		
„ No. 3.	Miss Miller	„ No. 6.	Miss Stewart and Mrs. McGregor.
„ No. 4.	Miss Cordner		

The following Medical gentlemen have gratuitously offered their professional services:

Dr. M'Cowan, to	...	...	District No. 1.
Dr. O'Connor, to	...	...	„ No. 2.
Drs. Murray and Latapy, to		...	„ No. 3.
Dr. Neilson, to	...	...	„ No. 4.
Drs. Court and Lordat, to	...	...	„ No. 5.
Dr. VanBuren, to	...	...	„ No. 6.

The Meeting then proceeded to appoint a Committee to collect the subscriptions, to be called "The Collecting Committee."

Mrs. O'Connor to collect from the annual subscribers; Madame Danglande and Madame Bégué to collect from those persons who subscribe by the half-year, quarter, or weekly; Mrs. Cordner and Mrs. Rochford to collect from the monthly subscribers.

The Ladies received the highest commendation and were sincerely applauded and thanked for their benevolence and successful exertions in relieving the poor.

The meeting then separated.

P. A. M. A. GANTEAUME,
Secretary to the Meeting.

Monday, 19th January, 1835.

EDUCATION.

Amount Expended in the Several Wards for Education, 1864.

	Salary of Masters.	Rent	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
Tacarigua Ward Union.				
St. Joseph	$ 432	$ 48 00	$ 212 37	
Maracas	408	48 00	17 45	
Caura	384	126 00	5 00	
Tacarigua	480	192 00	4 95	
Arouca	384	—	5 60	$ 2747 57
Couva Ward Union.				
Chaguanas	480	180 00	9 50	
Couva	480	—	207 41	
Savonetta	422	180 00	12 00	
Point-à-Pierre	336	95 00	2 00	2404 91
Mayaro Ward Union.	480	—	—	480 00
Arima Ward Union.	432	—	46 40	478 40
Diego Martin Ward Union.				
Chaguaramas (Monos)	240	—	9 40	
Maraval	336	100 00	15 65	
Diego Martin	384	168 00	11 30	
Carenage	288	100 00	14 15	1666 50
North Naparima Ward Union.				
St. Joseph's Village	432	—	13 38	
St. Magdelaine	432	144 00	10 30	
North Savanna Grande	384	72 00	58 51	
Mission Savanna Grande	480	119 57	8 35	
Indian Walk Savanna Grande	336	—	58 51	2548 62
South Naparima Ward Union.				
Victoria Village	432	168 00	20 94	
Rambert's Village	432	180 00	25 95	
Oropouche	384	120 00	26 10	1788 99
St. Ann's Ward Union.				
St. Ann's	240	—	2 00	
Laventille	336	72 00	5 10	
St. Juan's	384	120 00	8 15	
Santa Cruz	384	120 00	9 50	1680 75
Cedros Ward Union.				
Cedros	480	—	20 94	
Guapo	408	—	—	
LaBrea	408	—	15 12	1332 06
				$ 15,127 60
				£3,151 11 8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the undermentioned Years, from the Registry of the Royal Gaol.

	Months.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
THERMOMETER.	January ...	75	83	78	88	77	87	78	83	76	84	78	85	66	83	76	83	62	82	70	81	74	83	74	83	-4	84	74	86
	February .	76	84	77	86	78	85	77	84	75	85	77	84	75	85	76	82	70	84	75	81	74	82	77	90	76	85	70	86
	March	76	83	79	89	80	86	76	83	77	86	78	85	69	85	77	84	71	83	76	84	77	85	77	84	74	88	74	85
	April	75	84	78	88	79	87	79	85	78	84	78	86	71	87	78	85	74	87	77	89	79	84	78	87	75	81	74	87
	May.....	76	87	79	89	78	88	77	86	76	87	77	85	75	85	76	83	75	88	78	89	76	86	79	88	75	89	75	86
	June	76	85	79	88	77	87	77	87	78	86	79	88	76	82	77	34	76	84	77	82	76	86	76	83	75	87	74	86
	July.....	77	86	77	87	76	86	78	88	77	84	78	86	78	83	78	85	77	86	76	85	75	85	76	84	75	86	74	84
	August ...	78	84	78	88	75	87	77	86	78	87	77	85	77	83	79	84	76	87	77	82	75	83	77	86	75	85	74	84
	September	77	84	77	87	76	88	78	85	77	86	78	84	76	84	77	83	78	88	78	85	74	82	76	87	75	87	74	84
	October ...	76	83	78	86	77	87	77	84	76	84	77	85	77	85	73	82	76	87	73	94	76	83	77	85	75	87	74	87
	November	75	83	76	84	77	85	75	83	76	83	74	83	76	84	75	84	76	83	75	80	75	83	76	85	75	87	74	85
	December	04	82	73	83	76	84	74	84	75	82	67	83	75	82	74	85	23	82	74	81	75	82	73	86	74	88	73	84
RAIN.	January..	3	72	2	99	2	95	...	52	...	83	4	42	..	33	...	65	...	96	...	17	1	83	3	49	3	39	2	28
	February.	1	21	3	44	3	65	4	30	2	51	6	64	...	...	5	12	...	22	...	55	1	47	...	11	...	...	3	39
	March.....	1	27	...	79	1	88	2	18	...	33	4	41	...	...	...	68	4	41	...	38	1	26	1	01	...	67	1	43
	April.....	6	78	1	79	2	25	1	36	...	...	12	17	...	39	...	...	...	57	...	...	1	43	8	50	...	23	...	69
	May	5	48	5	33	4	06	3	30	3	80	9	27	1	11	...	81	4	41	4	85	...	35	11	54	1	11	...	...
	June	6	18	12	35	5	03	6	20	4	90	15	13	13	30	12	75	11	51	14	56	5	16	14	97	9	32	8	85
	July	9	09	8	84	5	45	5	22	13	37	10	55	10	54	9	33	12	71	9	65	11	23	14	76	9	99	10	52
	August ...	6	42	9	41	12	30	10	85	14	77	12	31	14	01	24	28	6	53	13	20	8	89	11	01	15	71	12	80
	September	5	15	11	55	4	80	6	67	7	41	10	29	10	75	5	89	5	30	12	98	10	99	16	72	10	46	11	17
	October....	7	43	9	40	4	15	10	43	6	93	4	55	4	74	9	73	10	36	7	40	8	62	14	20	7	64	5	37
	November	4	40	5	50	6	54	9	47	4	12	1	96	20	39	3	13	10	23	19	26	3	36	9	72	8	99	7	24
	December.	4	59	5	55	9	...	8	74	9	03	12	...	6	86	4	95	7	37	8	65	4	78	7	17	3	80	5	25
	In ...	61	72	76	94	61	46	69	24	68	50	103	76	82	42	77	32	74	58	91	65	59	37	113	20	71	31	68	99
			100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100

THE TRINIDAD CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the Exhibition of 1852, seven Medals were awarded for Articles sent from Trinidad, viz :—

1 To the Trinidad Corresponding Committee of the Society of Arts for Fibres.
1 To the Trinidad Exhibition Committee for Seeds, Cocoa, &c.
1 To Mr. Wall for Geological Maps.
1 To F. Basanta for Cotton grown at Monos and valued at 2s. per lb.
1 To Dr. H. Mitchell for Cotton valued at 2s. 6d. per lb.
1 To S. Devenish for Woods, and Honourable Mention of S. Devenish for Drugs.
1 To the Trinidad Society of Arts for Starches.

Through some mismanagement in England, Mr. H. Crüger, the late Colonial Botanist, who had taken a great deal of trouble about the Exhibition and had solely prepared all the samples of Cocoa and Fibres sent, was altogether overlooked in the awards, having only by a mistake been named for a medal for woods, an error which was afterwards rectified, the Medal being sent to Mr. Devenish who had been the chief collector of the woods; but the Trinidad Corresponding Committee of the Society of Arts unanimously resolved, that of the three Medals awarded to the Committee and the Exhibition Committee, one be presented to His Excellency Governor Keate, one to the Honourable Charles William Warner, C.B., President of both of these Committees, and one Class II embracing Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products to Mr. H. Crüger, as a testimonial of the sense entertained by the Committee of his exertions in forwarding the objects of the Committee, and for a Catalogue of the collection as compiled by him.

Some of the finest specimens of the Woods of the Island were collected by Mr. Devenish and presented to Governor Keate and the Honourable C. W. Warner. The latter gentleman had a splendid table made in England, which was very much admired at the last Exhibition ; the latter gentleman had also two tables and two work-boxes made, all of which proved the superior qualities of the Woods of Trinidad.

PREVAILING WINDS.

Generally from the month of February to the end of May in each year, North-East winds prevail, and commence between 9 and 10 a.m. to blow fresh, getting fresher from about 2 o'clock, p.m., until half-past 6 o'clock, p.m., when they fall to a light breeze as in the early part of the morning. From June to October the winds vary and are frequently from the Westward, and from the Southward. From November to January the winds blow from the Northward. The mornings throughout the year are generally calm, in consequence of the breeze not rising until between nine and ten o'clock, a.m.

TIDES.

Neap-tides rise 2½ feet, Spring tides 4 feet at Port of Spain. It is high water at Boca de Navios 46 minutes, at Boca de Monos 36 minutes, at Punta de Gallos 22 minutes before Port of Spain, at Couva and Point-à-Pierre 5 minutes, at San Fernando and La Brea 8 minutes, and at Oropouche 13 minutes after Port-of-Spain. The tides run very strong, when rising the tide runs from the West, proceeding along the eastern coast towards the Serpent's in the Mouth South-West. When falling the tide proceeds the contrary way, namely, from the Serpent's Mouth along the eastern coast towards the Bocas.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN 1861.

On the 31st November, 1861, there was a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Trinidad, prior to which His Excellency Governor Keate had requested different gentlemen to watch the Eclipse at various parts of the Island, of whom Mr. Devenish was one who proceeded to Irois in company with the late Mr. H. Crüger and Mr. Tucker. Mr. Crüger took two drawings, Mr. Devenish 21, and Mr. Tucker several photographs and the different phases of the Eclipse. These notes and observations were sent to England, and in a letter from T. R. Hind, Esq., dated 3rd March, 1862, addressed to Governor Keate, that gentleman states— "These observations possess a high degree of interest and impor- " tance with reference to this particular Eclipse, and I propose to communicate " them to the Royal Astronomical Society for publication. At this moment the " papers are in the hands of the Astronomer Royal. The observers appear " to have acquitted themselves with great judgment."

SUGAR ESTATES.

The manufacture of Sugar is principally carried on by steam engines. There are very few water-mills, and about half-a-dozen cattle-mills. There are no wind-mills, although in former years some did exist — say on the Barrataria Estate, on the St. Joseph's road, then the property of the late John Black, and on the Palmiste Estate in Naparima. The plough is now getting into more extensive use than hitherto. The harrow and other implements of husbandry will no doubt be gradually brought into use.

A SLIP DOCK.

A Slip Dock has been for some time much talked of, but no direct steps have been taken to bring the question prominently before the public, although the measure is one of importance and could not fail to be of immense benefit to the country, the geographical position of which is such, as to render the undertaking easily to be carried out. Apart from the local steamers there are almost weekly merchant steamers visiting the island, and the establishment of

a Slip Dock would be of natural advantage ; nor is it irrevelant to the subject to add that a Dredging Machine would also add much to the benefit of the Island, and tend very materially to lessen the present delay in the unloading and loading of ships. The Dredge would not only be useful in deepening the approaches of the Quays, but also the clearing and deepening of the several Rivers and Creeks, which are daily filling up. What with the necessity of tide work and the shallowness of the rivers, and the large mud banks at the entrance of those rivers and creeks, the shipping experience, not only very great inconvenience, but considerable delay in loading. By the importation of a Dredge, there would very soon be less hire of "Flats," an item in the ships' disbursements of a large amount ; under such circumstances it seems to the advantage of shipowners to agitate the measure. The improvement of the Carenage at Barbados is altogether owing to the importation of a 25-horse power Dredge which has been, and continues to be, worked to very great advantage.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Trinidad cannot boast of these. The old Sea-Fort which formerly existed at the King's, now Queen's Wharf, may be numbered among the "things that were ;" it exists, but only to remind the old inhabitants of its use in former days, particularly during Martial Law. There are a few iron guns on it, but they are scarcely ever used, and the flag-staff serves to hoist the Union-Jack on the arrival of a Ship-of-War or some state day. The eastern room once used by Military Guard, is now occupied at night by a few Policemen. The Fort next in name is Fort George, used as a signal post, nor could it be used for any other service, unless a few Armstrong's 600-yards rangers were there placed, and even then, it may be a question of their utility. The Fort stands on a hill of considerable height, about three miles North-West of Port of Spain. Indeed there exists little or no use of Forts, as even in case of an invasion they would not benefit the island or the inhabitants from the very many facilities that offer for the landing of troops within and without the Gulf. In the early part of the present century a Fort was erected on the North side of the Island on a hill on Las Cuevas Bay, which bears the name of Fort Abercrombie to this day ; a number of shot and shells are to be found in the entrenchments. The remains of small batteries erected at Point Gourde and the East end of Gasparillo by the British, are to be seen ; at the former although covered in brushwood, there is an excellent tank for the deposit of rain water. To this fortification, if it may so be called, there is also a very well made road but which has been allowed to be overgrown in brushwood. The remains of a small Mud Fort erected in the early days of the Spaniards are to be seen on the North bank of the Caroni River, in a line to the town of St. Joseph's, or "San José de Oruna," which was the then seat of the Spanish Government. Under

the Ordinance passed a few years ago, for the extension or improvement of the Wharf, it was therein provided that the Commissioners were to build a Fort and erect a Lighthouse.

HART'S CUT.

This is a Canal cut across the Isthmus of Chaguaramas 2,165 feet in length, 15 feet in width, and 4 feet deep from the banks. The cutting was suggested by Mr. Daniel Hart, Superintendent of Prisons, approved of by the Governor, Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., and ordered to be carried out under Mr. Hart's superintendence by means of convict labour. The work was completed on the 29th May, 1856, on which day it was formally opened by the Governor, assisted by the Attorney-General, the Honourable C. W. Warner C.B., the Colonial Secretary, the Honourable T. F. Johnston, and the local Warden, the late Frederick Camm Bowen. To the inhabitants of Chaguaramas, Monos, and Chacachacare, the Cut is one of the greatest of boons that could have been conferred, obviating as it does, the necessity (as previously) of going round the dangerous passage by Point Gourde, a place where many persons have lost their lives. The Cut is now (1865) being widened and made deeper. When completed it will be 25 feet in width and 7 feet deep from the bank, with a breast wall extending 200 feet on each side from the Eastern entrance, and 100 feet on the West side. The Cut is 5 miles from the high road of Diego Martin, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Town of Port of Spain.

THE ISLANDS KNOWN AS THE FIVE ISLANDS, OR THE BRIGHTON OF TRINIDAD.

These are situated about six miles West of Port of Spain, and about two miles from the village of Carenage on the North shore, one and a half mile from Hart's Cut, and a similar distance from the island of Gasparillo to the Westward. They originally belonged to the Crown, but a few years ago grants of them were made to different persons ; the first being that now called "Caledonia," but whose original name was Marlin Spike Hall which was granted to the late Lieut. Herbert Mackworth, R.N., then Marshal of Trinidad. The second is that known as Lenagan's Island ; the third, now Stevenson's, was first granted to Doctor Thomas Neilson who gave it the name of "Bel Air ;" the fourth is the "Pelican Island," and was granted to C. Hobson, but belongs now to G. Revell ; the fifth is the "Rock" granted lo T. F. Johnston, who disposed of it to Dr. R. Mercer, and the latter made it a present to Master Thomas Laughlin, to whom it now belongs. The "Craig" is part and parcel of "Caledonia," a narrow separation having of late been made by the sea. The dwelling house stands on a large rock which formed the West part of the island. At the departure of Lieut. Mackworth from the island, Marlin Spike Hall was purchased by the late Mr. Caldwell who gave it the name of Caledonia, and some time after he built the Craig for his own private

use. There are dwelling houses on the Craig, Pelican, Lenagan's, the Rock and Stevenson's ; the latter is the most commodious and roomy. The original dwelling house on Caledodia (in which Lord Harris passed his honey-moon) having been permitted to fall to decay, no other house has since been erected. Caledonia is about one hundred yards from Pelican, forty yards from Lenagan's and three hundred yards from the Stevenson's and the Rock. These islands are frequently resorted to (especially by newly married couples) for sea-bathing and the sea air. Their extent is very trifling. Stevenson's is the largest, and the only one that affords a short walk. At the Pelican, Lenagan's, the Craig and the Rock, there is no room whatever for walking except within the dwelling houses ; a seat on the Rocks in the cool of the morning and evenings to take the fresh air is the principal amusement. Stevenson's might with a little expense be made a very pleasant and agreeable "Sea Villa." Fresh water has to be brought from Carenage, and the daily use of a boat is always required. With the exception of the Craig which now belongs to J. Maitland, the dwelling houses on these islands are roughly built but commodious and nothing but rustic furniture is to be found in them. They are rented at one dollar or four shillings and two-pence per diem. The hire of a boat to or from these islands to Port of Spain is two dollars and a half or ten shillings and five pence sterling. There are two other islands West of the Five Islands distant about one mile, known as Carrera's and Creteau's. They are equally resorted to for similar purposes as the five islands, and give an additional revenue by the sale of ballast to the shipping. The former was known as " Long Island," the latter as " Begorrat's Island. The island of Gasper Grande or more properly " Gasparillo," lies to the North-West of Creteau's Island, distant a few hundred yards. It is about one mile long and half a mile in breadth ; it was at the East end of this island that the Spanish ships-of-war were at anchor at the time the British squadron under Admiral Harvey arrived for the purpose of capturing the Island, and it was here that the Spanish ships, four in number, were burnt on the 17th February, 1799, by the Spanish Admiral Apodaca. Several of the guns of these vessels were recoved in January, 1856, by the aid of diving apparatus brought out by the American schooner " Silver Key." For some time after the capture of the Island by the British, a portion of the troops were here garrisoned, and a small fort was erected which still bears the name of " Bomb Shell Hill." In former years this island was cultivated in cotton, but this has long since been abandoned. There were also two whaling establishments on the island, one by a Bermudian Captain, the other by a Mr. Tardieu. Both of these are now abandoned. A few persons inhabit the island who raise a small quantity of manioc. There are on it also two Marine Villa's, one belonging to J. P. Tuttleby, the other to Mrs. Liddle. The latter is called " Silver Bay," and to which parties from Port of Spain resort for change of air. The West point of this island is made on first entering the small Boca. The islands of " Monos" and " Chacachacare" West of the first or small Boca are both considerably inhabited,

and on them ground provisions and the sugar-apple (a very nice fruit) are raised. During the time of slavery a large quantity of cotton was grown on " Chacachacare" but which, on the emancipation of the slaves, was altogether abandoned. In consequence however of the present high price of the article, and owing to the enterprise of Messrs. Gerold and Urich, the cultivation has again been resumed by these gentlemen, and they are followed in the example by some of the small proprietors. On this island there are three or four whaling establishments carried on by the Messrs. Gerold and Urich, Tardieu, and F. Urich and Son. There is an excellent bay affording safe anchorage.

" Goose Island" lies to the South-West of " Chacachacare," and is first seen on entering the Boca Grande, or Grand Boca. It is about one mile and a half in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth ; it is uncultivated and without inhabitants although the soil is good for the raising of provisions. There is a small and somewhat secure bay.

OYSTERS.

Trinidad can boast of a large supply of magnificent Oysters principally on its Eastern and Southern coast. The Nariva, Mayaro, and Moruga Oysters are reported the best in the Colony. This does not include the Oysters growing on the mangrove roots in many of the swamps of the island, and in several places on our sea-board, nor the Rock Oysters of Point Gourde, &c., &c. The Mangrove and Rock Oysters are generally small. Those of Nariva, Mayaro, and Moruga are large, of a size averaging about 3 x 2 inches. In the dry season they are particularly well in flesh ; there are several beds of Oysters about Cocorite, but through the apathy of the people, Oysters are very seldom found in our markets. A new branch of industry has recently started in San Fernando in that line ; several Chinese have opened a regular Oyster trade and supply their customers and others with Oysters already shelled.

THE RIOTS OF 1st OCTOBER, 1849.

As mention is made, in the chronological table of this work of these Riots, some remarks are necessary to elucidate the matter, in order that at a future period they may not be considered as having emanated from any unjust act of the Government. In 1849 the Rules and Regulations of the Royal Gaol requiring amendment, and as it was customary to confine in the same ward persons of all classes committed for debt, many of whom (Coolies) were generally filthy, and without the means of supplying themselves with either clothing or food, whilst their dirty habits were disgusting: it was deemed important not only to enforce habits of cleanliness but also, for the prevention of disease, to alter the rules in regard to this class of prisoners. Consequently a rule was drawn up to the effect — " That in the event of persons being committed for debt and without the means of providing themselves with food and clothing, a plain prison dress of oznaburg should be supplied them, as also the Gaol rations,

and that the persons so receiving the same should perform such reasonable labour as might be assigned them by the Keeper." Previous to the rule being passed, a rumour of an evil design was set on foot by certain discontented and disaffected agitators. The first of each month being the regular day of meeting of the Legislative Council, hence the first of October was the day an which the Council was to discuss the rule in question. Early in the morning of that day, an assemblage of persons took place at a house in the Almond Walk, and from thence they proceeded to the Eastern Market for the purpose of speechifying and for adopting resolutions against the measure of the Government. Had the measure been calmly discussed, and if found contrary to the rules of all civilized nations, been remonstrated against in a respectful manner, it would have been all very well, but such was not the case. On the contrary, these persons were opposed to the Government, not in consequence of the Gaol rule that was intended to be passed, but because they could not bind the Government to other whims of their own. The meeting was naturally attended by a large concourse of the lower orders who were altogether ignorant as to the real facts, but whose presence was required to aid in other things, in which the promoters of the meeting considered it not prudent to take the lead, so that they might not be identified. After much palaver it was agreed that their remonstrances should be presented to the Council by a deputation, as it were from the Market meeting. Accordingly, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon, and while the Council was sitting, the deputation made its way to the Council-room, the mob or rabble who had followed from the Market remaining outside the Government Buildings. The chairman of the deputation was calmly and respectfully listened to by the Governor (Lord Harris) and the Council, and while such was going on, the mob began to shower stones and other missiles into the Council-room, smashing the glass windows of Government House and the Office of the Attorney-General. Of course this was the signal for a general uproar. The Governor finding it impossible for the Council to sit in safety in the Council-room, invited the members to his private office. They had however no sooner met there than stones began to be also thrown into that room, and all the glass windows were smashed. Such being the confusion it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting of Council (the deputation having previously made their exit). The mob was addressed by Lord Harris as also by the Attorney-General, but to no purpose, and as the assemblage continued to increase in numbers and in violence, Special Constables were at once sworn in (and to the great credit of the community be it said, all respectable men readily came forward and had themselves sworn in), the Police was assembled, and the troops sent for. On the arrival of a company of the 88th Regiment, then under the command of Lieut.-Colonel, now Major-General H. Shirley, a few pieces of artillery, and a company of the W. I. Regiment, preparations were made for the due protection of life, the defence of the town, and the upholding of the majesty of the law. The Riot Act was read by the Stipendiary Magistrate Mr. J. J. Cadiz, and the people were warned to retire to their homes, which was

however treated with contempt, and the throwing of stones was resorted to with greater violence. Many of the officers and soldiers were severely struck which they bore with true English courage. Things went on to a degree more the acts of maniacs than civilized beings. By whose word it has to this day remained a mystery, but anyhow the word "fire" was given, and three persons were wounded. This, however, did not daunt the populace, who were evidently hounded on by "some" who held themselves in the back ground. As evening was fast approaching piquettes were formed, and a strong horse patrol numbering some 50 or 60 gentlemen, commanded by the late Mr. P. A. Ganteaume, patrolled the streets during the night, meanwhile large numbers of the rabble had made themselves scarce. Nothing of particular consequence occurred during the night except the pelting of the residence of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Cadiz, and the Royal Gaol by the lowest of the low, a few of whom, about 5 o'clock in the evening, had the audacity personally to acquaint the Keeper of the Gaol that they intended coming later for the purpose of giving him a benefit. Mr. Hart being thus warned and as no troops or police had been sent to protect the establishment, assembled his turnkeys, to each of whom he entrusted a rifle loaded with blank cartridge, and after erecting a platform inside the wall fronting the street, he stationed them there at 6 p.m., in a manner as not to be seen from the street; after a patient waiting until near 8 o'clock, p.m., a body of some 20 or 30 of the fellows made their appearance and in an instance sent a shower of stones over the wall and into Mr. Hart's residence, at the same time beating against the gate with sticks. Mr. Hart being himself stationed at the window, immediately gave the word to the turnkeys to rise and level their rifles, and no sooner was this done, than the fellows took to their heels through the yard of an opposite neighbour, (Mr. J. B. Raffaelli,) so quickly as to render any further steps unnecessary. It having been rumoured that Government House would be attacked the next day, the Governor despatched a vessel to Barbados for an increase of troops. Nothing however of any great consequence took place, the deluded had no doubt arrived at the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valour." On the 3rd the troops were marched back to their barracks. Arrests now began to be made of such of the parties of whom there were proofs against, and who were all arrested. The troops arrived from Barbados and were quartered in the Council-room, but soon after returned to Barbados. The parties who had been arrested were tried and convicted, although after they had undergone a certain proportion of their imprisonment Lord Harris pardoned them. It remains to be added that the Gaol Rules were passed, and very greatly approved of by those whom they was intended to benefit. After the affray Lord Harris had caused to be collected all the stones that had been thrown into his office which he placed in a tray with the following good-humoured inscription :—"A Memorial from the Inhabitants." As a proof of the dependence to be placed in some persons, ONE of the 12 Jurymen who tried the parties as above mentioned, was well known to have been one of

those who had advised and encouraged these deluded people to do what they did. Another who had also taken rather a conspicuous part at the meeting at the Market, called on Lord Harris to ask his pardon and forgiveness, crying as he did so like a baby. Of course the young man was known to be of soft intellect and weak of mind, whilst Lord Harris with that kindness of heart and generous mind which ever distinguished all his acts, assured the "Boy" that he would think no more of it.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the several Newspapers that have from time to time been published in the Island :—

The Trinidad Weekly Courant. (1799.)
The Trinidad Courant and Commercial Gazette.
The Trinidad Gazette.
The Port of Spain Gazette. (1825.)
The Guardian.
The Observer.
The Trinidad Standard.
The Spectator.
The Trinidadian.
The Examiner.
The Free Press.
The Trinidad Reporter.
The Herald.
The Palladium.
The San Fernando Gazette.
The San Fernando Reporter.
The Sentinel.
The Chronicle.
The Colonist.
The Star of the West.
The Trinidad Chronicle.

The registration of Newspapers commenced in 1834.

NUMBER OF TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORTS OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD IN 1864.

Great Britain	113	Vessels	59,757	Tons.
British West Indies	342	„	15,101	„
East Indies	2	„	2,327	„
Gibraltar	1	„	913	„
British North America	70	„	9,981	„
France	33	„	23,129	„
French West Indies	23	„	967	„
United States	54	„	10,913	„
Spain	19	„	1,967	„
Spanish West Indies	11	„	586	„
Holland	2	„	224	„
Dutch West Indies	1	„	255	„
Madeira	3	„	252	„
Brazil	3	„	1,270	„
Danish West Indies	3	„	376	„
Swedish do.	5	„	72	„
Italy	2	„	910	„
Venezuela	163	„	5,316	„
	850	Vessels.	134,316	Tons.

NUMBER OF TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED AT THE PORTS OF TRINIDAD IN 1864.

Great Britain	133	Vessels	69,613	Tons.
British North America	71	„	9,402	„
British West Indies	334	„	11,203	„
France	32	„	23,655	„
French West Indies	27	„	1,081	„
United States	29	„	5,906	„
Hamburg	1	„	87	„
Spanish West Indies	12	„	1,739	„
New Granada	1	„	95	„
Danish West Indies	19	„	4,176	„
Dutch do.	1	„	80	„
Swedish do.	3	„	44	„
Madeira	3	„	332	„
Venezuela	120	„	8,301	„
	856	Vessels.	135,724	Tons.

Total number of Tonnage of Vessels entered at Ports in the Colony of Trinidad in 1864 :—

Port of Spain	828	Vessels	132,289	Tons.
San Fernando	22	„	2,027	„
	850	Vessels.	134,316	Tons.

Total number of Tonnage of Vessels cleared at Ports in the Colony of Trinidad in 1864 :—

Port of Spain	834	Vessels	133,697	Tons.
San Fernando	22	„	2,027	„
	856	Vessels.	135,724	Tons.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VESSELS COMING TO TRINIDAD.

To run down the North Shore from Point Galere to the Bocas.

After passing Toco Bay, haul in for the land and run down the Coast about one mile distant from the shore ; you will find anchorage in regular soundings (as laid down in Captain Columbine's Chart) all along the coast until you come abreast of the Bocas, when the water becomes very bold and no safe anchorage, except on the North side of the Island of Huevos, distance about half a mile. The soundings in and about the Bocas are also correctly laid down in Captain Columbine's Chart, with which every vessel should be provided. Should the current be running to leeward and the wind light, you should anchor and wait a favourable change, to push at once through the Bocas. By not anchoring in such cases, vessels are frequently drifted to leeward altogether, or so far in the offing, that when the current changes and a favourable breeze springs up, they are unable to take advantage of them to get at once through the Bocas. Being so far off it takes nearly the whole day to regain her lost ground, and by the time they beat up abreast of the Bocas again, the breeze dies away, the current sits out, and away they drift to leeward as before, and are frequently baffled in this way, backwards and forwards for days, together. To this cause is principally to be attributed the frequent occurrence of vessels remaining so long outside without being able to get into the Gulf of Paria. Strangers are apt to keep out too far from the land in running down this coast. The currents are very irregular outside, and about the Bocas, and much stronger during the wet season than at any other time of the year, particularly at the full and change. The winds prevail from the Northward during the months of November, December, January, and February ; from the East in March, April, May, and June ; calm and variable in July, August, September, and October, when they are generally Southerly. The most favourable time for entering the Bocas is about two hours after the tide begins to flow, and for going out, one hour after ebb commences.

Vessels in want of water can be supplied at Toco, Point Sans Souci, Rio Grande, Petit Matelot, Rio Paria, Escuavas, Maraccas Bay, Chute d'Eau, and Macaripe.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE BOCAS, AND NAVIGATION OF THE GULF OF PARIA.

Boca Grande.

The current sets very strongly from the S. E. upon the Southern and Eastern coast of the Island, and is particularly rapid in the strait between the

Southern coast and the Continent, through which it sets into the Gulf of Paria; another current sets along the Northern coast, from the Eastward in a W. by S. direction, and having a tendency to the Southward on the S. E. coast of Cumana or Paria. The effect of these currents is an accumulation of water which seeks an escape to the Northward from the Gulf of Paria, and which naturally is increased in the rainy seasons by the influx from the surrounding lands.

As the water seeks its escape through the Bocas to the Northward, it meets the Westerly current from the North-Eastward, which so far opposes it as to cause perpetual agitation of the sea. It was from this circumstance that Columbus called these passages Bocas del Drago, or Dragon's Mouth.

Shipping bound for the Port generally run down to the Northward of the Island, with the advantage of wind and current, for the Boca Grande, or Dragon's Mouth, passing to the Westward of the Isle of Chacachacare. This passage is more than 5 miles broad, with a depth of not less than 50 fathoms. In entering, you must be very cautious not to get too far to leeward, for the current may be so strong as to render it impossible for you to gain the Port. It is therefore recommended that you haul round the Western side of Chacachacare, not however within the distance of a mile, from the South-Westernmost land. Having passed the rock laid down on the Chart, make a long board to the South-East, and then, as the wind permits, to the N.E. for the road, wherein you may may anchor at pleasure, in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms, in good holding ground.

The above-mentioned rock, laid down in the Chart to the S.W. of Chacachacare, is about forty yards in circumference, and is said to have only 9 feet water over it on the shoalest part at low water. On the morning of the 26th of June, 1809, the ship *Samuel*, Captain Suggree, of London, drawing 17 feet water, struck upon it, and remained fast for several hours. While this ship was aground, two others passed, one on each side, without touching, although not 25 fathoms distant; the water being very deep all round. The bearings, by compass, from the Ship were, Chacachacare, South-West Point, E. N. E.; El Plato, or Goose Islsnd, S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; the South-East Point of Cumana, or Paria, W. by S. The current was setting very strongly from the Southward, with light variable winds.

Boca de Navios, or Ship's Passage.

The Boca de Navios, or Ship's Passage, is considered as the best channel for ships sailing outwards. It is about one mile and a half broad, and steep on each side. Here, as in the Boca Grande, it is proper to keep the Eastern land on board. To ships which may attempt this passage from the Northward,

the wind will be favourable until within the head, but flaws from the high land may then be expected.

Boca Huevos.

Boca Huevos has been considered by many the best, shortest, and most convenient passage for ships bound inwards ; but experience has proved the contrary. It is known to be a very dangerous passage for large vessels. The high land on the Monos side causes frequent sudden flaws, succeeded by almost instantaneous calms ; the current sits strong over upon the windward shore, drawing you at the same time into a small bay on the North-West end of Monos, full of sunken rocks, where the *Naparima* was lost. The indraft into this bay is very extraordinary and rapid ; so much so, as to have caused its being named by the fishermen " The Devil's Hole." Small vessels acquainted with this place may anchor in front of the bay, in 10 to 15 fathoms water ; foul bottom, but large class of vessels have not sufficient room to swing clear of the rocks. Vessels attempting this channel should be careful to keep the lee shore aboard, as less dangerous and more likely to carry a breeze through. This passage should never be attempted with a scant wind.

Boca Monos, or Ape's Passage.

This Boca is next to Trinidad ; the passage is narrow and dangerous in several places, particularly at the outer entrance, where there is a sunken rock extending from the South side of the small Island in this channel, towards the Island of Monos, upon which are breakers, yet there is ground all the way through, in which vessels may anchor in 25 to 30 fathoms ; the currents are here strong and irregular, and the wind generally scant, coming in flaws down the vallies. This passage is recommended for vessels under 50 tons.

" Ship *Calypso*, Wednesday, 13th December, 1826.

" Approached the Grand Bocas at 6 o'clock, p.m., with a fair wind, but on entering at 8 the breeze died away, and the ship drifted back with the current. The calm continued till 9 next morning, when a breeze sprung up which enabled her to stand in till 10, when it again became calm, but the ship was carried through by the current. At 11 o'clock Capt. M'Arthur discovered on the starboard side a Coral Rock, which on sounding proved to have 15 feet water over it. He then lowered the jolly boat and found the rock to be nearly half a mile in circumference, having only 9 feet water over it on the shoalest part. Captain M'Arthur, with a view that measures may be taken, to have a permanent mark placed over the rock, has left a buoy on the spot. It bore E. by N. per compass from the innermost point of the Bocas."

PRODUCE OF TRINIDAD EXPORTED FROM 1799 TO 1820:—

Years.	Lbs. Sugar.	Lbs. Cocoa.	Lbs. Coffee.	Lbs. Cotton.	Gallons Rum.	Gallons Syrup.
1799..	8,419,859	258,390	335,913	323,415	170,671	142,636
1800..	9,895,634	284,170	449,614	317,395	194,488	128,507
1801..	15,461,912	324,720	328,666	262,997	343,113	173,369
1802..	14,164,984	138,669	278,274	190,210	350,049	143,237
1803..	16,014,056	361,070	185,658	478,046	344,292	214,120
1804..	18,595,416	503,210	304,138	164,069	371,544	355,877
1805..	29,438,276	527,690	286,379	256,792	426,469	564,558
1806..	29,045,439	588,805	418,049	167,700	399,122	649,432
1807..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1808..	25,950,928	668,993	387,028	139,200	940,564	666,100
1809..	24,856,973	719,230	264,330	134,190	539,081	477,262
1810..	21,746,775	726,173	295,443	114,980	463,870	82,163
1811..	18,513,302	640,732	276,243	159,136	426,691	324,942
1812..	20,971,580	1,375,539	282,460	130,330	548,014	366,070
1813	22,288,145	1,029,512	540,716	184,400	666,761	301,795
1814..	21,604,038	1,158,163	382,888	148,505	487,142	262,098
1815..	25,075,281	1,065,808	262,289	115,150	523,632	682,718
1816..	24,122,415	1,056,662	119,974	303,045	449,067	373,873
1817.	22,784,767	1,341,461	215,190	65,951	371,422	351,234
1818..	23,200,326	1,232,685	224,972	109,070	439,663	415,251
1819	30,205,731	1,506,445	258,220	131,990	534,626	545,406
1820	30,714,363	1,744,465	211,555	96,545	524,316	471,001

PRODUCE OF TRINIDAD EXPORTED FROM 1821 TO 1865:—

	Sugar.			Molasses.		Rum	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.		Indgo
	Hhd.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trs.	Puns	Pounds.	Pounds	Bales.	Sers.	Sers.
1821	20,412	576	7,999	2,730	...	1,208	1,214,093	192,555	268	...	...
1822	20,051	714	7,908	2,932	...	761	1,780,379	347,399	222	...	...
1823	23,362	510	7,038	6,245	...	566	2,424,703	299,408	460	...	...
1824	23,362	882	6,856	7,409	...	471	2,661,628	264,637	352	...	...
1825	22,512	1,370	7,890	7,896	...	68	2,760,603	177,318	492	567	...
1826	25,541	1,358	8,075	8,672	...	353	2,951,171	321,254	107	2,811	...
1827	26,075	1,320	7,618	9,694	...	589	3,696,144	273,424	201	2,368	...
1828	29,605	1,067	6,634	11,320	306	285	2,582,323	266,754	148	2,915	50
1829	30,629	877	5,184	10,686	596	559	2,756,603	199,015	123	1,234	10
1830	19,812	480	3,781	4,846	163	258	1,646,531	197,860	50	1,010	7
1831	28,756	449	5,500	8,297	94	853	1,888,852	19,994	31	250	12
1832	25,912	774	6,895	10,977	504	65	1,530,990	150,966	40	498	11
1833	22,761	583	5,165	9,964	590	13	3,090,526	276,959	47	817	31
1834	26,280	1,098	5,535	11,958	592	59	3,363,630	170,825	33	1,165	...
1835	22,434	1,125	4,768	9,458	577	115	2,744,643	102,707	102	585	59
1836	23,956	1,367	4,928	9,562	782	59	3,488,870	219,994	45	815	...
1837	22,925	1,078	3,622	8,842	666	11	2,507,483	194,740	38	1,243	...
1838	20,721	1,280	2,679	7,939	596	130	2,571,915	451,437	370	2,585	6
1839	20,046	1,310	3,538	7,715	444	112	2,914,068	212,982	2	1,785	6
1840	16,942	1,290	3,795	6,647	419	191	3,237,005	358,882	100	1,321	5
1841	18,031	1,251	2,713	6,772	371	22	1,122,220	144,930	...	1,190	...
1842	19,176	1,401	3,783	6,650	439	123	3,141,505	178,673	...	861	..
1843	22,615	1,327	4,863	9,557	339	43	2,803,295	394,583	4	2,590	...
1844	20,370	1,628	2,700	9,080	337	32	3,305,715	327,550	1	2,537	1
1845	23,900	1,820	3,538	10,185	402	22	4,021,198	168,836	.	777	6
1846	23,730	1,466	2,904	11,510	300	2	2,628,562	309,759	2	354	...
1847	27,728	2,068	6,068	11,288	357	1,076	3,738,376	134,026	237	41	34
1848	26,316	2,331	5,584	8,165	140	1,135	2,956,354	119,912	25	280	3
1849	28,080	2,374	6,422	12,932	329	718	4,728,186	28,405	729	235	7
1850	23,892	2,303	4,545	9,789	142	272	3,816,728	136,835	...	98	19
1851	28,001	3,157	7,561	10,709	121	528	5,008,920	74,416	4	30	8
1852	31,408	4,058	7,774	14,919	193	817	4,246,851	103,162	386	573	10
1853	30,555	3,505	6,601	13,162	216	1,213	4,842,875	61,115	224	557	1
1854	33,930	4,742	10,116	11,604	216	3,267	3,761,057	56,391	703	191	2
1855	28,783	3,820	5,990	6,256	88	3,735	5,427,351	48,056	81	164	268
1856	31,362	4,375	5,353	10,168	141	2,926	4,905,796	5,588	12	214	4
1857	31,691	6,120	5,609	11,811	358	1,038	4,690,166	22,876	141	342	9
1858	35,368	5,908	3,695	10,696	278	2,781	5,292,800	112,260	56	...	3
1859	38,366	6,079	3,466	12,371	271	2,238	4,758,350	54,189	295	22	9
1860	32,857	5,173	3,052	8,038	183	1,446	4,882,230	6,660	...	26	1
1861	31,593	6,709	2,501	7,580	418	2,422	8,472,392	5,760	216	44	...
1862	41,232	7,935	3,460	7,954	228	2,481	4,349,453	56,070	91	...	1
1863	37,394	6,549	4,867	8,926	187	2,547	7,014,337	89,350	7	...	2
1864	39,634	6,738	5,383	15,227	408	611	5,009,006	7,110	381	30	...
1865	30,837	6,143	5,215	9,324	293	933	6,611,160	36,002	920	..	3

The average weight of the hogshead is 20 cwt.; tierce, 1,000 lb; barrel, 220 lb.

The average number of gallons of rum and molasses to the puncheon is, the former, 120 gallons; the latter, 110 gallons.

The average return of sugar of the whole island is taken at 1½ hhds. per acre.

ASPHALTUM.

	Tons.		Tons.
1839	2,271	1860	3,108
1849	63	1861	2,625
1850	645	1862	7,627
1856	786	1863	1,380
1868	3,498	1864	2,365
1859	3,070	1865	13,700

COCOANUTS.

1864	246,667	1865	419,722

CROP SUGAR, MOLASSES AND RUM, of 1865. Exported to the undermentioned Ports.

	Sugar.			Molasses.		Rum.
	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trcs.	Puns.
To London	7433	1129	893	344		815
„ Bristol	582	108				
„ Liverpool	500	23	201	1029	4	
„ The Clyde	17,702	4108	3671	4014	165	34
„ Cork for Orders	4475	624	254	411	10	
„ United States	138	147	165	2228	8	
„ Other Ports		4	31	1298	106	84
	30,837	6143	5215	9324	293	933

Quantities of the the principal Articles imported into Great Britain from the Island of Trinidad, and Official Value of Imports and Exports from that Island, for the Years 1809 and 1810:—

	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.	Cotton.
1809	3696 cwt.	157,866 cwt.	208,677 glls.	1,171,506 lbs.
1810	2713 „	166,627 „	87,741 „	883,384 „

Value of Imports and Exports.

	Imports.	Exports
1809	£328,582	£579,719
1810	300,999	357,073

An Account of the number of Vessels with their Tonnage and Men that arrived in the several Ports of the United Kingdom, from the Island of Island of Trinidad, between the 5th January, 1816, and 5th January, 1817, shewing the quantities of the principal Articles of Produce imported into tae United Kingdom from that Colony, as stated by the Inspector General of Imports and Exports:—

Shipping.....37 Vessels—9427 Tons. 504 Men.

Sugar, 157,731 cwt. 2 qr. & 25 lbs.
Rum, 6247 galls.
Molasses, 196 cwt. 1 qr. & 4 lbs.
Coffee, 1737 cwt. 1 qr. & 21 lbs.
Cocoa, 4616 cwt. 1 qr. & 26 lbs.
Indigo, 4215 lbs.
Fustic, 30 tons, 5 cwt. 2 qr. & 12 lbs.
Mahogany, 1 cwts. 1 qr. & 9 lbs.
Cotton, 303,045 lbs.

RETURN OF THE POPULATION OF THE ISLAND FROM 1797 TO 1861.

	Whites.	Coloured.	Indians.	Chinese.	Slaves.	Aliens and strangers	Apprentices.	Total.
1797...	2,151	4,474	1,078	...	10,000	...	...	17,712
1798...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1799...	2,128	4,594	1,143	...	14,110	...	...	21,975
1800...	2,359	4,408	1,071	...	15,012	...	...	22,850
1801...	2,153	4,900	1,212	...	15,964	...	...	24,229
1802...	2,222	5,275	1,166	...	19,709	...	...	28,372
1803...	2,423	4,812	1,154	...	20,138	...	...	28,527
1804...	2,561	6,102	1,416	...	20,925	...	...	31,004
1805...	2,434	5,801	1,733	...	20,108	...	...	30,076
1806...	2,274	5,401	1,697	...	21,761	...	...	31,043
1807...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1808...	2,470	6,478	1,635	...	21,895	...	...	32,478
1809...	2,589	6,384	1,647	...	21,475	...	...	32 095
1810...	2,487	6,269	1,659	...	20,728	...	...	31,143
1811...	2,617	7,004	1,736	...	21,841	...	...	33,277
1812...	2,765	7,066	1,804	...	21,900	...	...	33,535
1813...	3,896	8,102	1,265	...	25,717	...	...	37,983
1814...	3,127	8,714	1,236	...	25,409	...	...	38,482
1815...	3,219	9,653	1,147	...	24,329	...	...	38,348
1816...	3,512	10,655	1,141	24	25,871	...	...	41,203
1817...	3,793	11,856	1,157	33	23,828	...	...	40,667
1818...	3,221	11,337	939	28	22,380	...	...	37,905
1819...	3,716	12,485	850	30	23,691	...	...	40,772
1820...	3,707	13,965	910	28	22,738	...	...	41,348
1821...	3,440	13,388	956	23	21,719	..	...	39,526
1822...	3,341	13,392	893	20	23,227	...	...	40,873
1823...	3,386	13,347	872	16	23,110	...	...	40,731
1824...	3,313	13,995	783	12	23,117	...	...	41,220
1825...	3,310	14,983	727	12	23,230	...	..	42,262
1826...	3,113	10,352	...	...	23,123	6,195	...	42,790
1827...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1828...	4,326	16,412	...	...	22,436	5,820	...	48,994
1829...	3,841	16,180	...	...	21,847	5,600	...	47,468
1830...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831 ..	3,319	16,285	762	...	21,302	...	...	41,668
1832...	3,683	16,302	...	...	20,265	4,615	...	44,865
1833...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1834...	3,632	18,724	...	...	...	...	16,569	38,945
1835...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1836...	...	...	571	...	...	...	40,354	15,759
1844...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.815
1851...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,600
1861...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.438

ACCOUNT OF THE POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD IN THE YEAR 1811:—

	White.				Free Coloured.				Slaves.						Indians.				Total Persons.
			Children.				Children.				Children.						Children.		
	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Runaways.	Births.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	
British	506	255	284	235	516	804	1031	1024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4655
Spanish	227	183	80	69	570	577	241	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2186
French	347	275	25	34	621	940	184	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2580
Maltese	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Corsicans	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Italians	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Portuguese	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dutch	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Germans	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Americans	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chinese	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1736
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9321	7019	2506	2297	142	553	442	476	415	403	21842
Ditto	...	...	...	...	53	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
	1165	725	389	338	1790	2380	1456	1417	9321	7019	2506	2297	145	553	442	476	415	403	33273

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, January 31, 1812.

WILLIAM MONRO,
Major-General.

J. E. MAINGOT,
Commissary of Population, and Acting Surveyor-General.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FROM 1850 TO 1865.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1850	88,084	77,362
1851	95,733	106,316
1852	107,310	110,944
1853	142,782	118,827
1854	101,408	101,016
1855	72,323	80,657
1856	93,213	80,304
1857	131,285	102,247
1858	145,391	174,022
1859	167,385	187,016
1860	184,861	187,220
1861	171,729	188,841
1862	199,372	196,058
1863	184,377	188,981
1864	207,473	193,156
1865	194,087	195,991

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM 1809 TO 18

	Imports. £	Exports £
1809	328,512	579,719
1810	300,990	357,073
* *	*	* *
1850	476,910	319,394
1851	548,471	390,009
1852	493,274	458,851
1853	504,380	446,076
1854	559,067	380,873
1855	554,434	387,999
1856	666,474	574,767
1857	800,820	1,073,878
1858	825,969	785,863
1859	734,902	820,606
1860	829,304	714,603
1861	856,726	645,561
1862	733,598	739,507
1863	710,972	796,497
1864	883,940	1,101,510
1865	810,347	820,109

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1864.

Articles.	Total Quantity Imported.	Value in Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Arrowroot		107	0	0
Apples		1	16	0
Books, Printed		1,440	19	0
Bran	105 Bgs. & S. Pks.	146	7	0
Bread	6,033½ Brls. ...	4,457	0	0
Bricks	825,534 ...	2,388	0	0
Butter	503,843 lb. ...	26,590	0	8
Candles, Sperm & Composition ..	121,329 „ ...	6,509	4	2
Do., Tallow	259,324 „ ...	7,392	17	0
Carriages, 4 Wheels	32 ...	2,062	10	0
Cassava		40	8	6
Casks, Empty	1,937 ...	1,453	5	0
Cement		1,008	1	0
Cheese	162,644 lb. ...	4,588	0	9
Chocolate	1,375 „ ...	134	6	0
Coals in Hhds.	6,700 Hhds. ...	13,391	0	0
Do., Loose	1,758 Tons ...	3,411	0	0
Cocoa	530 lb. ...	10	0	0
Coffee	28,421 „ ...	831	16	0
Cordage		2,135	16	0
Corks		558	12	0
Corn in Bushels	12,213½ Bushels.	2,239	0	9
Corn Meal	7,009 Brls. ...	6,758	0	0
Cotton, Raw		443	0	0
Cottons and Linens		172,603	13	0
Demijeans, Empty	1,031	89	16	0
Earthenware and Glassware ..		4,753	0	0
Fish, Dried	4,831,724 lb. ...	38,445	4	0
Do., Pickled	3,823 Brls. ...	4,431	10	0
Flour	53,027½ „	63,652	16	0
Furniture		2,241	10	0
Garlic		827	19	0
Ginger		15	19	0
Gloves		737	6	0
Grease, Mill		814	14	0
Guns and Pistols	156 ...	388	11	0
Gunpowder	28,148 lb. ...	3,082	19	0
Haberdashery		4,812	1	0
Hair		227	7	4
Hardware		39,741	0	0
Hay		300	3	0
Hides	4,378 ...	1,344	10	0
Hoops, Wood...		4,937	2	0
Do., Iron		215	1	0
Indigo		533	9	0
Jewellery		1,696	15	0
Lard	433,464 lb ...	16,819	10	6
Leather, Manufactured		22,648	15	

General Imports into the Colony of Trinidad during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.—Continued.

Articles.	Total Quantity Imported.	Value in Sterling. £	s.	d.
Leather, Unmanufactured... ..		488	14	0
Lime, Building	1,159 Hhds. ...	1,000	0	0
Do., Temper		577	4	0
Lumber	5,010,923 Feet. ...	15,497	10	0
Live Stock. Asses	43 ...	126	0	0
Hogs and Pigs	1,071 ...	1,285	0	0
Goats and Kids	1,682 ...	801	10	0
Horses...	101 ...	2,878	0	0
Mules	530 ...	16,126	0	0
Oxen, Cows and Calves ..	4,517 ...	30,709	0	0
Sheep and Lambs	1,289 ...	1,998	0	0
Machinery		16,433	19	0
Malt, in Wood	64,948 Gallons.	6,508	0	0
Do., in Bottles	37,621 Doz. ...	10,060	4	0
Manure		13,387	16	0
Matches	5,536 Gross ...	1,359	0	0
Meats, Salted...	1,998,557 lb. ...	49,836	16	5
Do., Tasso	42,042 „ ...	488	0	0
Medicines		4,082	8	0
Musical Instruments		686	5	0
Nuts		127	8	0
Oats	81,268 Bushels.	13,535	2	0
Oil Meal and Oil Cake		17,255	19	0
Oil, Olive	17,195½ Galls.	5,719	10	0
Oils. Coal		1,689	9	0
Coconut		642	10	0
Colza		6	0	0
Engine		191	11	0
Kerosine		2,709	4	0
Lamp		95	9	0
Lard		194	0	0
Linseed		626	5	0
Neats-foot		12	14	0
Paint		483	12	0
Parafine		3	14	0
Petroleum		14	16	0
Whale...		2,045	19	0
Onions	550,431 lb. ..	1,100	13	0
Opium	3,681 lb. ...	3,530	17	0
Paint		1,858	8	0
Peas and beans	3,879 Bushels.	1,868	19	0
Do., Split	1,696 Brls. & S. pk.	2,503	8	0
Pepper, Black		389	18	0
Pipes, Clay		537	17	0
Pitch and Tar	392 Brls. ...	361	0	0
Potatoes		938	19	0

General Imports into the Colony of Trinidad during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.—Continued.

Articles.	Total Quantity Imported.	Value in Sterling. £	s.	d.
Raisins and Currants		480	16	0
Rice	8,248,155 lb. ...	53,146	4	0
Rope		1,812	12	10
Salt		529	8	6
Shingles	1,727,700 ...	812	12	0
Shooks	66,795 ...	15,099	8	6
Silks		9,590	19	10
Silver Plate		98	19	0
Slates	136,700 ...	1,119	2	0
Soap	997,134 lb. ...	7,686	0	0
Spirits. Alcohol ...				
Bitters... ...				
Brandy ...				
Gin				
Liqueurs ...	19,989½ Gals...	9,115	8	6
Rum				
Shrub				
Spirits of Wine ...				
Whiskey ...				
Starch		1,283	11	0
Stationery		4,882	11	3
Staves	304,687 ..	1,614	0	0
Straw, Manufactured		2,454	3	6
Sugar, Refined	468,095 lb. ...	10,000	12	0
Do., Muscovado	1,625 „ ...	12	0	0
Sundries		18,649	6	0
Tea	9,183 lb. ..	895	7	0
Tiles, Paving	19,620 ...	195	13	0
Do., Marble	2,500 ...	70	0	0
Do., Galvanized		2,080	5	6
Tobacco. Manufactured and Snuff ...	1,965 lb. ...	234	8	7
Unmanufactured	307,165 „ ...	12,822	6	8
Cigars	2,529¼ „ ...	1,657	13	0
Turpentine	1769 Gals. ...	846	9	0
Twine		709	5	9
Vermicelli	1,487 Boxes & Sun. Pkgs.	1,330	15	0
Vinegar	14 Brls. & Sun. Pkgs.	418	0	0
Vitriol		14	8	0
Whale Fins		5	0	0
Wines, in Wood	177,531 Gals. ...	12,891	18	0
Do., in Bottles	1.762 Doz. ...	2,276	12	6
Yams, Loose		693	6	0

RETURN OF IMPORTATIONS FROM VENEZUELA IN OPEN BOATS AND LAUNCHES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1864.

Asses — — —	2	Hogs — — —	950
Brooms, Doz. — —	2	Hides — — —	1,288
Beef, Half Brls. Salted —	2	Hats, Straw, Doz. —	65
Casava, in Boxes — —	4	Indigo, Bags — —	1
Coffee, lbs. — —	185	Morocois — —	139
Cotton, Bales — —	7	Mellons — —	2,708
Cheese, lbs. — —	60	Oxen — — —	120
Cocoa, Bags — —	255	Oil, Coco-Nut, Gals. —	294
Corn, Brls. — —	1,614	Oil, Whale, Gals. —	6
Cush-Cush, Brls. — —	9	Plantains* —	—1,819,710
Cows — — —	9	Peas, Brls. — —	42
Coco-Nuts —	— 100,160	Peas, Bags — —	216
Divi Divi, lbs. — —	960	Pumpkins — —	3,165
Fowls, Doz. — —	2	Paddles, Boat — —	30
Fish, Salted, lbs. — —	23,462	Sugar, Loaves — —	30
Goats — — —	75	Starch, Bales — —	131
Goglets, Doz. — —	58	Sheep — — —	65
Honey, Gals. — —	1	Turkeys — —	505
Horses — — —	5	Tasso, lbs. — —	12,980
Hammocks — —	38	Turtle, lbs. — —	1,060
Hogs, Salted, lbs. —	6,171	Tobacco, lbs. — —	122

* The average price of Plantains during the above year was $1 50c. ℔' 100; hence no less than $27,295 65c. was expended in that article alone.

TRINIDAD.—FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.—ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash Balance in the Hands of the Custodes of the Depôt Chest	55,664	11	0			
Cash Balce. in the hands of the Receiver General	9,020	18	4			
Idem „ Sub-Receiver ...	1,301	13	6			
Idem „ Land & Emigr'tion Commissrs.	33	0	10			
Advances	2,265	11	3	68,285	14	11
Ward Road Advances.—Advances to Wards for Roads under Ordinances No. 12 of 1851 and No. 17 of 1854, charged annually on the Estates within the several Wards, viz: Santa Cruz ... ... £ 65 per annum... South Naparima Eastern £238 9 2⅓ id. ...	...		...	774	4	6
Royal Roads.—Advances to Wards for Roads under Ords. No. 16 of 1849 and No. 10 of 1851, including interest at 4 per cent. payable from Ward Rates by annual instalments of £977 15 8 for 22 years (1855 to 1876 inclusive) ...	...		...	10,756	7	5
Port of Spain Water W.—payable by annual rates	...		...	20,040	19	2½
Sewerage of Block No. 3.—Cost of Works in this Block, bearing interest at 6 per cent., the whole to be repaid by a rate of 2 per cent. on the annual value of Lands and Tenements within the Block	...		...	6,515	10	0
Owners of Tenements in Block No. 3.—Advances for service pipes, &c., under Ord. No. 18 1851, in course of repayment	...		...	2,095	13	4
Sewerage Works.—Cost of materials on hand...	...		...	1,245	17	3
Interest on Sewerage Debentures	...		...	3,554	3	0
South Naparima Western Road Union. — Ordinance No. 32 of 1859, payable by an annual charge on the Oropouche Ward of £100, for the redemption of Debentures	...		...	500	0	0
Commissioners of the South Nap. Western Ward. —Ordinance No. 18 of 1863, payable by a Rent charge of £350 ℔' annum on estates in the Ward			...	5,602	9	7½
Commissioners of the Chaguanas Tramroad* ...	...		...	7,936	0	0
Idem Cipero Tramroad* ...	...		...	77,018	19	9½
Idem Guaracara Tramroad* ...	...		...	43,248	0	0
* [*The last three items include interest at 6 per cent. for the term of the Loans, and are payable by a Rent Charge extending over 24 years.*]						
Borough Council, San Fernando.—For San Fernando Tramroad—Advanced under Ord. No. 10 of 1864, payable by annual instalments of £600	...		...	11,900	0	0
J. F. Knox. —On account of White's defalcation, payable by instalments of £4 3 4 per month...	...		...	117	6	8
G. K. Tucker.—Purchase of Saw Mill, payable by Quarterly Instalments of £31 5 0	...		...	104	3	4
William Eversley, late Postmaster General ...	...		...	903	13	4⅓
General Account—Balance against the Colony	...		...	35,066	4	1
Colonial Treasury, Trinidad, 14th February, 1866.				£ 295,665	6	6

TRINIDAD.—FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.—LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits by the Court	32,782	3	10			
Idem in the Savings' Bank	10,008	6	3½			
Idem in Insolvency	717	1	10			
Idem under Royal Order in Council ...	473	11	9			
Idem Surplus Moneys, Court of Intendant...	746	4	9			
Idem Police Reward Fund—Fines and Deductions from pay of Police Force ...	2,251	18	7			
Idem Gaol Reward Fund	16	18	2			
Idem Juvenile Offenders—Ordinance No. 13 of 1857	9	15	0			
Idem Court of Intendant	1,632	2	2½			
Idem Charles Dean, a Lunatic... ...	49	10	2			
Idem Wharf Improvement—Ord. No. 24 of 1864	1,969	10	0½			
Idem Wharf Extension—Ordinance No. 22 of 1858 and No. 22 of 1861	217	7	9			
Idem Colonial Hospital Reward Fund ...	8	1	1½			
Idem Estates of Deceased Persons ...	791	9	3			
Idem Crown Agents for the Colonies ...	229	6	8			
Idem Return Coolies per "British Trident" repayable to them at Calcutta... ...	9,664	7	8½			
Idem Borough Council, San Fernando ...	334	11	9½	61,902	6	11½
Sewerage Debentures—Ordinance No. 16 of 1854 and No. 17 of 1859	...		...	7,500	0	0
South Naparima Western Ward Debentures—Ordinance No. 18 of 1863	...		...	6,550	0	0
South Naparima Western Road Union Debentures—Ordinance No. 32 of 1859 ...	...		...	545	0	0
Tramroad Debentures—Ord. No. 4 of 1856—One twentieth part of Amount issued redeemable annually	...		...	68,400	0	0
Public Buildings Debentures—Ordinance No. 1 of 1862 — £1,600 redeemable annually from the General Revenue of the Colony—a lien on the General Revenue ...	...		...	12,800	0	0
Interest on Tramroad Debentures	...		...	54,254	0	1½
San Fernando Tramroad Debentures—Ord. No. 10 of 1864—£600 redeemable annually, commencing on the 31st March, 1867 ...	...		...	11,400	0	0
Guaranteed Loan—£125,000, less sums invested for Sinking Fund—£65,759 1 3 ...	...		...	59,240	18	9
Bonds held by the Bank of England—Redeemable in 1868	10,000	0	0			
Idem in 1869	3,073	0	8	13,073	0	8
H. A. FITT, Acting Receiver-General.				£ 295,665	6	6

EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

	£	s.	d.
The Governor £3,500			
The Private Secretary 300	3,800	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Department	2,620	0	0
Receiver-General's Department	7,602	10	0
Agent-General Immigrants' Department	1,880	0	0
Auditor-General's Department	1,000	0	0
Commissioner of Assessed Taxes Department ...	950	0	0
Keeper of Maps and Surveys Department... ...	375	0	0
Registrar-General's Department	890	0	0
Harbour Master's Department	1,185	8	4
Superintendent of Public Works Department ...	990	0	0
Post-office Department	700	0	0
Botanic Garden Department	700	0	0
Agent in London Department	105	0	0
Chief Justice's Department	3,940	0	0
Registrar of the Courts Department	1,030	0	0
Attorney-General's Department	1,100	0	0
Solicitor-General's Department	200	0	0
The Marshal's Department	350	0	0
Commissioner Petty Civil Court Department ...	425	0	0
Crown Solicitor's Department...	300	0	0
Stipendiary Justices and Clerks' Department ...	4,612	10	0
Church of England Establishment	5,675	0	0
Roman Catholic Church Establishment	5,230	0	0
Education Establishment	4,700	0	0
Medical Establishment	645	16	8
Colonial Hospital Department...	5,215	0	0
San Fernando Hospital Department	3,420	0	0
Leper Asylum Department	1,960	0	0
Lunatic Asylum Department	1,925	0	0
Police Department—Salaries, Clothing, &c. ...	13,949	0	0
Gaol Department—Salaries, Provisions, &c. ...	5,825	0	0
Rent	1,487	10	0
Transport	50	0	0
Conveyance of Mails and Postage	7,700	0	0
Works and Buildings	7,720	0	0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	3.100	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	1,785	0	0
Interest	8,101	0	0
Immigration, exclusive of Establishment	47,240	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	5,000	0	0
Refund of Income Tax	40	0	0
Irois Forest	... ...	...	
Wash-house and Bath-house	200	0	0
Sewerage of Port of Spain	3,000	0	0
Port of Spain Water Works	650	0	0
Guaranteed Loan of £125,000 (sinking fund) ...	6,394	2	0
Bonds (re ayment to Bank of England)	3,000	0	0
Interest on Tramroad Debentures	3,948	0	0
Carried forward	£182,715	17	0

Expenditure for each Department and Establishment for 1865.—Continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	182,715	17	0
Tramroad Debentures	3,965	0	0
Interest on Sewerage Debentures	540	9	0
Sewerage Debentures, redemption of	1,500	0	0
South Naparima Western Road Union Debentures ...	100	0	0
South Naparima Western Ward Debentures ...	350	0	0
Public Buildings Debentures, Ordinance No. 1, 1862 ...	1,600	0	0
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities ..	2,148	6	8
Revenue Service	50	0	0
Administration of Justice	1,050	0	0
	£194,019	3	8

REVENUE FOR 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	66,735	16	5
Tonnage	6,100	0	9
Wharfage	277	11	1
Wharehouse dues	1,153	19	9
Seizures, Penalties, &c....	457	6	2
Rum Duty	38,381	13	4
Export Duty	5,070	0	0
Fees on Indentures of 1,270 Coolies at £2 ...	17,177	15	4
Re-Indentures on 5,508 Coolies	...	...	...
Sales of Crown Land	219	8	6
Quit and Ground Rents	135	0	3
Retail of Spirits, Beer, &c, Port of Spain, and San Fernando	3,511	18	4
Taxes on Profits, Offices, Property, and Trades ...	6,540	11	5
Postage	2,647	11	9
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts	3,902	5	8
Keeper of Maps and Surveys, Registrar General, and Colonial Secretary	977	5	10
Sale of Government Property	197	18	3
From Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain	1,650	16	3
„ „ San Fernando	1,413	4	11
„ Leper Asylum	223	10	0
„ Keeper Royal Gaol	1,001	18	0
„ Queen's Collegiate School	673	8	4
„ Model and Female „	77	2	1
Gunpowder Dues	94	0	0
Contribution from Wards for Police	2,226	13	6
Miscellaneous Receipts...	361	4	9
Interests	1,468	9	0
Legacy Duty	540	1	10
Irois Forest	1,506	16	8
Wash-house and Bath-house	222	15	6
Port of Spain Water Works—Water Rates ...	1,847	11	7
„ „ Service Pipes ...	142	10	6
„ „ Water supplied Shipping ...	110	0	6
Carried Forward	£167,146	6	3

Revenue for 1863.—Continued.

Brought Forward	...	£167,146	6 3
Contribution from Wards for Royal Roads	...	977	13 9
Instalment from Borough Council ...	...	600	0 0
Tacarigua Road Union, Instalment ...	...	733	6 8
St. Ann's Road Union, for St. Juan's Bridge	...	366	13 4
Cipero Tramroad—Rent Charge ...	...	4,523	7 1
Chaguanas „ „ ...	...	448	0 0
Guaracara „ „ ...	...	1,088	0 0
South Naparima—West Road Union ...	...	300	0 0
„ Western Ward ...	...	...	... ...
Sewerage Rates	...	...	... ...
„ Service Pipes ...	...	...	... ...
Ward Road Advances—St. Cruz ...	...	...	... ...
„ „ South Naparima, East Ward	...	293	12 6
		£176,476	19 7

SEWERAGE WORKS.—

DR. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. CR.

1862	To Amt. expended	£1,913	8	10½	1862 By recvd. for Pipes	£ 13	17 5
1863	„ ditto	4,033	14	8½	„ „ „	2	2 0
1864	„ ditto	3,280	10	6½	„ Amt. chargeable to tenements in Block on No. 3.	2,278	17 8
	„ Material & Wages erroneously charged to Water Works ...	568	18	5½	„ Pipes sold ...	1	0 10
1865	Expended in Jany. £306 19 6½ Feby. 179 13 4½ March 42 17 6 April 5 4 2	525	14	7	„ Amt. expended in Block No. 3.	6,515	10 9
					„ Blnce. being materials on hand available for the next District ..	1,510	19 3
		£10,322	7	2		£10,322	7 2
	To balance of Materials on hand...	1,510	19	3			

HY. A. FITT,
Acting Receiver General.

OWNERS OF TENEMENTS IN BLOCK No. 3.—

To COLONIAL GOVERNMENT DR.

1865
May 1st To Amt. expended on 255 tenements in said Block in respect of Sewerage £2,278 17 8

Payable with Interest at 6 per cent. per annum by 4 equal instalments.—Ordinance 20, of 1658, 13th Section.

Recoverable from Owners under Section 12.

HY. A. FITT,
Acting Receiver General.

SEWERAGE OF BLOCK No. 3.—

To COLONIAL GOVERNNENT DR.

1865
May 1st To Amt. expended on Works... ..£6,515 10 0

Chargeable with Interest from the above date at 6 per cent. per annum, and payable by a rate of 2 per cent. on the annual rental.—Ordinance 20, of 1858, Section 15.

HY. A. FITT,
Acting Receiver General.

TRINIDAD GUARANTEED LOAN TO JANUARY, 1865.

COPY.—Trinidad—No. 121. Downing Street, 28th January, 1865

SIR,—I have to communicate to you for your information the annexed copy of letter (25th January, 1865) from the Board of Treasury forwarding an account of the Investments for the Sinking Fund of the Guaranteed Loan to Trinidad in continuation of previous accounts. I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MANNERS-SUTTON.

COPY. MR. PEEL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

Treasury Chambers, 25th January 1865.

SIR,—I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copy of an account of the Investments for the Sinking Fund of the Guaranteed Loan to Trinidad for the year 1864, in continuation of previous accounts, and I am to request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to communicate the same to the Governor and Council of that Colony.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) F. PEEL.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.

COPY.—Trinidad Guarateed Loan under the Act 11 and 12, Victoria, Cap, 130.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Investments in Reduced £3 per cent. annuities in the names of GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, MORGAN HUGH FOSTER, PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN.

DATE.	REMITTANCES, DIVIDENDS, &c.	
	Brought forward... ...	£ 43,766 11 7
4th May, 1864 ...	Dividend due 5th April, 1864, on £47,016 10 0	684 13 7
June, 1864 ...	Remitted Amount due at increased rate of £6,394 2s. 0d., ½ year to 30th June ...	3,197 1 0
		£ 47,648 6 2
8th Novr. 1865...	Dividend due to Octr. on £51,371 3s. 10d.	751 6 2
Jany. 1865 ...	Remitted Amount due at £6,394 2s. 0d. per annum ½ year to 31st Dec., 1864...	3,197 1 0
		£ 51,596 13 4

Date.	Investments.	Price	Commission. £ s. d.	Amnt. applied to purchase of Stock. £ s. d.	Stock purchased. £ s. d.
	Brgt. forward		58 15 3	43,707 16 4	47,016 10 0
10th May, 1864...	By Agents...	88½	0 19 4	683 14 3	772 11 2
30th June, 1864..	Do. ...	89⅛	4 9 6	3,192 11 6	3,582 2 8
			64 4 1	47,584 2 1	51,371 3 10
10th Novr. 1865..	By Agents...	88$\frac{3}{11}$	1 1 3	750 4 11	848 18 8
3rd Jany. 1865...	Do. ...	88¾	4 9 11	3,192 11 1	3,597 5 0
			69 15 3	51,526 18 1	55,817 7 6

Treasury Chamber, 24th January, 1865.

PORT OF SPAIN WATER WORKS.

	EXPENDITURE.									REVENUE.												
	Cost of Water Works.			Service Pipes.			Total Expenditure.			Received for Water Rates.			Service Pipes.			Water supl. Shipping			Iron Pipes Sold.			Tot'l Receipts		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	1,570	14	8	...	...	...	1,570	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
1852	9,000	4	10½	..	...	...	9,000	4	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
1853	10,382	12	3	...	...	...	10,382	12	3	...	...	...	416	16	2	14	5	3	..	..	..	431	1	5
1854	4,087	2	2½	...	...	...	4,037	2	2½	1,310	18	1½	1247	4	8	75	3	7	..	..	..	2,633	6	4½
1855	1,563	17	5	...	...	...	1,563	17	5	1,440	19	6½	506	9	6½	152	12	8	185	..	..	2,285	1	9
1856	2,347	12	6½	...	...	...	2,347	12	0½	1,540	8	11½	427	6	10	131	16	0	..	..	..	2,099	11	9½
1857	3,508	4	6	...	...	...	3,508	4	6	1,304	16	6	334	16	0½	97	0	3	..	..	..	1,736	12	9½
1858	1,317	18	2	...	...	...	1,317	18	2	2,149	2	0½	220	11	8	114	19	3	..	..	..	2,484	12	11½
1859	1,157	4	2	...	...	...	1,157	4	2	2,210	1	1	249	10	5½	101	11	2	..	..	..	2,561	2	8½
1860	8,482	15	5½	...	..	...	8,482	4	2	2,570	12	11	218	14	9½	77	7	9½	..	..	..	2,866	15	6
1861	2,205	14	7½	...	...	...	2,205	15	6½	2,336	6	1½	170	2	7	144	11	7	..	..	..	2,651	0	3½
1862	1,137	6	7	...	...	...	1,137	14	7	2,085	16	7½	151	11	8	143	11	9	..	..	..	2,381	0	0½
1863	1,962	1	3	...	...	...	1,962	1	3	1,847	11	7	142	10	6	110	0	6	196	17	3½	2,296	19	10½
1864	480	5	1½	377	0	5½	875	5	7	2,026	12	6	137	16	3	149	16	9	21	2	9½	2,904	6	9
																			*568	18	5½			
£	49,853	13	5	377	0	5½	49,539	13	10½	20,823	6	0	4223	11	2	1312	16	6½	971	18	6½	27,331	12	3
To Balance on 31st December, 1864 .. £							22,199	1	7½										Balance £			22,199	1	7½
																			£			49,530	13	10½

HY. A. FITT, Actg. Receiver General.

* Including £568 18 5½ wrongly charged to Water Works and now transferred to Sewerage.

RETURN OF MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Church of England.

Parishes—	Holy Trinity	...	...	35	
	St. Michael	...	...	2	
	St. Mary	County of St. George..		8	
	St. Jude	...	...	...	
	St. John	...	...	..	
	St. Thomas	...	...	...	
	St. Andrew	County of Caroni	...	...	
	St. Philip	...	...	4	
	St. Paul	...	...	9	
	St. Clement	...	...	2	
	St. Peter	Victoria County	...	...	
	St. Luke	...	...	4	
	St. Stephen	...	..	3	
	Christ Church.. .	County of St. Patrick..		...	
	St. Matthew	...	...	...	—73

Roman Catholic Church.

Port of Spain	...	...	67	
New Town	...	...	6	
St. Anne	...	..	1	
Maraval	...	..	9	
Diego Martin	...	..	6	
Carenage	County of St. George...		10	
St. Juan	...	...	6	
Santa Cruz	...	..	2	
St. Joseph	..	..	25	
Arouca	...	..	6	
Arima	..	..	10	
Toco	County of St. David...		..	
Chaguanas	...	...	1	
Couva	County of Caroni	...	8	
Point à-Pierre. . ..	...	...	6	
San Fernando.. ...	...	...	12	
Savanna Grande ...	Victoria County	...	6	
Oropouche	...	...	2	
La Brea	...	...	...	
Cedros	County of St. Patrick..		2	
Erin	...	...	5	
Mayaro	County of Mayaro	...	2	—192

Wesleyan Society.

Port of Spain	County of St. George..		5	
Diego Martin... ...	...	...	2	
Couva	County of Caroni	...	1	
San Fernando... ...	Victoria County	...	2	—10

Presbyterian Church.

Port of Spain	County of St. George...		9	
Arouca	...	...	1	
San Fernando... ...	Victoria County	...	3	—13

Baptist Missionary Society.

Port of Spain... ...	County of St. George...		...	
North Naparima ...	Victoria County	...	2	
Savanna Grande ...	...	...	4—	6
		Grand total—		294

RETURN OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Names of Counties.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
County of St. George	1648	1416	210
Victoria County	732	539	49
County of Caroni	290	277	26
... St. Patrick	187	132	7
... St. David	25	11	0
... St. Andrew	27	28	0
... Nariva	7	11	0
... Mayaro	39	34	2
Total	2955	2448	294

I. BASANTA, Actg. Regr. Genl.

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER GENTLEMEN NATIVES OF TRINIDAD.

The Right Honourable Thos. M. Gibson, President of the Board of Trade.
The Honourable Geo. Canning Harris.
W. G. Knox, Chief Justice, Trinidad.
Geo. Garcia, Solicitor-General, Trinidad.
Daniel Basanta, Vice-Consul, Ponce, Puerto Rico.
Capt. W. W. Johnston, 1st W. I. Regt.
Lieut. A. Warner, 41st Regt. Foot.
Lieut. Gomez, 40th Regt. Foot.
Lieut. De Lapeyrouse, French Navy.
Midshipman Johnston, British Navy.
M. M. Philip, Barrister, Trinidad.
P. Gomez, do. do.
A. W. Anderson, do. do.
A. Fitzjames, do. do.
T. Court, do. Paris.
H. Court, do. Trinidad.
H. J. Pantin, do. do.
T. W. Fuller, do. do.
W. H. A. Hart, do. England.
C. F. Cadiz, do. Tobago.
R. Agostini, do. Venezuela.
J. S. Agostini, do. Trinidad.
L. W. Samuel, Civil Engineer, Italy.
Alex. Anderson, do. Hong Kong.
John Carr, Chief Justice, Sierra Leone.
Monseigneur J. V. Farfan, R. C. Priest.
Rev. C. Hobson, do.

Rev. W. W. Mills, M.A., Church of England.
„ T. St. Hill, do.
„ C. Newbold, do.
„ Louis Taitt, do.
„ M. Cleaver, Wesleyan.
Thos. Anderson, M.D., Trinidad.
Thos. Murray, M.D., do.
J. Court, M.D., Paris.
L. Saturnin, M.D., Trinidad.
J. Espinet, M.R.S.E., do.
L. A. A. de Verteuil, M.D., do.
A. Leotaud, M.D., do.
H. Mitchell, M.D., do.
R. Johnston, M.D., do.
J. Cockerton, M.D., England.
J. V. Boissiere, M.D., Trinidad.
E. N. Tardy, M.D., do.
M. Anderson, M.D., England.
L. E. Dumaine, M.R.C.S.E., Trinidad.
P. C. Bertête, M.D., do.
J. Percy, M.R.C.S.E., do.
T. Murray, jr., M.R.C.S.E., do.

The following were also Creoles of Trinidad :—

The late Captain Charles Anderson, of the 31st Regt., killed at the taking of Sebastopol. Captain DeLaureal, of the Zouaves, killed at the Alma. Captain Thomas McKenzie Hislop and Lieut. William Hislop, both of the Bengal Army, and sons of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Hislop, who was Governor of Trinidad from 1803 to 1810. The former died in England in 1833, the latter at Kotah, in 1829. Captain D'Heureux, of the French Navy. Lieut. Jean Fidelle Giuseppi, of the British Navy. Ensign Shirley A. Warner, East India Army. Captain Mazélie, of the French Army. Geo. Anderson, Dep. Commissary-General, who died in Canada. The Rev. Richard Warner, and Henry Warner, Barrister-at-Law, sons of the late Chief Justice Ashton Warner; the former died at Tobago, the latter at Jamaica. Benjamin Anderson, M.D., who died at Montserrat. Joseph Basanta, Surveyor-General, died in Trinidad. Sydney Smith, Barrister-at-Law, died in Trinidad. Martin Sorzano, Lieut.-Col. Militia Forces, Aide-de-Camp to Governor Woodford, and Commissary of Population. J. B. Bernard, M.D., died in London. Geo. Van Buren, late Attorney-General of Grenada where he died. Lieut. Frederick Schack, of the Royal Artillery. Nor can it be omitted in this short memoir of the sons of Trinidad to mention two names that must ever be dear to every coloured inhabitant, and more especially to those who are natives of the island — those of Dr. John Baptiste Philip and Dr. Cognet. The former was the author

of a work entitled the "Free Mulattoe," a work only written and giving a forcible picture of the things that were.

"With *Persecution* amend, the sacred code
Of Law he *dashes* thoughtless to the ground."

Doctor Philip on his arrival from England, found his coloured brethren labouring under certain disabilities which were also cemented by prejudice; he accordingly at once formed a Committee composed of the most respectable coloured inhabitants and proprietors in the Island, for the purpose of watching over the interest of their class, and also for the purpose of laying their grievances at the foot of the Throne. The Committee consisted of Dr. Cognet, Désire Fabien, J. W. Hobson, C. Rousseau, J. C Forget, J. Edwards and himself, all men of superior abilities and of the most respectable standing. Several communications passed between the Governor of the Island and the Committee; and ultimately a Petition was drawn to the Throne, soliciting equal rights and privileges with the white inhabitants — privileges which had all along been refused them. Drs. Philip and Cognet were appointed Delegates to proceed to England with the Petition. The Delegates arrived in England and after many months consideration, the prayer was granted. Dr. Cognet however did not live to see the consumation of the measure. Thus ought the name of "John Baptiste Philip" to be ever remembered by his class with feelings of unbounded gratitude.

His very name a little page, and next,
His life a commentary on the text.— *Woodbridge.*

The late Dr. St. Luce Philip was brother to the author of the "Free Mulattoe," his talents however fell greatly short of his brother, John Baptiste, who was a strong defender of the rights and privileges of his colour, and was unflinching in his independence of mind and character. He was not to be bought by high sounding titles, or to be led away by sophistry. Dr. St. Luce Philip was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in 1838, but resigned a short time previous to his death. Latterly, there has been something said of erecting a suitable Memorial to the memory of Dr. John Baptiste Philip.

OIL PAINTINGS IN THE TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall is honoured with five oil paintings — being the pictures of five of the early Governors of Trinidad — Sir Abercrombie, who captured the Island in 1767. Sir Thomas Picton, Lieut.-Colonel of the 56th Regt, and who was the first British Governor from 1801 to 1803. Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Hislop, from 1803 to 1810. Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., from 1813 to 1828. Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Young, 1st W. I. Regt., who, during the absence of Sir R. J. Woodford, administered the Government from 1821 to 1823.

These paintings, except that of Lieut.-Col. Young, were executed by the first artists in England. The likenesses are said to be extremely striking, particularly that of Sir R. J. Woodford, which is a full length drawing, the others are merely the busts. It is very much to be regretted that the Governors who followed Sir R. J. Woodford had not also had their likenesses taken and presented to the Colony.

" Rise to transports part expressing,
Sweeter by remembrance made."

In the hall of the Legislative Council stands a marble statue of that ever-good and esteemed, once Governor of Trinidad, Lord Harris, a Peer of the Realm, a true English Gentleman, whose charities were unbounded, whose heart was ever filled with kindness; mild, amiable, kind-hearted, sociable and hospitable; a man who delighted in seeing every one happy, and himself doing all in his power to make them so, at the same time maintaining the dignity due to his exalted station without pride or ostentation. In his official capacity he was open, energetic, firm and undaunted in all his undertakings, of whom let it ever be said,

" As welcome as sunshine
In every place,
Is the beaming approach
Of a good natured face.

As genial as sunshine,
Like warmth to impart,
Is a good-natured word
From a good-natured heart."

THE FAIR SEX OF TRINIDAD.

These must be divided into two bodies: the native English Creoles, and the native Creoles of Foreign extraction. The former, or English Creoles, form a small, while the latter constitute a large majority of the ladies of Trinidad. Many of them have had the benefit of an European education, and those that have not (owing to the means of their parents not permitting the same), have, however, been carefully educated at the Convent in the Island, and at a school kept by a most respectable English widow, a lady of very superior acquirements. At both establishments, and as far as means would afford, every attention has been given, and their superior training reflects the very highest credit on the ladies of the Convent as also on the widow lady of the English school. The Creole ladies of Trinidad, as a body, are from five feet to five feet four inches in height, the most of them very fair, others very handsome brunettes; all with the finest eyes of any women in the world, large, languish-

ing and expressive, sometimes beaming with animation, and sometimes melting with tenderness, a sure index to that native goodness of heart and gentleness of disposition for which they are eminently and deservedly applauded; beautiful black glossy hair, small feet—well made,—beautifully white teeth, and with exquisite beauty added. In one word, "There is grace in their steps, a heaven in their eyes, in every gesture dignity and love."

"Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet."

They are extremely affable, courteous, and lady-like; excellent musicians, singers, and as dancers they cannot be surpassed. In conversation their well-informed minds are quickly perceptible; indeed, their early display of mental powers and rapid advance in knowledge, are exceedingly extensive. They are free from unbecoming and proud propensities or foolish airs, at the same time maintaining a pride which is necessary, but it is a pride allied to no meanness. Instructed from their infancy to entertain a high opinion of their own consequence, they are cautious of doing an act which may lessen their consciousness of their proper dignity; from the same cause they scorn every species of concealment. They have a frankness of disposition beyond any people on earth. Their confidence is unlimited and entire. Superior to falsehood themsleves, they suspect it not in others, and ever evincing those easy manners which designate the perfect lady. To their credit be it said, (and which require to be recorded in letters of gold,) they make excellent and most affectionate wives, and tender, kind and affectionate mothers; perhaps the latter is even carried to too great an extent, as frequently by sparing the rod they spoil the child.

"Words cannot paint thee gentlest cynosure
Of all things lovely, in that lovliest form;
Souls wear the garb of woman! brows as pure
As Memphian skies that never knew a storm;
Lips with such sweetness in their honied deeps,
As fills the rose in which a fairy sleeps."

RELIGION.

The Religion of the Church of Rome is the principal religion of four-fifths of the population of the Island, and the first established, from the fact of Trinidad having been settled by the Spaniards, whose creed must, therefore, be considered as THE Religion of the Island. The banns of marriage and other ceremonies to be performed by the Church, are published in French, although the Island appertains to Great Britain, and it is the only British West India Island that pays the Clergy a fixed salary.

The first arrival of a clergyman of the Church of England, as Chaplain to H.M. Forces, took place in 1801. The Rev. Mr. Clapham, who, in 1802, was collated as Rector of Port-of-Spain; and in 1823 the present Venerable Archdeacon George Cummins joined Mr. Clapham. The first person that was baptized as a Protestant was a daughter Mrs. and William Balfour, Lt.-Colonel 57th Regiment, which took place in June, 1801. The first marriage of persons appertaining to the Church of England was that of William Whitmore, Assistant Commissary-General, to Eliza Tinling, on the 9th July, 1801.

The Wesleyans next followed, a congregation being formed in 1810, by the Rev. Mr. Talboys. They occupied a small building in Charlotte Street (the spot upon which is now built the residence of Eloi Martin, Esq.,) as a Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Adams succeeded Mr. Talboys. The society gradually began to be formed on a firm basis.

The Presbyterians were next in forming a congregation, although their numbers were small. Their first establishment was in Cambridge Street, the building occupied being opened as their place of worship on the 25th September, 1836. This society has continued to increase, and by the united endeavours of those that appertain to it, a very neat Chapel has been built on the eastern side of Brunswick Square, which was opened for service on the 21st January, 1838.

The Baptists next followed; but few in number, they however, being united in purpose, built a very neat Chapel in Hanover Street, at a cost of $5,000, which was opened for service on the 14th March, 1854.

The Portuguese who had in their native Country, Madeira, seceded from the Church of Rome, being increased in number, formed an Establishment (Presbyterian) of their own in 1850, and have latterly succeeded in building a Chapel on the St. Ann's Road, where service is performed by their Clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Reveira.

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY DURING THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND SINCE THE ISLAND HAS APPERTAINED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Spanish Government.

11 Oct. 1735. Lieut.-Col. E. S. de Lina y Vera.
4th Dec. 1745, Don F. de La Monteras.
19th June, 1746, ,, J. J. Salcedo.
1752, ,, F. Manclares.
1757, ,, P. de La Moneda.
1760, ,, J. San Juan.
1762, Don J. A. Gil, Knight.
1765, ,, J. de Bruno.
1766, ,, J. de Flores.
1773, ,. J de Dios Valdez.
30th Nov. 1776, ,, M. Falquez.
2.st Aug. 1779, ,, M. de Salavaria.
1st Sept. 1783, ,, J. M. de Chacon.

British Governors and Administrators of the Government.

1797, Sir R. Abercrombie.
1798, J. Harvey, Col. Fullerton, Lt.-Col. Thos. Picton. } Commissioners.
1st June, 1801, Col. Sir F. Picton, 56th Regt.
20th June, 1803, Col. Fullerton.
20th July, 1803, Brigadier-General Sir T. Hislop.
9th January, 1810, Lieut.-Col. Tolly, 1st West India Regt. (acting).
25th April, 1811, Col. Munroe.
14th June, 1813, Sir R. J. Woodford, Bt.
21st April, 1821, Lt.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st W. I. Regiment (acting).
18th Feb. 1823, Sir R. J. Woodford.
1st April, 1828, Major Capadose, 1st W. India Regiment (acting).
18th April, 1828, Sir C. F. Smith, Royal Engineers (acting).
26th July, 1828, Col. Farquharson (acting).
10th March, 1829, Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
20th Nov. 1829, Lt.-Col. Doherty, 1st W. I. Regt. (acting).
15th February, 1830, Major-General Sir L. Grant.
15th May, 1830, Lt.-Col. Doherty, 1st W. I. Regiment (acting).
3rd June, 1830, Lt.-Col. Sir C. F. Smith, (acting).
5th Dec. 1831, Major-General Sir L. Grant.
9th June, 1833, Sir G. F. Hill Bart., Lieut.-Governor.
8th March, 1839, Lt.-Col. Mein, 74th Regiment (acting).
24th March, 1839, Col. Sir E. M. McGregor, Governor-General.
28th March, 1839, Lt.-Col. Mein, 74th Regiment (acting).
13th April, 1840, Col. Sir H. MacLeod, Governor.
21st Nov. 1840, Major Barlow, 24th Regiment (acting).
14th Dec. 1840, Major Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General (acting).
25th Sep. 1841, Lt.-Col. Sir C. Chichester, 81st Regiment (acting).
9th May, 1842, Col H. MacLeod.
29th June, 1842, Major F. Fuller, (acting).
8th Aug. 1852, Lt.-Col. Sir C. Chichester. (acting).
3rd May, 1843, Col. Sir H. MacLeod.
8th Feb. 1845, Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Archer, Dep. Quartermaster-General (acting).
2nd July, 1845, Col. Sir H. MacLeod
21st April, 1846, Lt.-Col. Brown, 34th Regiment (acting).
22th April, 1840, Lord Harris.
12th June, 1851, Lt.-Col. Ward, Royal Engineers (acting).
11th Feb. 1853, Major Halliday, 36th Regiment (acting).
25th Feb. 1853, Lord Harris.
26th Jan. 1854, Major L. Bourchier, 69th Regiment (acting).
10th March, 1854, Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., Governor.
27th Oct. 1856, Lieut.-Col. Brooks, 67th Regt. (acting).
26th Jan. 1857, Robert William Keate. Governor.
7th April, 1860, J. Walker, C.B., Lieut, Governor.
25th March, 1861, Major Holworthy, 14th Regt. (acting).
May, 1860, R. W. Keate.
25th July, 1864. Major Thompson, 6th Regt. Ad. Government.
6th Sept. 1864, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Governor.
24th April, 1866, E. R. Rushworth, Lt.-Governor.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, and an Executive Council of three Members. There is also a Legislative Council, including the Governor, who is President, six official and eight unofficial members, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

There is no Representative Assembly.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor, President.
The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.
The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney-General.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor.

W. G. Knox, Chief Justice	Henry Johnson
J. S. Bushe, Colonial Secretary	Robert Wilson
C. W. Warner, C.B., Attorney-Gen.	Louis A. A. deVerteuil, M.D.
H. E. Bulwer, Receiver-General	Henry Watts
G. Garcia, Solicitor-General	André Bernard
H. Mitchell, Agent-Gen. Immigrants	John de Boissière, M.D.
Frederick Warner	Louis Joyau.

Clerk of the Council, R. L. Guppy.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Governor and Commander-in Chief	3,500	0	0
Private Secretary	300	0	0
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. S. Bushe	800	0	0
Confidential Clerk, R. L. Guppy	300	0	0
Assistant Clerk, W. O'Brien	150	0	0
Do. Do., A. Ross	50	0	0
Receiver-General, H. E. Bulwer	800	0	0
Assistant Receiver-General, E. J. Eagles	500	0	0
Sub-Receiver and Harbour-Master, San Fernando, J. F. Knox...	500	0	0
Clerk, Receiver-General's Office, I. Basanta	330	0	0
Do. Do. Do., J. A. Teuch	330	0	0
Do. Do. Do., H. Guppy	275	0	0
Do. Do. Do., C. Farnum	250	0	0
Do. Do. Do., D. Horsford	200	0	0
Do. Do. Do., O. Harley	150	0	0
Landing Waiter, ...	330	0	0
Do., J. D. Cazabon	250	0	0
Do., H. Hicks	220	0	0
Do., S. FitzGerald	220	0	0
Do., F. Basanta (Monos)	75	0	0
Locker, F. Danglade	150	0	0
Do., T. Lacroix	110	0	0
Do., J. O'Brien	82	10	0
Supervisor, H. Chipchase	330	0	0
Do., A. Bourne	330	0	0
Do., H. Cadiz	330	0	0
Do., G. Roget	330	0	0
Do., H. Hughes	100	0	0
Assistant Supervisor, A. Fabien	250	0	0
Do. Do., O. Wyke	250	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Clerk and Locker at San Fernando, J. E. Harris	200	0	0
Landing Waiter, San Fernando, J. Richards	200	0	0
Agent General Immigrants, Hon. H. Mitchell	800	0	0
Travelling Expenses	100	0	0
Sub Agent, Jno. Herbert Trollope	300	0	0
Clerks, C. Mitchell	200	0	0
„ L. Pierre	150	0	0
„ H. Stone	100	0	0
Inspector of Immigrants, M. Thomas	400	0	0
Agent Immigrants Calcutta, T. Warner	1,600	0	0
Auditor General, R. Russell	600	0	0
Clerk Audit. Office, J. W. O'Brien	300	0	0
Asst. Clerk do. T. Tench	100	0	0
Commission of Assessed Taxes, H. A. Fitt (½)	600	0	0
Clerk do. C. Bushe	300	0	0
Messenger do. W. Gray	50	0	0
Keeper Maps and Surveys, M. Sorzano	375	0	0
Registrar General, H. A. Fitt (½)	500	0	0
Clerk do. W. Cazabon	200	0	0
Harbour Master, R. H. Stewart	630	0	0
Asst. do. R. Minor	100	0	0
Supt Public Works, J. Meagher	400	0	0
Travelling Expenses	150	0	0
Overseer Public Works, J. Black	200	0	0
Clerk do. A. Scammarony	150	0	0
Post Master General, C. Chipchase	350	0	0
Clerk do. R. K. Wight	200	0	0
Do. do. H. Pollard	100	0	0
Botanist, H. Prestoe	200	0	0
Gardener, J. Horne	100	0	0
Inspector Police, Prisons, and Weights & Measures, H. G. Bushe and Fees.	450	0	0
Sub Inspector and Inspector of Weights and Measures, San Fernando, L. M. Fraser, (with Fees)	200	0	0
Sub Inspector, Port-of-Spain, R. FitzSimons	200	0	0
Clerk of Police, H. Dean	109	10	0
Sanitary Inspector, D. Hart, (from Local Board of Health) ...	100	0	0
Government Printer, (Contract) H. J. Mills	800	0	0
Sup. Prisons, D. Hart	350	0	0
Clerk Royal Gaol, W. H. Searle	150	0	0
Asst. do. S. W. Gould	75	0	0
Overseer Royal Goal, C. McCarthey	120	0	0
Principal Queen's Collegiate School, H. Deighton	700	0	0
Second Master, H. W. Caird	500	0	0
Third Master, J. P. Lambert	300	0	0
French Master, F. Von Schalkwyck	200	0	0
Inspector of Schools, A. W. Anderson	500	0	0
Superintendent Model School for Boys, L. Tronchin ...	250	0	0
Supt. Girls School, Mrs. Alcock	250	0	0
Health Officer, T. Anderson, M.D.	150	0	0
Medical Attendant at Royal Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, Thomas Murray, M.D.	300	0	0
Vaccinator General, A. Leotaud, M.D.	185	16	8

	£	s.	d.
Consulting, and Police Surgeon, Port-of-Spain, B. I. Dasent ...	250	0	0
Medical Attendant, Penal Settlement, W. Huggins, M.D. ...	100	0	0
House Surgeon Col. Hospital, Port-of-Spain, R. Mercer, M.D ...	700	0	0
Dispenser do. M. Rochford	150	0	0
Clerk do. J. Harragin	175	0	0
Medical Superintendent Col. Hospital, and Police Surgeor, San Fernando, K. Finlay, M.D.	800	0	0
Dispenser, Col. Hos., San Fernando, B. Gittens	100	0	0
Clerk do. D. Watson	100	0	0
Medical Attendant Leper Asylum, L. Saturnin, M.D. ...	250	0	0
Resident Inspector do. L. Rochard	200	0	0
Resident Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, W. Pashley ...	175	0	0
Government Messenger, G. Steers	160	0	0
Allowances	85	0	0
Govt. Messenger, H. Hayden	120	0	0
Allowances	55	0	0

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Chief Justice & Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. G. Knox	1,500	0	0
First Puisne Judge, H. T. Bowen	1,000	0	0
Second do. H. FitzGerald	1,000	0	0
Registrar of the Courts, T. Warner (Actg. P. Gomez) ...	600	0	0
Clerk in Registrars Office, W. Budge	200	0	0
Do. Do., R. L. Gibbs	180	0	0
Do. Do., J. Rat . , ...	50	0	0
Clerk to the Judges, J. Fuller	200	0	0
Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Warner, C.B.	800	0	0
Solicitor-General, Hon. G. Garcia	200	0	0
Marshal, Ed. Murray, (with Fees *)	350	0	0
Commissioner Petty Civil Court, J. Cockerton	200	0	0
Clerk do., C. H. Loreilhe	150	0	0
Assistant do., A. Fournier	50	0	0
Official Assignee, J. Stone		Fees	
Crown Solicitor, J. Driggs	300	0	0

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS.

	£	s.	d.
Western District, County of St. George, John Stone ...	600	0	0
Clerk, H. Cockerton	250	0	0
Assistant Clerk, D. McD. Hart	62	10	0
Eastern District, County of St. George, J. S. Hobson ...	500	0	0
Clerk	200	0	0
County of Victoria, T. S. Warner	100	0	0
From Home Government	400	0	0
Clerk, H. P. Hobson	200	0	0
Assistant Clerk, C. Huggins	100	0	0

(*) Fees, which in 1859, after deducting expenses, gave a net income of £1,257, *Vide* Colonial Office List of 1862, page 140.

	£	s.	d.
County of Caroni, H. J. Pantin	500	0	0
Clerk, L. P. Pierre	200	0	0
Eastern District, County of St. Patrick, and Commissisner of the Petty Civil Court, San Fernando, C. Hobson ...	500	0	0
Clerk, K. Clarke	250	0	0
Western District, County of St. Patrick, T. W. Fuller ...	400	0	0
Clerk, J. Codrington	150	0	0
County of Mayaro, H. L. Jobity	200	0	0
As Warden	150	0	0
Toco and Blanchisseuse, J. Cadiz	400	0	0
As Warden	100	0	0

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Diocesan—The Bishop of Barbados.

	£	s.	d.
Archdeacon, The Ven. G. Cummins, M.A.	500	0	0
Rector of Holy Trinity, Revd. S. L. B. Richards, M.A. ...	600	0	0
Do. St. Paul ,, C. A. Newsam	350	0	0
Do. St. Mary ,, H. Richards	350	0	0
Do. St. Stephen ,, C. Gillet	350	0	0
Do. St. Andrew ,, R. Critchlow	350	0	0
Do. St. Luke ,, P. LeMaistre	350	0	0
Do. St. Philip and St. Peter, Revd. H. N. Huggins ...	350	0	0
Island Curate, St. Michael, Revd. A. Eckel	400	0	0
Do. St. Mathew ,, Peterson			
Do. St. John, The Archdeacon, Acting	150	0	0
Do. Christ Church, Revd. S. J. Branch	150	0	0
Do. St. Thomas ,, R. Graham	150	0	0
Catechist, St. Jude, ...	150	0	0
Assistant Curate, Holy Trinity, Revd. W. D. Arrindel ...	100	0	0
Do. St. Paul ,, Rock	100	0	0
Do. All Saints, (Hospital & R. Gaol) Revd. W. G. Wall	150	0	0

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, The Most Reverend Dr. J. Gonin	1,000	0	0
Vicar General and Parish Priest, Port-of-Spain, Rev. M. A. Bion	300	0	0
Twenty Curates at £150	3,000	0	0
Two Asst. Curates	230	0	0
Four Asst. Curates, Port-of-Spain, at £130	520	0	0
Sacristan Mayor, do.	130	0	0

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

John Stone, Port-of-Spain.—J. S. Hobson, St. Joseph.—J. Cadiz, Blanchisseuse. —H. L. Jobity, Mayaro.—H. J. Pantin, Couva.—T. S. Warner, San Fernando. —C. Hobson, San Fernando.—T. W. Fuller, Cedros.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR PORT-OF-SPAIN.

The Members of the Legislative Council and the Mayor are Ex-Officio Magistrates—J. Cockerton—T. Anderson, M.D.—Alex. Campbell—L. Saturnin, M.D.—R. H. Stewart—H. A. Fitt and C. F. Feez.

SERVICES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS ON THE FIXED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF TRINIDAD WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anderson, Thomas, M.D., £150—Health Officer of Shipping, 1817; is author of a Work on Yellow Fever and Cholera in Trinidad; is a Justice of the Peace.

Anderson, Alex. Wm., £500—Appointed Inspector of Schools, 1852; is also Secretary of the Board of Education; was called to the bar, 1830; is a native of the Island.

Alcock, Sarah...£250—Appointed Superintendent of the Female Model School, 1855.

Bushe, John Scott...£800—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Private Secretary to Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, 1852; Escribano of the Court of Intendant, 1853 to 1859; Private Secretary to Sir Chas. Elliot, K.C.B., Governor of Trinidad, 1855; Actg. Colonial Secretary, 1859; Confirmed in that office, 1861; is a member of the Legislative Council and Ex-Officio a Justice of the Peace; is a native of the Island; Actg. Auditor-Gen., 23rd April, 1866; Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor Rushworth, 24th April, 1866.

Bushe, Henry Grattan...£450, *Allowances, Fees, and Travelling Expenses*—Appointed Inspector of Police and Weights and Measures and of Prisons; is a native of the Island.

Bushe, Charles Edward...£300—Appointed Clerk in the Office of Assessed Taxes, 1st January, 1862; is a native of the Island.

Basanta, Ignatius...£330—Clerk in the Treasury, 1831; Appointed Senior Clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, 1st January, 1851; Acted as Auditor-General, 1863; is at present Actg. Registrar-General; was many years in the Commissariat Department; is a native of the Island.

Bowen, Herbert Townshend..£1,000—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1834; Solicitor-General, 1846; Acting Attorney-General, 26th Decr., 1846; Puisne Judge, October, 1849; Acting Chief Justice of the Island, 9th April, 1853; is also Assessor of the Court of Intendant; is a Captain in the Militia Force of the Island.

Bourne, Alfred..£330 *and Seizures*—Appointed a Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, 1859; Supervisor 18th May, 1863.

Black, John..£200—Entered the public service in 1829; appointed Clerk of Works 1847; Overseer of Public Works, 1855.

Bath, Hammet J...£200—Appointed Clerk of the Peace, Eastern County St. George, 1st February 1862—is a native of the island.

Bulwer, Henry Ernest. £800—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, January 1859; Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edwards Island, June 1859 to July 1860. Appointed resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, October 1860; Receiver-General, Trinidad, 8th March 1866; is a member of the Legislative Council and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace.

Cazabon, J. D...£250 *and Seizures*—Appointed Landing Waiter 30th March 1850—is a native of the island.

Cazabon, W. H.—£220—Appointed Clerk in the Registrar General's Office 24th February, 1864—is a native of the island.

Cadiz, Henry J...£330 *and Seizures*—Assistant Clerk of the Peace, Western County of St. George, 14th October, 1854; Landing Waiter 16th October, 1854; Supervisor 1st February, 1862—is a native of the island.

Cadiz, John Joseph..£500 *and Fees*—Second Clerk in the Office of the Colonial Secretary 1st April, 1861; Stipendiary Magistrate and Warden of Toco and Blanchisseuse 11th February, 1865; is also Commissioner of Affidavits and District Vaccinator—is a native of the island.

Chipchase, Charles—£350 *and a House*—Appointed Landing Waiter 1st January, 1846; Post Master General 24th March, 1865.

Chipchase, Henry..£330 *and Seizures*—Appointed Supervisor 1st Jany., 1849.

Clarke, Kenneth..£250—Appointed Clerk of the Peace, Eastern County of St. Patrick, 1863—is a native of the island.

Caird, W. H., M.A....£500 — Second Master Queen's Collegiate School, March, 1859; educated at Oriel College, Oxford.

Cockerton, John...£200, *and* £300 *as Town Clerk and Treasurer* — Judicial Referee; Liquidator and Partidor of Intestate Estates and Registrar of Deeds; Secretary and Treasurer of the Illustrious Cabildo, 1838; Town Clerk and Treasurer of the Borough Council, 1853, which appointment he now holds; on the creation of the Petty Civil Court, 1842, was appointed Commissioner of that Court in conjunction with his appointment as above; has acted as Puisne Judge on various occasions, his commission as such bearing dates 27th April, 1847, 3rd May, 1850, 7th August, 1852, and 29th April, 1853; is also a Justice of the Peace and Major in the Militia Forces; was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, 1822.

Cockerton, Henry...£250 — Appointed Clerk of the Peace, Western County of St. George, 1st Dec. 1860; was previously Senior Clerk in the Office of the Registrar of the Courts; has acted as Stipendiary Magistrate for the Western County of St. Patrick; is a Solicitor-at-Law and is a native of the Island.

Danglade, F. J...£150 — Appointed Locker, 19th March, 1860; was previously Librarian of the Public Library; was formerly an extensive Merchant in the Island.

Deighton, H., M.A.,...£700 — Principal Queen's Collegiate School, March, 1860 ; is from the Cambridge University.

Dasent, Bury Irwin, M.R.C.S.,...£250 —Appointed Consulting Surgeon Colonial Hospital, 1857 ; acted as Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum and Medical Officer Royal Gaol, 1865-6 ; is also Police Surgeon and District Vaccinator.

Driggs, James...£300 — Appointed Crown Solicitor, 1862 ; is also a Notary Public ; is a native of the island.

Dean, Henry...£109—Appointed Clerk of Police, 1st Nov. 1865.

Eagles, E. J...£500 — Was Private Secretary to Sir George Grey at the Cape of Good Hope ; employed in the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1856 to 1858 ; appointed Assistant Receiver-General, Trinidad, 18th Feb. 1859.

Fournier, A...£50—Assistant Clerk Civil Court ; is a native of the island.

Fitt, Henry Alexander..£500—Acting Auditor General 1860; appointed Registrar General 15th June, 1861; Commissioner of Assessed Taxes 1st January, 1862; acted as Receiver-General from 1864 to March 1866. Was formerly a Merchant in the island, is a Captain in the Militia Force, and a Justice of the Peace.

Fabien, Auguste..£250—Appointed Clerk of the Peace for the Western County of Caroni, January 1844; Assistant Supervisor 12th November 1860—is a native of the island.

Fuller, John..£300—Clerk of the Judges 23rd May, 1860. Was formerly a merchant in the island—is a native of the island.

Fuller, Theodore Walrond..£400—Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the Western County of St. Patrick 23rd September, 1854; is a Commissioner of Affidavits; was called to the Bar 1849—is a native of the island.

Finlay, Kirkman, M.D...£800—Medical Superintendent, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando 1855—is also District Vaccinator.

FitzGerald, Horace..£1000—Appointed Puisne Judge 5th June, 1865—is of the Irish Bar.

FitzGerald, Samuel..£220 *and Seizures*—Assistant Clerk in the Immigration Office 1860; appointed Asst. Clerk, Royal Gaol, 7th January 1861 ; Clerk of Police 1862; Clerk Colonial Hospital 1864; Landing Waiter 1st November, 1865—is a native of the island.

FitzSimons, R. H...£200 *and Allowances*—Appointed Sub Inspector of Police 8th February, 1865.

Frazer, Lionel M...£200 *and Allowances and Fees*—Appointed Sub Inspector of Police and Inspector of Weights and Measures at San Fernando, 16th February, 1866 ; was previously Acting Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, from 24th March, 1865, to date of appointment as Sub Inspector. Was formerly a Lieut. in H. M. 41st Regt.

Farnum, Charles..£250—Joined the Commissariat Dept. 1846; Assistant Storekeeper, Trinidad, September, 1850; Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary General 1856 to 1859; Assistant Storekeeper 1860; appointed fourth clerk in the Receiver General's Office 17th April, 1862.

Guppy, R. J. L....£300—Junior Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 25th July, 1859; Appointed Clerk of the Council and Confidential Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, 24th March, 1861.

Guppy, H. F. J....£275—Appointed Third Clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, September, 1858.

Gomez, Philip...£600—Acting Registrar of the Courts from 1859; A Capt. in the Militia Force; is a native of the Island.

Griffith, E. M. S....£150 (*half Salary*)—Acting Third Master, Queen's Collegiate School, 1864; is a Teacher of the Model School; was formerly Clerk of the Peace; is a native of the Island.

Gould, Samuel Wentworth...£75—Assistant Clerk of the Royal Gaol, 11th January, 1858; is a native of the Island.

Gittins, Benjamin...£100—Appointed Dispenser Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 1862.

Garcia, George...£200 *and an Office*—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1842; Solicitor-General, 1849; Acted as Puisne Judge in 1851, 1855 and 1856; Assessor of the Court of Intendant, 17th July, 1856; again acted as Puisne Judge, 1857, 1858 and 1859; Acted as Chief Justice of the Colony in 1859 and 1860; Acted as Attorney-Gen. from April to Decr., 1864; was some time Inspector of Prisons; is a Member of the Legislative Council, and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace; Lieut. R. Artillery Militia Force; is a native of the Island.

Hicks, H....£220 and Seizures—Appointed Locker, 20th January, 1853; Landing Waiter, 1st November, 1865.

Harris, J. E....£200 and Seizures...Landing Waiter, San Fernando, 18th July, 1862; was previously a Catechist.

Hughes, Henry...£450 and Seizures—Clerk in the Customs Department, 1848; Supervisor and Warden of the Cedros Ward Union, 17th April, 1862; is a native of the Island.

Huggins, C....£100—Appointed Assistant Clerk of the Peace, County of Victoria, 1st October, 1862; is also Clerk to Commissioner Petty Civil Court, San Fernando.

Hobson, James S....£500—Clerk to the Judges, Aug., 1848; appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner of Affidavits, Sept., 1850; is a native of the Island.

Hobson, Charles...£500 — Called to the Bar, 1830; appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner of Affidavits, July, 1856; is also Commissioner of the Petty Civil Court, San Fernando, and a Notary Public.

Hobson Henry P...£200 — Appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County of Victoria, 12th Nov. 1860; acting Clerk in the Office of Assessed Taxes, 1865–66; is a native of the Island.

Harragin, John A...£175—Appointed Assistant Clerk of the Peace, Western County of St. George, 1862 ; Clerk of Police in 1864 ; Clerk of the Colonial Hospital, 1st Nov. 1865 ; is a native of the Island.

Horsford, David Barnes...£200—Clerk of Wards, 22nd Oct. 1861 ; appointed Fifth Clerk Receiver General's Office, 1st May, 1864 ; acting Clerk Council and Confidential Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, 1865-6 ; is also Secretary to the General Board of Health.

Harley, O...£150—Appointed Sixth Clerk in the Office of the Receiver General, 17th April, 1852.

Hayden, H...£120 *and* £55 *Allowances*—Government Messenger, 1850.

Hart, Daniel McDonnell...£62 10—Appointed Assistant Clerk of the Peace, Western District, County St. George, 9th March, 1866 ; was previously Supernumary in the Offices of Surveyor General and Immigration, is a native of the Island.

Hart, Daniel..£350, a house and £50 for horse keep—Assistant Clerk Commissariat Department, Trinidad, 1825 ; Ensign in the Royal Trinidad Battalion Militia Force, 4th October, 1831 ; Adjoint Commandant of the District of Santa Cruz, 1832 ; Commandant of the District of Las Cuevas and Maraccas, 1833 ; Lieutenant of the St. Joseph's Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, 20th November, 1833 ; Special Magistrate under the Imperial Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery, 22nd July, 1834 ; Provost Marshal General Militia Force, 14th March, 1835 ; Captain in the St. Joseph's Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, 31st May, 1837 ; Sent by the Governor of the Island (Sir GEO. F. HILL, Bart.) Special Commissioner to Venezuela, to claim indemnification for a vessel belonging to the Island, that had been captured by a Venezuelean cruizer, as also to enforce the release of two British Subjects, 1837 ; Brevet Major in the Militia Force, 1838 ; Commissioner of Roads and Bridges, 1842 ; Sworn Interpreter of the Spanish Language, 1843 ; Governor of the Royal Gaol, 10th June, 1847 ; Sent to Antigua to Inspect and Report on the Prison of that Island, 10th April, 1857 ; Sent to Barbados to Confer with His Excellency the Governor-General of that Island under a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (H. Labouchere, Esq.) to Governor Hincks, in regard to the transfer of the Convicts from Barbados to Trinidad, 25th Octr., 1857 ; Superintendent of Prisons, 1st February, 1858 ; Acted as Inspector of Police and Inspector of Weights and Measures, from 22nd October, 1858, to 5th April, 1859 ; Superintending Inspector under the Ordinance for Promoting the Public Health and by Commission of His Excellency R. Keate, Esq., 26th May, 1862 ; again acted as Inspector of Police and Weights and Measures, in conjunction with his office of Superintendent of Prisons, from 8th February, 1862 to the 22nd August, 1863, when he resumed his duties of Superintendent of Prisons and Sanitary Inspector ; Sanitary Inspector under the Local Board of Health (in conjunction with his office of Superintendent of Prisons) 9th November, 1865.

Jobity, Henry Louis..£200 and Commission as Warden—Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Commissioner of Affidavits and Warden of the Mayaro Ward Union, November 1860; Appointed Warden of the Couva Ward Union, 1866; is a Solicitor-at-Law and a Lieutenant in the Militia Force of the Island—is a native of the island.

Knox, George William..£1,500—Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1831; Solicitor General, 12th February, 1846; Acting Attorney General, 7th July, 1846; Puisne Judge, 26th December, 1846; Chief Justice of the Island and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, 1849; Senior Member of the Legislative Council; a Lieut.-Colonel in the Militia Force—is a native of the island.

Knox, James Francis...£500 — Clerk in the Customs, 1st Dec. 1848; Sub-Receiver and Harbour Master at San Fernando, 1852; has acted as Receiver General; is also a Justice of the Peace, a Land Surveyor and Commissioner of Affidavits; is a native of the Island.

Lacroix, Thomas B...£110— Assistant Harbour Master, 1st January, 1360; Locker, 24th March, 1865.

Loreille. Ste. Luce...£200 — Clerk of the Petty Civil Court, Port of Spain, 1851.

Mitchell, Henry, M.D.,...£800 and Travelling Expenses—Assistant Superintendent Immigrants, 1850; appointed Agent General Immigrants, April 1853; is a Member of the Legislative Council, ex officio a Justice of the Peace; is a native of the Island.

Mitchell, Chs. A. W...£200 — Assistant Clerk Immigration Office, March, 1859; Senior Clerk, 1st April, 1864; Appointed Acting Warden of the Diego Martin Ward Union, 1866; is a native of the Island.

Minor, Rafael F...£100 — Assistant Clerk Post Office, 21st Feb. 1852; Assistant Harbour Master, 24th March, 1865.

Meagher, James J...£400 and £150 Travelling Expenses — Appointed Superintendent of Public Works, Trinidad, 6th August, 1863.

Murray, Edward...£350 and Fees averaging £1,200 per annum—Registrar of Slaves, 1825; pensioned off on the Abolition of Slavery at £400 per annum; appointed Marshal of the Island March, 1851; —— in the Militia Force of the Island; is a native of the Island.

Murray, Thomas, M.D.,...£445 16 8 — Vaccinator General, 1825; Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, and Medical Officer of the Royal Gaol, 1858; is a native of the island.

Mercer, Richard Chs., M.D.A.,...£700 and a House— Superintendent of the Coolie Asylum, 1849; appointed House Surgeon Colonial Hospital, 20th May 1854.

McCarthy, Charles...£120—Overseer Royal Gaol, 20th March, 1843.

O'Brien, John...£300—Assistant Clerk of the Imperial Customs, 12th Feb., 1830; Clerk of the Attorney-General, 1833; Keeper of the Royal Gaol, 17th Nov., 1835; Clerk of the Petty Civil Court, Sept., 1845; Landing Waiter, 1st June, 1853.

O'Brien, John, Junior...£82 10s. 0d.—Locker, 1857.

O'Brien, James Woodford...£300—Appointed Clerk and Sorter in the Imperial Post-office, Trinidad, in 1842; held that appointment till 1851; in charge of entire department from 1851 to 1858; and was also employed during that period as Clerk in the Colonial Post-office; Acted as Her Majesty's Packet Agent in 1858; in Jan., 1860, owing to the amalgamation of the Imperial and Colonial Post-offices, was appointed Chief Clerk of the General Post-office; promoted to Chief Clerk in Auditor-General's Department, 17th April, 1862; was Acting Postmaster-General from July to Sept., 1862.

O'Brien, John Walter.. £150—Appointed Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 11th Feby., 1865: was previously a Supernumary in the Colonial Secretary's and Immigration Offices; is a native of the Island.

Pantin, Henry John...£500—Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner of Affidavits for the Western County of Caroni, Aug., 1850; called to the bar, 1847; is a native of the Island.

Pierre, Louis P... £200—Clerk in the Immigration Office, March, 1860; was previously a Supernumary in the Office of the Colonial Secretary.

Pashley, William...£175—Appointed Resident Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Sept., 1858.

Prestoe, Henry...£200, a House and Allowances — Appointed Colonial Botanist, 8th Aug. 1864; is from Kew Gardens.

Pollard, Henry Fitt...£100 — Appointed Assistant Clerk Post Office, 24th March, 1865; was previously a Supernumary in the Receiver General's Office.

Russell, Richard...£600—Appointed Auditor General, 7th May, 1861; acted as Colonial Secretary in 1863.

Ross, Aug. Cotton — Assistant Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, 11th Feb. 1865; was previously a Supernumary in that office.

Richards, Joseph...£200—Appointed Clerk in the Post Office, 1st January, 1861; Clerk in the Sub-Receiver's Office, San Fernando, 8th April, 1865; is a native of the island.

Rochford, Miles...£150—Appointed Dispenser of the Colonial Hospital, 1st March, 1863: is a Licensed Druggist; is a native of the Island.

Rochard, Louis...£200 and £50 for Horse keep — Appointed Resident Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Oct. 1845; is a Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner of Affidavits, and a Major in the Militia Force of the Island; was previously the proprietor of an extensive Sugar Estate.

Roget, Gracilliano A...£830 and Seizures—Clerk in the Immigration Office, May, 1867; supervisor, 24th May, 1864; is a native of the Island.

Saturnin, Louis, M.D.,...£250 — Appointed Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, 10th Jan. 1846; is also a Justice of the Peace and District Vaccinator; is a native of the Island.

Steers, George W...£160 and £85 Allowances — Government Messenger, 1829.

Stone, John ..£600 and Fees as Official Assignee — Called to the Bar 1832 ; appointed acting Official Assignee, 2nd October, 1854 ; Stipendiary Magistrate for the Town of Port of Spain, Western District, County St. George, 1855 ; is also Commissioner of Affidavits ; a Lieutenant in the Militia Force of the Island.

Stone, Herbert C....£100—Appointed Assistant Clerk of the Peace for the Western District, County of St. George, 17th May, 1864; Acted as Clerk of the Peace for the Western District, County of St. Patrick; Clerk Immigration Office, 9th March, 1866; was previously a Supernumary in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Searle, Wm. H....£150—Appointed Clerk of Police, 1859; Clerk of the Royal Gaol, 1st Aug., 1861.

Sorzano, Manuel...£375—Clerk in the Office of Commissary of Population, Sept., 1840; Appointed Surveyor-General and Keeper of Maps and Surveys, 1st March, 1855; Escribano of the Court of Intendant, 1859; is a native of the Island.

Stewart, Rowley Hill...£630—Appointed Harbour Master, June, 1838; is a Justice of the Peace, and Lieut. in the Royal Artillery Militia Forces, and Captain of the Fire Brigade.

Scamarrony A... £150—Appointed Clerk in the Office of the Sup. Public Works, May, 1852; is a native of the Island.

Tench, Jno. Alex... £330—Third Clerk Receiver-General's Office, 14th Aug., 1857, Second Clerk, 20th Sept., 1859; was for many years in the Commissariat Department, which he left, and joined the Colonial Bank as Accountant, which office he resigned and joined the Civil Cervice of the Island, 1857.

Tench, Thomas M...£100 — Appointed Assistant Clerk in the Audit Office, 1st Jan. 1862 ; was previously Supernumary in the Receiver General's Office ; is a native of the Island.

Thomas, Martin...£400, and £100 for Travelling Expenses—Sub-Inspector of Police, 1846; Appointed Supervisor, 27th Sept., 1864, which office he held up to 1830, when he again returned to the Police-Force as Sub-Inspector; Appointed Inspector of Immigrants, 15th Feby., 1866.

Tronchin, L. B...£250 — Superintendent of the Model School, 1861 ; is a native of the Island.

Trollope, J. H....£300 — Sub-Agent Immigration, 9th January, 1866 ; was formerly in the H. E. I. C. S.

Van Schalkwyck F'...£250—French Teacher Queen's Collegiate School, August, 1862.

Warner, Chs. Wm., C.B...£800 and an Office with private practice — Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; educated at Eaton and Harrow ; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1829 ; Solicitor-General, 1834 ; Attorney General, 1844 ; is a Member of the Legislative Council, ex officio a Justice of the Peace ; Judge Advocate General Militia Forces.

Warner, Thornton...£1,600 and Allowances—Educated at Harrow; appointed Immigration Agent at Calcutta, 1858; joined the Civil Service of the Island as Clerk of the Courts, 19th Nov. 1829; has also filled the Offices of Escribano of the Courts; Acting Colonial Secretary; Stipendiary Magistrate; Secretary to the Board of Compensation under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery; appointed Registrar of the Courts, June 1845; Lieutenant in the Militia Forces of the Island; is a native of the island.

Wyke, Oliver A...£250 — Assistant Clerk of the Petty Civil Court, 1859 Assistant Supervisor, 12 Nov. 1860; is a native of the Island.

Wight, Robert Knox...£200— Appointed Clerk in the Sub-Receiver's Office, San Fernando, 17th April, 1862; Clerk in the Post Office, Port of Spain, 8th April, 1865; is a native of the Island.

Warner, Thos. Shirly...Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Aug. 1843; was previously Marshal of the Island of Dominica; is a Solicitor-at-Law and Commissioner of Affidavits.

Watson, David...£100— Appointed Clerk of San Fernando Hospital, 1862; was previously engaged in mercantile pursuits.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Thomas Anderson, M.D.	...	1816	J. M. Bonavita, Montpellier	...	1850
Thomas Murray, M.D.E.	...	1827	R. Mercer, M.D.A.	...	1853
Hon. H. Mitchell, M.D.	...	1837	J. V. de Boissière, M.D.E.	...	1854
L. A. de Verteuil, M.D., Paris		1837	B. J. Dasent, M.R.C.S.L.	...	1856
K. Finlay, M.D.; Ghent	...	1838	J. H. Jenvey, M.R.C.S.E.	...	1859
L. Saturnin, M.D., France	...	1838	E. N. Tardy, M.D.	...	1859
J. Espinet, M.D.	...	1838	E. J. Hammond, M.R.C.S.L.	...	1860
A. Leotaud, M.D., Paris	...	1839	R. Knaggs „	...	1860
R. Johnston, M.D.E.	...	1840	L. E. Dumaine „	...	1862
W. Huggins, M.D.E.	...	1841	J. Percy „	...	1863
W. C. Kelaart, M.R.C.S.L.	...	1848	T. Murray, Jnr. „	...	1864

ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS, WITH DATES WHEN ADMITTED TO PRACTISE IN THE ISLAND.

Advocates.

J. Cockerton	...	31st July, 1822	F. Warner	...	16th Dec., 1843
C. W. Warner	...	20th Oct., 1829	H. Court	...	13th March, 1844
Charles Hobson	...	19th May, 1830	H. J. Pantin	...	23rd March, 1847
J. S. Agostini	...	15th Sept., 1830	A. Fitz James	...	25th Jan., 1848
P. Gomez	...	8th Jan., 1831	R. Guppy	...	28th March, 1848
A. W. Anderson	...	16th Dec., 1831	T. W. Fuller	...	7th Jan., 1850
J. Stone	...	25th Feb., 1832	M. M. Philip	...	6th Jan., 1855
George Garcia	...	4th April, 1842			

SOLICITORS.

Samuel Greenidge	7th April, 1832	Jos. Sicard ...	27th Nov., 1851
H. H. Anderson	21st March, 1833	H. Cockerton ...	9th Feb., 1853
W. P. Lynch ...	13th May, 1836	L. D. O'Connor ...	23rd March, 1854
H. L. Jobity ...	17th Feb., 1840	E. L. Michineaux	8th Dec., 1851
J. Driggs ...	2nd May, 1843	R. M. Teteron ...	5th Feb., 1857
P. J. Delisle ...	14th Sept., 1849	R. M. Griffith ...	6th March, 1857
B. D. Park ...	6th Feb., 1841	G. T. Palmer ...	15th May, 1857
J. P. Ramsay ...	20th May, 1851	P. Fort ...	26th Sept., 1857
F. Damian ...	21st July, 1851		

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

John Cockerton—Charles Hobson—H. H. Anderson—James Driggs—L. D. O'Connor—F. Damian.

LICENSED CONVEYANCERS.

Henry H. Anderson—Samuel Greenidge—William P. Lynch—James Driggs—Benjamin D. Park—Leon D. O'Connor—Henry Cockerton—Francis Damian.

SWORN INTERPRETERS.

FRENCH.

S. Greenidge, J. Driggs, P. J. Delisle, J. D. Cazabon, L. F. Fabien, L. Simon, J. Rochard, S. Devenish, J. F. Rat, E. L. Michineaux, L. D. O'Connor.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

I. Basanta, H. H. Anderson, W. P. Lynch, W. P. Rothwell, A. A. Wharf, O. D'Heureux, J. A. Farfan.

SPANISH—D. Hart, B. D. Park—FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN—S. Cipriani.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH—C. F. Feez.

PERSONS RECEIVING PENSIONS.

		£	s.	d.
Thomas F. Johnston, late	Colonial Secretary	400	0	0
F. N. West .. „	Escribano of the Courts	400	0	0
E. Hodgkinson .. „	Marshal	310	0	0
— Caird .. „	Immigration Agent, Calcutta ...	30	0	0

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society...Agents, Turnbull, Stewart & Co.
City of Glasgow Assurance Company...Agents, Henry Watts & Co.
Colonial Life Assurance Company...Agent, John Cumming.
Commercial Union Assurance Company...Agents, L. Labastide & Co.
Home & Colonial Life Assurance Company (Lim.) ..Agents, Scott, Julyan & Co.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company...Agent, M. Burnett.
La Tutelar Mutual Life Insurance Comp. of Madrid...Agents, O'Connor Bro's.
Liverpool and London Insurance Company...Agents, Henry Watts & Co.
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company ..Agents, Turnbull, Stewart & Co.
Northern Fire Insurance Company...Agents, O'Connor Brothers.
Phœnix Fire Insurane Company...Agent, John Fuller.
Queen Insurance Company...Agents, A. Campbell & Co.
Royal Insurance Company (Fire & Life)...Agent, T. A. Finlayson.
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Company...Agent, J. C. Alston.
Sun Fire Office...Agents, Hume, Bernard & Co.
Victoria Life Assurance Company...Agent, Charles Fabien.
Lloyd's Agents...Hume, Bernard & Co.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

American Consul...N. L. Humphrey.
Danish Consul...P. F. L. Beichmann.
French Vice Consul...A. C. Joliclere.
Italian Consul...J. A. S. Cipriani.
Hamburgh Consul...C. F. Feez.
Spanish Consul...F. J. Scott.
Venezuelan Consul...Domingo Montbrun.

COMMISSIONERS OF AFFIDAVITS.

FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.

L. De Gannes ; Hon. H. Johnston ; F. M. Gransaull ; L. Giuseppi ; J. T. Bowen ; J. Leotaud ; L. A. Joyau ; L. A. Rochard. Western District... John Stone, S.J.P. Eastern District... J. S. Hobson, S.J.P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF CARONI.

J. T. Bowen ; L. Rostant ; H. J. Pantin, S.J.P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

J. F. Knox ; R. Lake ; Hon. R. Wilson ; J. L. Johnston ; W. Taylor ; R. Johnstone, M.D. ; C. Hobson ; R. Guppy ; T. S. Warner, S.J.P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK.

C. Hobson, S.J.P. ; T. W. Fuller, S.J.P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF MAYARO.

H. L. Jobity, S.J.P.

FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. DAVID.

J. S. Hobson, S.J.P.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Keeper of Maps & Surveys...Manuel Sorzano.
Sworn Surveyors...L. D'Abadie ; L. Rigault ; J. M. Farfan ; S. Devenish ; H. De Lapeyrouse ; M. Sorzano ; E. Fitzgerald ; J. F. Knox ; L. A. LeRoy ; C. Boehmler ; G. F. Bowen ; J. F. Rat ; St. Ange De Creny ; A. Devenish and P. C. Rosteing.

CARTS AND PORTERS—RATES OF FARES.

Carts ... From the Wharf to any place in a line with	King street..	Fifteen cents.
„	Duke street..	Twenty cents.
„	the Gaol	Twenty-five cents.

Porters ... For the day, sixty cents ; half-day, forty cents. For the hour, fifteen cents. Trip or job, ten cents.

RATES OF FARES OF LICENSED BOATMEN FOR EACH BOAT.

To and From	all Inshore Vessels	$12\frac{1}{2}$	cents.
... ...	Second class Vessels	25	„
... ...	Third class Vessels...	35	„
... ...	Fourth class Vessels	45	„
... ...	Outside Fourth class	60	„
.. ...	Ships of War	90	„

Boats with luggage to have an additional allowance of six cents per package, equal to a common trunk. If 4 oars, double the foregoing rates ; if detained more than 15 minutes, to pay extra 50 cents for the first hour and 30 cents for every subsequent hour.

THE FOLLOWING COINS ARE LEGAL TENDER IN TRINIDAD.

	£	s.	d.	$	c.
Spanish, Mexican and Columbian Doubloons	3	4	0	... 15	36
Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian Silver Dollar.....	0	4	2	... 1	00
United States Gold—Double Eagle	4	2	0	... 19	68
„ „ „ Eagle	2	1	0	.. 9	84
„ „ „ Half Eagle.....	1	0	6	... 4	92
„ „ „ Quarter Eagle	0	10	3	... 2	46
„ „ „ Gold Dollar	0	4	1	... 0	98

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BRITISH COLONIES:

Austria	Belize	A. S. Kindred, C.
Belgium	Do.	Mathias Levy, V.C.
Do.	Demerara	E. Pottiez, V.C.
Do.	Jamaica	Simon Pietersz, C.
Denmark	Belize	Mathias Levy, C.
	Jamaica	B. A. Franklin, C.
	Trinidad	P. F. L. Beichmann, C.
France	Barbados	S. Baird, V.C.
	St. Lucia	C. Bourgeoin, C.A.
	Bahamas	Jno. Taylor, C.A.
	Jamaica	M. Malabre, C.A.
	Nassau	G. Renouard, C.A.
	St. Kitts	Sapin de Lisle, C.A.
	Trinidad	A. C. Joliclere, C.A.
Guatemala	Jamaica	Robt. Bogle, C.
	Belize	Anto. Mathé, C.
Hanse Towns	Jamaica	F. A. Ebbeke, C.
Hanse Towns, Bremen	Do.	Do.
Hanse Towns, Hamburg	Barbados	G. Kilkelly, C.
	Jamaica	F. A. Ebbeke, C.
	Trinidad	C. F. Feez, C.
Hayti	Jamaica	Cimas Laraque, C.
Italy	Trinidad	G. A. S. Cipriani, C.
Netherlands	Demerara	A. E. Luthers, C.
	Jamaica	S. G. Pietersz, C.
New Grenada	Do.	Anto. Roux, V.C.
Portugal	Demerara	J. T. F. Nobrega, C.
	Guiana	A. A. Vieera, C.
	Trinidad	
Prussia	Jamaica	F. A. Ebbeke.
	St. Vincent	Robt. Cumming.
Spain	Jamaica	Bruno Badan, C.
	Nassau	Juan Maura, C.
	Trinidad	F. J. Scott, C.
Sweden	Bahamas Islands	S. O. Johnson, C.
	Belize	A. S. Levy, C.
	Jamaica	R. S. C. Hitchins, C.
United States	Antigua	M. Galoby, C.A.
	Barbados	W. S. Trowbridge, C.
	Belize	C. A. Leas, C.A.
	Demerara	C. G. Haunah, C.
	Jamaica	A. Gregg, C.
	Nassau, N. P.	T. Kirkpatrick, C.
	St. Kitts	Emile S. Delisle, C.
	Trinidad	N. L. Humphrey, C.
	Do.	E. H. Fitt, V.C.
Venezuela	Antigua	R. L. Humphrys, C.
	Barbados	H. M. Chlery, C.
	Demerara	Robt. Shine, C.
	Grenada	D. Webster, C.
	Jamaica	J. Garcia del Rio, C.
	St. Lucia	F. Loustau, C.
	Trinidad	Dr. D. Montbrun, C.

BRITISH CONSULS IN FOEIGN COUNTRIES:

Argentine Federation	Buenos Aires	
Do.	Rosario	T. J. Hutchinson, C.
Austria	Venice	Wm. Perry, C.G.
Belgium	Antwerp	E. A. Grattan, C.
Brazil	Bahia	J. Morgan, C.
Do.	Pernambuco	G. S. L. Hunt, C.
Central America	Guatamala	Wm. Hall, C.
Chili	Santiago	Wm. T. Thompson, C.G.
Cuba	Cardenas	E. B. Schneider.
	Cienfuegos	G. M. Fowler.
	Havana	F. Parish, C.G.
	Matanzas	F. A. D'Costa.
	Nuevitas	P. S. Dolz.
	Remedios	J. B. Stone.
	St. Jago	F. W. Ramsden
	Trinidad	W. S. Smith.
Denmark	Copenhagen	W. J. Turner.
	Elsinore	B. Taylor, C.
	St. Thomas	R. B. Lamb, C.
	St. Croix	H. T. A. Rainals, C.
Equator	Guayaquil	Geo. Fagan, C.G.
France	Paris	Thos. Pickford, C.
	Bordeaux	T. B. G. Scott, C.
	Marseilles	E. W. Mark, C.
	Hâvre	G. W. Featherstonhaugh.
	Granville	C. Smith.
	Nantes	Peter Barrow, C.
	Guadeloupe	Jas. Crawford, C.
	Martinique	W. Lawless, C.
Hanse Towns	Bremen	M Schwoon.
	Hamburgh	John Ward, C.B., C.G.
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	S. St. John, C.G.
	Cape Haytien	Wm. Boden.
	St. Domingo	M. T. Hood, C.
	Jacmel	F. F. Gerdes.
	Porto Plata	G. L. Cheesman.
Holland	Amsterdam	J. G. C. L. Newnham, C.
	Curaçoa	D. A. Jesurum, C.
	Surinam	D. C. Munro, C.
Italy	Naples	E. W. Bouham, C.G.
	Florence	C. J. Prohy.
	Genoa	M. Y. Brown, C.
	Leghorn	A. Macbean, C.
	Palermo	J. Goodwin, C.
Mexico	Guanaxuato	J. H. Glass, C.G.
	Matamoras	C. L. A. Blacker.
	Mexico	F. Glennie, C.
	Tampico	F. Johnson, C.
	Vera Cruz	
Monte Video	Monte Video	W. G. Lettsoen, C.G.
Mosquito	Grey Town	Jas. Green, C.
New Granada	Bogota	P. Griffith, C.G.
	Carthagena	B. W. Doyle, C.
	Chagres	E. M. Giffard, C.

New Granada	Panama	C. A. Henderson, C.
	Santa Martha	Fred. Stacey, C.
Norway	Christiania	J. R. Crowe, C.B., C.G.
Paraguay	Asuncion	[ham, C.G.
Peru	Lima	Hon. W. G. S. Jerning-
	Callao	Jno. Barton, C.
	Islay	Chas. Wilthus, C.
Portugal	Lisbon	W. Smith, C.
	Fayal	T. Dart.
	Madeira	D. H. Erskine, C.
	Oporto	R. L. Swift, C.
	St. Michæl's	S. Virres, C.
	Cape Verdes Islands	T. Miller, C.
Prussia	Dantzig	H. R. Plaw, C.G.
Roman States	Rome	J. Severn, C.
Russia	Odessa	E. C. G. Murray, C.G.
	St. Petersburgh	C. E. de Michele, C.
	Warsaw	Col. E. Stanton, C.B., C.G.
Saxony	Leipzig	J. A. Crowe, C.G.
Spain	Barcelona	Jas. Baker, C.
	Bilboa	H. Young, C.
	Cadiz	A. G. Dunlop, C.
	Corunna	Ewd. Santos.
	Manilla	J. W. P. Farren, C.
	Malaga	W. P. Mark, C.
	Madrid	
	Guayama Porto Rico	
	Mayaguez do.	L. Krug.
	Naguabo do.	F. Ick.
	Ponce do.	Daniel Basanta.
	St. John do.	H. A. Cowper, C.
	Teneriffe	H. C. Grattan, C.
	Vigo	W. C. Brackenbury.
Sweden	Stockholm	T. C. Hunt, C.
Switzerland	Geneva	A. Mackenzie, C.
Tunis	Tunis	R. Wood, C.G.
United States	Alexandria	L. Mackenzie.
	Baltimore	F. Bernal, C.
	Boston	F. Lousada, C.
	Charleston	
	Key West	A. G. Butterfield.
	Mobile	
	New Haven	
	New Orleans	Denis Donohoe, C.
	New York	E. M. Archibald, C.
	Norfolk	Myer Myers.
	Philadelphia	C. E. K. Kortright, C.
	Portland	H. J. Murray.
	Savannah	E. Molyneux, C.
Venezuela	Bolivar	
	Caracas	Hon. Richd. Edwards, C.G.
	La Guayra	E. T. Harrison.
	Maracaibo	
	Puerto Cabello	F. Stacey.
	Maturin	J. Sceffer.

AGENT FOR THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY—FRED. JOHN SCOTT.

Liverpool Steamer due on 26th of each month—Leaves on 27th—*Agents*, HUME, BERNARD & Co.

Mails despatched from the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain:—

Diego Martin and Carenage—Daily at 3 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

St. Juan, St. Joseph, Arouca and Arima—Every day at 3 o'clock p.m. (Sunday excepted). *Santa Cruz and Maraval*—Daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted).

Chaguanas, Couva, San Fernando, Savanna Grande and Oropouche—On Monday at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m., on alternate Thursdays at 6.30 a.m., on Friday at 10.30 a.m., on Saturday at 6.30 a.m.

La Brea and Cedros—On Saturday at 6.30 a.m., and on each alternate Thursday 6.30 a.m.

Chacachacare and Monos—Saturday at 12.

Toco, Nariva, Manzanilla, Mayaro and Tururе—On Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.

Mails despatched from San Fernando for

Couva and Port-of-Spain—Tuesday at 7 a.m., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at a quarter before 3 p.m., and Saturday at 5 p.m.

La Brea and Cedros—Saturday and alternate Thursday at 9 a.m.

From Diego Martin for Port-of-Spain—Daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted).

" *Santa Cruz* for Port-of-Spain—Daily at 3 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

" *Arima and Arouca* for Port-of-Spain—Daily (Sunday excepted).

" *St. Joseph and St. Juan* for Port-of-Spain—Daily (Sunday excepted).

" *Chaguanas* for Port-of-Spain—Daily (Sunday excepted).

" *Oropouche* for San Fernando—Daily (Sunday excepted).

" *Cedros and La Brea* for Port-of-Spain—Saturday and alternate Thursday.

" *Mayaro, Nariva, Manzanilla & Tururе* for Arima and Port-of Spain—Tuesday and Friday.

" *Chacachacare* for Monos—Saturday.

On the 7th or 8th (as the case may be) and the 23rd of each month, the Packet Mails for Port-of-Spain will be closed at Arima at 3 p.m., Arouca 4 p.m., St. Joseph 5 p.m., and St. Juan 5½ p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

From Trinidad to

Antigua	$ 30	Guadeloupe	$ 30	St. Kitts	$ 35
Barbados	25	Grey Town	100	St. Lucia	25
Carriacou	12	Havana	90	Santa Martha	90
Carthagena	90	Honduras	105	St. Thomas	40
Colon	90	Jacmel	65	St. Vincent	15
Demerara	35	Jamaica	75	Tampico	140
Dominica	30	Martinique	25	Tobago	15
Grenada	10	St. Juan Porto Rico	50	Vera Cruz	135

To or from Trinidad, and Southampton:

Single After Cabin	£75	15 0	Double Aft. Saloon Deck	£33	0 0
Double After Cabin*	38	10 0	„ „ Main Deck	38	10 0
„ „ Outside	43	10 0	„ „ „ „ Outside	43	10 0

Return Tickets 25 per cent. off.
* These rates are calculated for each berth.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

Intercolonial Service per Steamer "Cacïque"—

Arrives at Port-of-Spain on the 24th of each month—Leaves for Demerara on the 25th—Arrives from Demerara on the 7th, and leaves on the 7th of each month.

European Rates of Passage:—

First Cabin $185—Second Cabin $160—Third Class $100.

Intercolonial Rates:—

Grenada—1st Cabin $10—Second Cabin $5—Deck $2 50c.

St. Vincent—First Cabin $15—Second Cabin $8—Deck $3 75c.

St. Lucia, Martinique, or Guadeloupe—First Cabin $20—Second Cabin $10—Deck $5.

Demerara—First Cabin	$10	Second Cabin	$5.	
Surinam	Do.	$15	Do.	$7½.
Cayenne	Do.	$15	Do.	$7½.

STEAMER JANET TENNANT:—

Leaves Port-of-Spain,

Monday at 2 P.M., Tuesday at 3 P.M., Wednesday at 11 A.M., Thursday (except Cedros days) at 11 A.M., Friday at 11 A.M., Saturday at 7 A.M.

Leaves San Fernando,

Tuesday at 7 A.M. and 6 P.M., Wednesday at 3 P.M., Thursday (except on Cedros day) at 3 P.M., Friday at 3 P.M., Saturday at 5 P.M.

The Steamer goes to LaBrea, Irois, and Cedros every Saturday, also, every alternate Thursday, leaving Port-of-Spain at 7 A.M., and San Fernando at 5 P.M.

FARES:—

From Port-of-Spain to	Chaguanas	Cabin	$0 50	Steerage	$0 25
„ „	Couva or Sandy Bay	„	1 00	„	0 30
„ „	San Fernando	„	1 00	„	0 50
„ „	LaBrea	„	2 00	„	0 75
„ „	Cedros	„	3 00	„	1 25
From Couva or Sandy Bay to San Fernando		„	0 75	„	0 30
From San Fernando to LaBrea	... ...	„	1 00	„	0 50
„ „	Cedros	„	2 00	„	0 80
From LaBrea to Cedros	... ...	„	1 00	„	0 50
„ Chaguanas to Couva	... ...	„	0 50	„	0 25
„ „	San Fernando	„	0 70	„	0 50
„ „	LaBrea	„	1 50	„	0 75
„ „	Cedros	„	2 50	„	1 00

The same Fares returning.

Excursion Tickets, to be used the same day.

To and from LaBrea...$3 00 | To and from Cedros...$5 00.

SPANISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Showing the proportion they bear to each other and those of England:—

WEIGHTS.

The Fanega ...	...110 lbs. English	One Aroba	...25 lbs. English
The Quintal ...	...100 lbs. „	Four Arobas	1 Quintal.

MEASURES.

Varas.	Estadale.	Solare.	Varas.	Estadale.	Solare.	Suirte.	Fanega
100 ...	1		10,000	100	4	1	
2,500 ...	25 ...	1	40,000	400	16	4	1

	English Inches.		English Inches.
The Vara of Castille	32,952	The Vara of Madrid	39,166
„ Seville	33,127		

The measure used in surveying in Trinidad is the Quarée, containing 18,526¼ Varas of Castille, or 3 1-5 English acre; consequently, 100 Quarées are equal to 320 acres.

The side of a square of a Quarée, or 3 1-5 English acres is equal to 373 8-11 English feet, 408¾ Spanish do., 350 French do., or 136 1-10 Spanish Varas. The weights and measures now used, and which are alone legal, are the standard weights and measures of Great Britain.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT, FROM 1804 TO 1854.

1795 Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
1801 Lord Hobart.
1804 Earl, late Marquess Camden.
1805 Viscount Castlereagh, late Marquess of Londonderry.
1806 Right Hon. W. Windham.
1807 Viscount Castlereagh, late Marquess of Londonderry.
1806 Earl of Liverpool.
1812 Earl Bathurst.
1827 Viscount Goderich.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
1828 Sir George Murray.
1830 Viscount Goderich, late Earl of Ripon.
1833 Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, now Earl of Derby.
1834 Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, now Lord Monteagle.
Earl of Aberdeen.
1835 Right Hon. Charles Grant, now Lord Glenelg.
1839 Marquess of Normandy.
Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell.
1841 Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby.
1845 Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1846 Earl Grey.
1852 Right Hon. Sir John S. Packington, Bart. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE ROR THE COLONIES, 1854 TO 1864.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
1855, Feby. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea.
1855, May 15. Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell.
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
1855, Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, now Lord Taunton.
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley.
May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle.
1864, April 4 Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

1833 John Shaw Lefevre.
1835, April. Sir George Grey, Bart.
J. Stephen. (*Permanent.*)
1839, Feby. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. (*Subsequently Secretary.*)
Aug. Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, now Lord Lyveden.
1841, Sept. George William Hope.
1845, Jany. Lord Lyttelton.
1846, July. Benjamin Hawes.
1847, Nov. Herman Merivale. (*Permanent, in place of Sir James Stephen.*)
1849, May. T. F. Elliot. (*Assistant Under-Secretary.*)
1851, Nov. Frederick Peel.
1852, Feby. Earl Desart.
Decr. Frederick Peel.
1855, April. John Bull.
1857, May. Chichester S. Fortescue.
1858, Feby. Earl of Carnarvon.
1859, June. Chichester S. Fortescue.
1860, May. Sir F. Rogers, Bart, (*Permanent, in place of H. Merivale, Esq.*)
1865, Nov. William Edward Forster.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FROM 1577 TO 1866:—

1577 Don José de Oruña founded what he called the City of San José (St. Joseph).—6 miles from Port-of-Spain.

1584 Don Antonio de Barrero was appointed Governor of Trinidad.

1 Feby., 1595 Sir Robt. Dudley in a vessel called the Bear, of 200 tons, together with 2 Caravels which he had captured off the island of Palma, entered the Gulf of Paria and landed at Trinidad where he remained 40 days.

22 March, 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh entered the Gulf by the Serpent's Mouth with two sails; they anchored off Punta de Gallo; he afterwards caused his vessels to move further up the Gulf, and they anchored off Point La Brea where he caused his vessels to be newly payed with the pitch of the Lake.

1596 Captain Lawrence Keymis touched at Trinidad.

1644 The Society called the Santa Hermandad which existed since the first settlement of San José, was incorporated by a Royal Charter.

1677 The Marquis de Mantenon, in the Socière frigate, aided by some buccaneers, from the island of Tortuga, who had escaped from imprisonment at Cadiz, ravaged Trinidad; their plunder amounted to 100,000 pieces of eight.

27 August, 1701 A Treaty was entered into between His Most Christian and His Most Catholic Majesty, by which it was agreed to allow the Royal Company of Guinea, established in France, to supply the Spanish Colonies with 48,000 slaves, commencing on the 1st May, 1702, at the rate of 4800 negroes per year. The inhabitants of the island, consequently, availed themselves of the Treaty to obtain the number of slaves they required. Several ship-loads were therefore landed at Trinidad, and Cocoa began to be extensively planted.

1716 Edward Tench, commonly called Black Beard, committed sad depredations in the Gulf of Paria.

1725 The whole of the Cocoa Crop failed and the greater part of the Cocoa trees died.

1730 Lieutenant Governor Colonel Don Bartolome de Aldunate y Rada was sworn in as Governor.

1731 A small vessel, belonging to Teneriffe, with six sailors was driven to the island, she was laden with wine.

1733 Lieutenant Governor Bartolome de Aldunate y Rada died, the Government was administered by José Orbaii and Pedro Ximenes, Alcaldes in Ordinary.

1833 A Census of the Island was taken and every free man's name was entered into the books of the Cabildo—it appears that there were 162 adult males, out of these 28 only were white. Indians were not considered inhabitants. No account is taken of the slaves. From these inhabitants a revenue of 231 dollars was raised, a part of which was taken to pay the Caroni Guard, consisting of a Corporal and three Privates.

1734 The Cabildo consisted of 2 Alcaldes, 3 Regidores, a Procurador General, an Alcalde of the Santa Hermandad, and a Quadrillon, the Governor was the President.

11 Octr., 1735 Colonel Estevan Simon de Liñan y Vera was appointed Captain General of the Island. The Royal Revenue was this year 9737 reals (8 reals to the dollar).

1739 A general meeting of the inhabitants took place to prevent the introduction of Small Pox then raging on the Continent.

1740 The inhabitants petition their Sovereign to send them a Guard of 50 men in addition to the 20 stationed at the Caroni.

1746 The Taxes made payable in provisions (see Tariff herein).

19 June, 1746 The Treasury of the Island, counted by the proper officer; result 9735 reals plata ($1216 7 reals).

1759 Colonel Pedro de la Moneda arrived as Governor and took up his residence in Port-of-Spain.

1760 A schoolmaster appointed to instruct the children of the Island at the following rates: Teaching the Alphabet, ½ real per month. Reading, 1 real. Writing and Arithmetic, 1½ real.

1760 All weights and measures regulated by a particular Standard.

1760 Order made that all boys of sufficient age be put apprentices to trades.

1764 Great alarm respecting the small pox which was raging on the neighbouring continent. Guards of 4 men each were put at Point Gourde, Point Chaguaramas and Point LaBrea.

1766 Monsr. Jacques D'Alburquerque appointed Surgeon of the island.

1774 The seat of Government temporary made in Port-of-Spain.

1777 The island of Trinidad separated from the Vice-royalty of the New Kingdom of Granada, and added to the Captain Generalship of Caracas.

1780 The Cabildo empower the Alcalde of the first election to go to the French islands, and induce French and Irish settlers to come to Trinidad.

1780 The Royal Cedula of Privilege granted by His Catholic Majesty to encouaage foreigners to colonize this island, was ordered to be translated into French and English.

1782 The Otaheite cane, the bread fruit tree, and the bamboo introduced into the island by St. H. Begorrat from Martinique.

1783 Port-of-Spain permanently became the Capital of the island, (21st August), and the Cabildo first held their sittings in that town.

1787 M. Picot de Lapeyrouse established the first sugar estate in the island.

1795 Freemason's Lodge, Les Freres Unis, founded by Benoit Dert, who was the first W.M.

1796 Sugar estates established at Tragarite and La Brea.

1797 Charter granted from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and recorded as No. 77, by Brother De Lannay.

1798 William Hardin Burnley arrived in the colony, and in 1802 took up his abode permanently and entered into mercantile transactions. In 1813 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

1 August, 1799 First Newspaper published in the island by M. Gallagher, entitled *The Trinidad Weekly Courant.*

10 August, 1800 H.M. ship Dromedary wrecked on the Parasol Rock, north point of Huevas.

1802 The Union Lodge, No. 60, under the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was opened by Brother Leonard, W.M.

27 May, 1802 Mr. Canning moved for an address to His Majesty, praying him not to alienate any of the uncleared lands in Trinidad, unless upon the condition that they were not to be cultivated by negroes newly imported from Africa.

1803 Freemasons' Lodge erected on Mount Moriah, and dedicated in 1804 by Brother Valentine de Basanta, W.M.

12 Oct., 1806 192 men and one Chinese woman arrived in the Fortitude, Captain Hughes, from Macao.

12 Oct., 1806 Right Honourable Milner Gibson born in Trinidad.

24 March, 1808 Port-of-Spain destroyed by fire. £50,000 sterling voted by Parliament for the sufferers.

	1808	The Colonial Office appointed the first English judge (Smith).
26 Jan.,	1809	The ship Samuel, Captain Sughrue, struck on the Diamond Rock, in the S.W. point of Chacachacare.
	1810	The Rev. T. Talboys formed the Wesleyan Society in the island.
13 June,	1811	Mr. Marryat introduced two motions in the House of Commons—one to give the island British laws; the other, to grant Trinidad a British constitution. Both were lost without a division.
26 March,	1812	Severe earthquake at Caracas, 80,000 inhabitants destroyed.
27 April,	1812	A severe concussion of the earth, a tremulous noise in the air, and the bursting forth of a vast column of thick black ropy smoke from the volcano at St. Vincent, which darkened the air for several miles like a cataract of rain.
14 June,	1813	Sir R. J. Woodford arrived as Governor.
21 June,	1813	Minutes of the Cabildo ordered to be kept in English.
1 Jan.,	1814	The English language first introduced into the tribunals of the island.
15 Jan.,	1814	Judge J. T. Bigge appointed Chief Justice.
18 March,	1815	Foundation-stone of the church at St. Joseph's laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
26 March,	1816	Foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Port-of-Spain laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
30 May,	1816	Foundation-stone of Trinity Church laid by Sir R. J. Woodford.
	1817	Trinidad visited with yellow fever, which was fatal.
	1817	Eastern Market finished.
26 March,	1818	Church at St. Joseph's consecrated.
26 April,	1818	£1,993 16s. sterling subscribed in the island and remitted to the Waterloo Association in London.
1 May,	1818	The town of San Fernando destroyed by fire. *
21 June,	1818	Judge Bigge left the island.
1 June,	1818	Hon. Ashton Warner appointed Chief Justice.
20 Dec.,	1818	The Steamer Woodford first plied in the Gulf.
	1819	Vaccine introduced in the island, and Doctor Gumbs appointed vaccinator.
	1820	The Botanical Garden commenced at St. Ann's under the direction of David Lockhart. Several plants were imported from the Botanical Garden of St. Vincent, and from Caracas.
23 March,	1820	The Right Reverend Dr. Buckley, Roman Catholic bishop, arrived.
22 April,	1820	Governor Woodford left the island on a tour through the West India islands. Lieut.-Colonel Young, 1st W. I. Regiment, administered the Government.

3 July,	1820	Governor Woodford returned.
12 April,	1821	Governor Woodford left for England. Lieut.-Colonel Young administered the Government.
20 July,	1822	The holidays of the several courts of the island reduced to four—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day.
15 July,	1822	Mr. Hume made a motion in the House of Commons for appointing a commission of inquiry to report on the state of the island of Trinidad.
16 Sept.,	1822	A proclamation signed this day at Carlton House, authorizing the levying of a legacy duty in Trinidad, the proceeds to be applied in building a hospital in Port-of-Spain.
16 Sept.,	1822	Edward Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, admitted to practice at the Bar in this island.
16 Jany.,	1823	An order in Council promulgated, which made one of the hundred changes in the Tribunals of the island.
18 Feby.,	1823	Governor Woodford returned to the island.
21 April,	1823	A school founded on the Madras system by the Cabildo.
1 May,	1823	The tread-mill introduced in the Royal Goal.
25 May,	1823	(Trinity Sunday). Trinity Church consecrated with great pomp and ceremony.
Octr.,	1823	The Rev. George Cummins arrived.
19 Jany.,	1824	Henry Maddock, Fortunatus Dwarris, and Jabez Henry arrived as commissioners to inquire into and report on the titles of lands and the state of the laws of the island.
21 Jany.,	1824	St. James's Barracks commenced.
6 July,	1824	The commissioners, Maddock, Dwarris, and Henry, left the island.
29 Jany.,	1825	Bishop Coleridge arrived from Barbados.
20 Sept.,	1825	A severe shock of earthquake felt in the island, and which did much damage to the buildings in Port-of-Spain and to Trinity Church.
Sept.,	1825	The *Port-of-Spain Gazette* first published.
5 Jany.,	1826	A Royal Proclamation was published, which removed certain vexatious regulations respecting the Free blacks and people of colour.
2 March,	1826	The foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel laid in Hanover-street, Port-of-Spain.
11 June,	1827	St. James's Barracks finished at a cost of £80,000.
11 Novr.,	1827	The Wesleyan Chapel in Hanover-street opened for service by the Rev. S. P. Woolly.
24 March,	1828	Bishop Buckly died, and was buried with great State formalities at the expense of the Colony.

1 April,	1828	Governor Woodford left for Jamaica, and on his passage from that island to England in the transport Duke of York, he died, 15 May, 1828.
9 March,	1829	Major-General Sir Lewis Grant arrived from the Bahamas, as Governor of Trinidad, accompanied by Admiral Fleming.
21 June,	1829	The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel McDonnell, Roman Catholic Bishop, arrived.
	1830	The Repos Estate, St. Ann's, purchased by the Government for £1,744 14s. 4d. sterling.
14 May,	1830	Governor Grant left for England.
24 June,	1830	Heavy storm in Trinidad; much damage done to the cocoa estates.
4 Sept.,	1830	Chief Justice Ashton Warner died.
Novr.,	1830	Governor Grant returned to the island.
27 Decr.,	1831	The first Legislative Council held under the new constitution.
12 Feby.,	1832	Chief Justice George Scotland arrived from Berbice.
14 Feby.,	1832	An Ordinance passed declaring the Habeas Corpus Act in force.
	1832	The Government made a grant of £1,500 sterling to the widow of the late Chief Justice Warner.
15 April,	1832	(Palm Sunday). The Roman Catholic Cathedral consecrated by Bishop McDonnell.
10 June,	1832	The courts of the island again underwent organic changes. The court for the trial of criminal prosecutions appointed to meet in quarter sessions.
22 April,	1833	Governor Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., arrived from St. Vincent and assumed the Government of the island as Lieut.-Governor.
,,	,,	Governor Grant left the island.
	1833	The Honorable W. H. Burnly proceeded to England as delegate from the Island on the Emancipation Question.
10 April,	1834	A number of Portuguese immigrants arrived from Madeira and Fayal. They were landed on the Lao Cuevas Estate, on the north side of the island, where the largest portion of them died after a very short residence.
	1836	The St. Joseph's Convent opened by Madame Marie de La Croix.
1 July,	1836	The Colonial Bank incorporated by Royal Charter.
25 Sept.,	1836	The old theatre, Cambridge-street, subsequently the hospital, was opened as a Presbyterian place of worship.
10 Feby.,	1836	Lady Hill died, and was buried at St. Ann's. Aged 69 years.
10 Feby.,	1837	Small-pox introduced from Martinique.
10 April,	1837	The Presbyterian Chapel commenced to be built.
1 May,	1837	Mico School first established in Trinidad.
15 May,	1837	The Colonial Bank was opened under the management of the late A. Cumming, Esq.

18 June, 1837 Mutiny at St. Joseph's Barracks of some of the black soldiers of the 1st W. I. Regiment. Donald Stewart, William Sutchell, Edward Coffin, and Maurice Ogston tried by Court-martial; Major Walker, 65th Regiment, being the President of the Court, and on the 16th August, 1837, Stewart, Ogston and Coffin were executed, and Satchell transported for life. Major Harpour was Deputy Judge-Advocate.

10 Decr., 1837 Dr. Smith consecrated Bishop of Agra by the Right Revd. Dr. McDonnell.

21 Jany., 1838 The Presbyterian Chapel opened for Service.

1 August, 1838 Great Britain emancipated her Slaves at a cost of £20,000,000 sterling.

7 March, 1839 Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., died, aged 77 years, and was buried at St. Ann's.

13 Novr., 1839 The Matamora arrived from New York, with 225 immigrants.

Jany., 1840 The Cabildo changed its name to that of "Town Council."

1840 William Eccles arrived.

12 April, 1840 Governor Macleod arrived.

24 May, 1840 The Northerner arrived from Baltimore with 111 immigrants.

9 June, 1840 The Isaac Franklin arrived from Baltimore with 122 immigrants.

17 June, 1840 The Belvidere arrived from Baltimore with 138 immigrants.

June, 1841 William Rennie, Esq., succeeded Mr. Cumming as Manager of the Colonial Bank.

23 Octr., 1841 Issue of West India Bank Notes.

10 Jany,, 1842 The first Royal Mail steamer, the Tweed, arrived with the mails.

1842 The Foundation-stone of St. Mary's Chapel, Tacarigua, was laid by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Chichester, administering the Government.

May, 1843 St. Mary's Chapel, Tacarigua, consecrated.

10 June, 1843 An Ordinance for the establishing of the West India Bank was passed.

30 June, 1843 2135 immigrants arrived from 1 January, present year, to date, from the other West India Islands.

1 Feby., 1844 The establishment of a Penal Settlement in the island was brought forward in Council by the Governor, Sir Henry Macleod.

15 Feby., 1844 The corner-stone of the Government buildings was laid by Governor Macleod, assisted by the members of the Legislative Council. Inscription deposited in the stone:—"In the 7th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, on the 15th February, in the year of our Lord 1844, the corner-stone of

these public buildings to be erected at the expense of the colony, viz., Government House, containing the public offices of the Judicial establishment and Hall of Justice, laid by His Excellency Col. Sir [illegible], K.H. & K.S.W., Governor. Architect, Richard [illegible]. Engineer officer, Captain Claytor, R.E. [illegible], G. de La Sauvagère and A. A. Pierre."

10 Octr., 1844 Trial by jury first introduced in the island.

26 Octr., 1844 Bishop D. McDonnell died.

4 Novr., 1844 Foundation-stone of All Saints Chapel laid by Lady Macleod.

25 Decr., 1844 The Hon. Edward Jackson died. There is a melancholy satisfaction in the reflection that he was spared to witness the consummation of his wishes—the success of his labors for the introduction of English Law and Trial by Jury—he as Attorney General conducting the first Criminal Sessions under the new system.

26 Decr., 1844 First cargo of ice arrived from Boston, in the brig Allen King, to D. P. Cotton.

12 May, 1845 The Leper Asylum at Cocorite opened.

30 May, 1845 The first cargo of Coolies arrived in the Tuttle Rozac from Calcutta.

21 April, 1846 Governor Macleod left the island.

29 April, 1846 Lord Harris arrived as Governor.

Nov., 1847 The West India Bank stopped payment.

2 Nov., 1848 Government buildings opened by Lord Harris, prayers having been previously said in Trinity Church.

Sept., 1849 Small-pox appeared in the island.

1 Oct., 1849 Riot in Port of Spain.

12 Oct., 1849 Geo. Wm. Knox appointed Chief Justice of the island.

2 Nov., 1849 Hon. J. Stanley, now Lord Stanley, arrived in the Brigantine Porgy, Captain Jackson, from Demerara, and took up his residence at Chief Justice Knox's.

1850 Bishop Smith consecrated as Archbishop of Port of Spain.

6 Jan., 1850 John Candler and Geo. W. Alexander, Quakers, arrived.

4 Feb., 1850 The Earl of Dundonald arrived in the Wellesley.

16 April, 1850 Lord Harris married to Miss Sarah Cummins, daughter of Archdeacon Cummins.

14 May, 1850 The Imperial Customs abolished in Trinidad.

1850 The Western Meat Market built at a cost of 3,595 dols.

Sept., 1850 Small-pox prevailed in the island to a fearful extent; the mortality was 10 per cent.

27 Decr., 1850 The foundation stone of the Philanthropic Lodge No 585, was laid by Lord Harris, assisted by Daniel Hart, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

29 Decr., 1850 The Hon. W. H. Burnley died aged 70 years.
9 Feb., 1851 The Rev. Mr. Monaghan consecrated by Archbishop Smith as Bishop of Roseau.
3 Feb., 1851 The Honorable George Canning Harris born at St. Ann's.
12 June, 1851 Lord Harris left for England.
24 June, 1851 The Philanthropic Lodge consecrated by the Worshipful Master, Daniel Hart.
1851 A public library established.
28 Nov., 1851 Convict labour yards established on the St. Joseph's-road and at Piccadillay.
12 Decr., 1851 Lord and Lady Wharncliff, the Hon. Miss Wortly, and the Rev. Lord C. Hervey arrived.
8 Jan., 1852 Sir R. B. Clarke, Chief Justice of Barbados, arrived on a visit to the island.
6 May, 1852 Archbishop Smith died.
23 Aug., 1852 The Hon. Miss Harris born (Frances Charlotte).
6 March, 1853 Lady Harris died at Barbados.
1853 The Town Council changed its name to "Borough Council."
Nov., 1853 James Kavanagh the first elected Mayor of Port of Spain.
1853 Corner-stone of the Baptist Chapel laid.
23 Nov., 1853 Bishop Spaccapietra arrived from St. Thomas.
1853 The Maraval water introduced into Port of Spain; income from same, £1,800 per annum. (Vide the despatch of Governor Elliot, dated 1 June, 1855.)
26 Jan., 1854 Lord Harris left for England.
10 March, 1854 Governor Sir C. Elliot arrived from Bermuda.
14 March, 1854 The Baptist Chapel opened for service; cost, $5,000.
30 Aug., 1854 Cholera first made its appearance at No. 22, London-street, Port-of-Spain; it was declared to have ceased on the 25th Oct., 1854. The expense to the colony was £8,000. The loss was estimated at 6 per cent. on the population, estimated at 73,100, the loss was therefore, 4,386.
1 Sept., 1854 San Fernando Jetty completed; cost, $6,600—£1,375 Stg.
6 Nov., 1854 T. Gordon, Esq. succeeded Mr. Rennie as Manager of the Colonial Bank.
1 June, 1855 Penal Establishment established at Irois.
9 Jan., 1856 The American Schooner Silver Key arrived, with diving apparatus for recovering articles from the sunken Spanish ships of war at the east end of Gasparillo Island; they obtained many articles, particularly guns, two of which, of brass, were purchased by Governor Elliot for $800, and placed outside Government buildings.
29 May, 1856 Hart's Cut was opened by Governor Elliot.
1856 Mr. Sawkins, the geologist, arrived.

26 Oct.,	1856	Governor Elliot resigned the Government of the island and left for England, having been previously knighted and made a K.C.B. by Her Majesty.
19 Jan.,	1857	Underground sewerage commenced.
26 Jan.,	1857	Governor R. W. Keate arrived.
23 May,	1857	San Fernando Licensed Prison opened.
2 July,	1857	Coolie Orphan Asylum opened; there is accomodation for eighty children.
28 Jan.,	1858	Corner-stone of St. Michael's Chapel laid by Governor Keate.
3 June,	1858	St. Michael's Chapel consecrated by Bishop Parry.
22 June,	1858	The statue of Lord Harris inaugurated in the council room.
1 Sept.,	1858	The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, opened by Governor Keate.
27 Sept.,	1858	The Lunatic Asylum opened.
2 Jan.,	1859	New wharf extension commenced, its annual cost being £6,000 sterling.
5 March,	1859	The Cipero Tramroad opened.
6 May,	1859	The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons opened; Daniel Hart being appointed by patent from the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., as Provincial Grand Master for the province of Trinidad, in which is included Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Thomas.
21 June,	1859	Bishop Spaccapietra left for Europe.
21 Aug.,	1859	The Hon. William Eccles died.
7 April,	1860	Governor Keate left for England.
7 April,	1860	J. Walker, Esq., C.B., administering the Government by commission, as Lieut.-Governor of the island.
11 Sept.,	1860	Governor Keate married in London to Miss Jemima Murray, daughter of Dr. T. Murray, of this island.
	1861	The Prince's Building erected at a cost of £12,000.
22 Nov.,	1861	Archbishop English arrived from England.
March,	1862	Income-tax came into operation at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}d$ in the pound.
6 March,	1862	Charles Robert Keate born at St. Ann's.
19 Sept.,	1862	Archbishop English died at Grenada, and was buried in Trinidad, 10 October, 1862, and had a public funeral.
22 Sept.,	1862	Arima Licensed Prison opened.
27 Janv.,	1863	Sta. Cruz Licensed Prison opened.
March,	1863	Alex. Reid, Esq. succeeded T. Gordon, Esq., as Manager of the Colonial Bank.
9 Feb.,	1864	The Penal settlement at Irois broken up.
22 March,	1864	His Grace Archbishop Gonin arrived from England.
1 April,	1864	The London and Colonial Bank began business under the management of T. A. Finlayson, Esq.

22 April,	1864	Mrs. Moore, Quaker lady, delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel.
19 April,	1864	Admiral Sir J. Hope arrived in the Duncan.
6 May,	1864	The first of the Liverpool line of steamers, the Plantagenet arrived.
5 May,	1864	Viscount Massareene arrived.
25 July,	1864	Major Thompson, 6th Regiment, Adm. Government.
1 Aug.,	1864	In consequence of a junction between the London and Colonial Bank, and the British and American Exchange Bank, the name of the Bank was changed to the International Bank, (Limited).
25 Aug.,	1864	Notes first issued by the International Bank.
6 Sept.,	1864	The Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Governor, arrived.
28 Sept.,	1864	A Public Ball given to His Excellency the Governor and The Hon. Mrs. Manners-Sutton.
10 Oct.,	1864	The Penal Settlement re-established at Irois.
26 June,	1865	The continuation from the line of the Cipero Tramroad connecting San Fernando with the line from the Mission, Savanna Grande, was practically, if not formally, opened for general traffic.
1 Jan.,	1866	The International Bank (Limited) closed its business in the Island.
10 March,	1866	His Honor Louis La Caze, Attorney General of St. Lucia, arrived and assumed the duties of Actg. Chief Justice of the island during the absence on leave of His Honor Judge Knox.
24 April	1866	Governor Manners-Sutton left the Colony.
24 April	1866	R. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Lieut.-Governor.
	1866	There was no Full Moon in the month of February of this year.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

The following advertisement appears in the Port of-Spain Gazette of the 9th May, 1837:—

The Colonial Bank will commence business in Trinidad, on the 15th day of May, instant, under the management of Anthony Cumming, Esquire.

By order of the Court of Directors,

1st May, 1839. MIC MCCHLERY,

Manager of the Head Bank at Barbados, and Superintendent of its Branches.

Local Bills and Notes of Hand, bearing two or more approved names will be discounted at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the time they have to run. No Bills having more than nine months to run will be discounted.

Cash Credits will be granted to parties on their Bond, jointly with two or more approved sureties, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the sum in advance, and a moderate charge for keeping the accounts.

Deposits will be received by the Bank, for which interest will be allowed according to the amount and time of deposit.

The Establishment was Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.

Capital, £2,000,000 sterling.

London Office—No. 13, Bishopgate Street Within.

Secretary—C. A. Calvert, Esq.

London Bankers—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare & Co.

Superintendent-General of Branches—.. ... ... Wm. Murray.

Inspector.....Oscar Marescaux | *Sub-Inspector*.....A. J. Gibbon.

Barbados Branch.

Manager.....E. Carpenter.
Accountant .....H. W. Hare (W. Howatson acting).
Cashier .....W. Howatson (T. J. Howell acting).
Superintendent's Clerk .....W. C. Clarke.

Clerks .....
- T. W. Howell.
- H. B. Murray.
- S. F. Inniss.
- E. M. Sanderson.
- A. C. Reiley.
- C. J. Fox.
- G. S. Hobson.

BRANCHES.	MANAGERS.
Trinidad	A. Reid.
Grenada	A. Richard.
St. Vincent	J. G. Coull.
St. Lucia	C. H. Major.
Dominica	T. D. Tench.
Antigua	W. K. Martin.
St. Kitt's	J. F. Wylde.
British Guiana—Demerara	R. R. Cooke.
Berbice	A. C. Wood.
Jamaica—Kingston	Theodore Gordon.
„ Montego Bay	G. L. Phillips & Bros.
„ Falmouth	Nunes Brothers.
„ Savanna-la-mar	Leyden & Co.
„ Annotto Bay	W. S. Chaplin, Esq.
St. Thomas	O. Jones.
St. Croix	M. R. O'Maley.

Agencies.

New York .....Messrs Maitland, Phelps & Co.
The Canadas and Newfoundland.....The Bank of British North America.
Halifax, &c. .....The Halifax Banking Company.
New Brunswick.....Messrs. Robert Rankin & Co.
Havannah .....Messrs. Adot, Spalding, & Co.

The Branch in this island, since the death of Mr. Anthony Cumming, has been under the respective management of Messrs. William Rennie, Theodore Gordon, A. Reid and Oscar Marasceaux.

A TABLE OF REAL AND IMAGINARY MONEY.

EXPLANATION.

By real money is understood actual coin, representing in itself the value denominated thereby, as a GUINEA, &c.

* This mark is prefixed to the imaginary money, which is generally used in keeping accounts; signifying a fictitious piece which is not in being, or which cannot be represented but by several other pieces, as a pound sterling, &c.

All fractions in the English value are parts of a penny.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

			£	s.	d.		
A Farthing	=	— —	0	0	0¼	$0	00½
4 Farthings	=	— —	0	0	1	0	02
12 Pence	=	a Shilling —	0	1	0	0	24
5 Shillings	=	a Crown —	0	5	0	1	20
10 Shillings	=	a Half-Sovereign	0	10	0	2	40
20 Shillings	=	a Sovereign	1	0	0	4	80
———	=	a* Pound sterling	1	0	0	4	80
21 Shillings	=	a Guinea	1	1	0	5	04

FRANCE.

A Sol	=	— —	0	0	0½	0	01
A Franc, or livre, comprehending 100 centimes or 10 decimes	=	— —	0	0	9	0	18
5 Francs	=	— —	0	3	9½	0	93
6 Francs an Ecu	=	— —	0	4	8	1	12
24 Francs a Louis d'Or		— —	0	18	7	4	46

THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

A Cent	=	— —	0	0	0 7-32
A Stiver	=	— —	0	0	1 1-20
A Quarter-Florin	=	— —	0	0	5 5-16
A Gilder or Florin	=	— —	0	1	9¼
2 Florins and a half	=	a Rix-dollar	0	4	5⅕
3 Florins & 3 Stivers	=	a Ducatoon	0	5	7
10 Florins	=	a Gold coin	0	17	8½
14 Florins	=	a Ryder	1	4	9½
20 Florins	=	a Gold Ducat	1	15	5

HAMBURG, AND THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

A Schilling	..	..	— —	0	0	$1\frac{1}{5}$
16 Schillings	..	..	a Mark	0	1	6
3 Marks	..	..	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6
4 Marks	..	..	a Ducatoon	0	6	0
A Ducat (gold)	..	..		0	11	3

The kingdom of PRUSSIA, and the grand duchy of the LOWER RHINE.

A Groschen	=	...	— —	0	0	$1\frac{5}{8}$
5 Groschen	=	...	a Florin	0	1	1
3 Florins	=	...	a Dollar	0	3	3
4 Florins	=	...	a Rix-dollar	0	4	4
8 Florins	=	...	a Ducat	0	8	8
A Frederic d'Or	=	...	— —	0	17	4

THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

16 Groschen	=	...	a Florin	0	2	2
A Florin and-a-half	=	...	a Dollar	0	3	3
2 Florins	=	...	a Rix-dollar	0	4	4
2 Dollars	=	...	a Gold-coin	0	6	6
5 Dollars	=	...	a Georged'Or	0	16	3

N.B.—In the kingdom of Saxony the coins, except the last, are of the same value and denomination. In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 28 schillings make a rix-florin (2s. 6d.), and a florin and-a-half make a rix dollar. In Bavaria, beside the silver coin, a Carolin d'or is used, equivalent to ten florins and 42 kreutzers, or rather more than a pound sterling. In Austria, the florin is about 1s. 11d. and the gold coins are ducats and *souverains*, the former being four florins and-a-half, and the latter six florins and two-thirds. Groschen, florins, rix-dollars, and ducats, are the prevailing coins in Austrian and Prussian Poland; but, in the Russian division, the coins of that empire are also current.

RUSSIA.

Copeck	=	— —	0	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$	3-2
100 Copecks	=	a rouble	0	3	3	
A Gold-coin of ten roubles	—	— —	1	12	6	

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A Skilling	=	— —	0	0	$1\frac{1}{8}$
4 Skillings	=	a silver Mark	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4 Marks	=	a Dollar	0	1	6
3 Dollars	=	a Rix-geld	0	4	6
A Ducat	=	— —	0	8	9

Denmark.

1 Skilling	=	— —	£0	0	0 9-16	
16 Skillings	=	*a Mark	0	0	9	
4 Marks	=	a Crown	0	3	0	
6 Marks	=	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6	
A Ducat	=	— —	0	9	0	

Switzerland.

A Kreutzer	=	— —	0	0	0½	1	cent.
60 Kreutzers	=	a Florin	0	2	6	60	„
2 Florins and a half	=	a Mark	0	6	3	$1 50	„

Italy.

In most parts of this country, the *lira*, which is no real coin, is used in pecuniary calculations. It consists of 20 soldi, or 240 denari; but, as these are not the same in all the states, it is about sixpence in some parts, and eight pence in others. A Venetian ducat contains six *lire* and a quarter; a Milanese *filippo*, seven *lire;* a zechin is usually equivalent to nine shillings: a scudio of Rome is about 4s. 3d.; that of Piedmont is higher, as is also that of Tuscany. The Neapolitan carlino is four-pence, and the ducat comprehends 100 *grani*, or 3s. 6d ; while an oncetta amounts to three ducats. A pistole varies from 15 to 16 shillings.

Spain.

2 Maravedis	=	an Ochavo	0	0	0 23-136		
17 Ochavos	=	a Real de Velon	0	0	2 $\frac{5}{17}$		
32 Ochavos	=	a Real de Plata	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$		
8 Reals	=	* a Piastre	0	3	4	$ 0	80
10 Reals	=	a Dollar (pillar)	0	4	2	1	00
* A Ducat	=	— —	0	4	9	1	14
A Pistole	=	— —	0	16	3	3	90
A Doubloon	=	— —	3	4	0	15	36

Portugal.

* A Re	=	— —	0	0	0 27-400	
20 Res	=	a Vintem	0	0	1 7-20	
480 Res	=	a Crusade	0	2	8	
50 Vintems	=	a Milre (1000 Res)	0	5	7	
6400 Res	=	a Joannes	1	15	8 2-3	

Turkey.

An Asper	=	— —	£0	0	0 3-6	
A small Piastre	=	— —	0	1	7	
80 Aspers	=	a Grand Piastre	0	4	0	
A Zechin	=	— —	0	8	8	

Persia.

A Shahi	=	— —	0	0	4	
A Mamouda	=	— —	0	0	8	
4 Shahis	=	an Abbassi	0	1	4	
50 Abbassis	=	a Toman	3	6	8	

India.

An Ana	=	— —	0	0	1½	3	cents
16 Anas	=	a Rupee	0	2	0	48	,,
3¾ Rupees	=	a Pagoda	0	7	6	$1 80	,,
15 Rupees	=	a Mohur	1	10	0	7 20	,,

N.B.—In China rupees are also current, besides dollars and crowns; and a mace passes for eight-pence, ten of which make a tale. In Japan, fifteen maces, at four-pence each, make an ounce of silver; and thirty, an ingot; and pieces of gold are used, each weighing an ounce.

Egypt.

3 Aspers	=	a Medine	0	0	1 2-3	
10 Medines	=	a Ducatello	0	1	4 2-3	
30 Medines	=	a Griscio	0	4	2	
200 Aspers	=	a Sultanin	0	9	3	

The States of Barbary.

A Blankil	=	— —	0	0	2	
20 Blankils	=	a Silver Zechin	0	3	4	
53 Blankils	=	a Gold Zechin	0	8	10	
100 Blankils	=	a Pistole	0	16	8	

The United Seates of America.

A Cent	=	— —	0	0	0 17-32		
100 Cents	=	1 Dollar	0	4	2	$ 1	00
Double Eagle	=	— —	4	2	0	19	68
Eagle	=	— —	2	1	0	9	84
Half-Eagle	=	— —	1	0	6	4	92
Quarter Eagle	=	— —	0	10	3	2	46
Gold Dollar	=	— —	0	4	1	0	98

CALCULATION OF FRANCS,

REDUCED INTO DOLLARS AND CENTS, VALUE OF

18 6-10 CENTS PER FRANC,

AS FIXED BY LAW.

Francs.	$ *cts.*	*Francs.*	$ *cts.*	*Francs.*	$ *cts.*	*Francs.*	$ *cts.*
1	19	39	7 25	77	14 32	1600	297 60
2	37	40	7 44	78	14 51	1700	316 20
3	56	41	7 63	79	14 69	1800	334 80
4	74	42	7 81	80	14 88	1900	353 40
5	93	43	8 00	81	15 07	2000	372 00
6	1 12	44	8 18	82	15 25	2100	390 60
7	1 30	45	8 37	83	15 44	2200	409 20
8	1 49	46	8 56	84	15 62	2300	427 80
9	1 67	47	8 74	85	15 81	2400	446 40
10	1 86	48	7 93	86	16 00	2500	465 00
11	2 05	59	9 11	87	16 18	2600	483 60
12	2 23	50	9 30	88	16 37	2700	502 20
13	2 42	51	9 49	89	16 55	2800	520 80
14	2 60	52	9 67	90	16 74	2900	539 40
15	2 79	53	9 86	91	16 93	3000	558 00
16	2 98	54	10 04	92	17 11	3100	576 60
17	3 16	55	10 23	93	17 30	3200	595 20
18	3 35	56	10 42	94	17 48	3300	613 80
19	3 53	57	10 60	95	17 67	3400	632 40
20	3 72	58	10 79	96	17 86	3500	651 00
21	3 91	59	10 97	97	18 04	3600	669 60
22	4 09	60	11 16	98	18 23	3700	688 20
23	4 28	61	11 35	99	18 41	3800	706 80
24	4 46	62	11 53	100	18 60	3900	725 40
25	4 65	63	11 72	200	37 20	4000	744 00
26	4 84	64	11 90	300	55 80	4100	762 60
27	5 02	65	12 09	400	74 40	4200	781 20
28	5 21	66	12 28	500	93 00	4300	799 80
29	5 39	67	12 46	600	111 60	4400	818 40
30	5 58	68	12 65	700	130 20	4500	837 00
31	5 77	69	12 83	800	148 80	4600	855 60
32	5 95	70	13 02	900	167 40	4700	874 20
33	6 14	71	13 21	1000	186 00	4800	892 80
34	6 32	72	13 39	1100	204 60	4900	911 40
35	6 51	73	13 58	1200	223 20	5000	930 00
36	6 70	74	13 76	1300	241 80	5100	948 60
37	6 88	75	13 95	1400	260 40	5200	967 20
38	7 07	76	14 14	1500	279 00	5300	985 80

EXCHANGE AT 25 FRANCS 25 CENTIMES PER ONE POUND STERLING.

English Money Converted into French Money.					French Money Converted into English Money.				
£	s.	d.	Fr.	Cents.	Fr.	Cents.	£	s.	d.
0	0	1	0	10-52	0	05	0	0	0-47
0	0	2	0	21-03	0	10	0	0	0-95
0	0	3	0	31-56	0	20	0	0	4-90
0	0	4	0	42-08	0	25	0	0	2-37
0	0	5	0	52-60	0	50	0	0	4-75
0	0	6	0	63-12	1	00	0	0	9-50
0	1	0	1	26-25	2	00	0	1	7-00
0	2	0	2	52-50	3	00	0	2	4-50
0	3	0	3	78-75	4	00	0	3	2-00
0	4	0	5	05-00	5	00	0	3	11-50
0	5	0	6	32-25	10	00	0	7	11-00
0	10	0	12	62-50	25	00	0	19	9-50
1	0	0	25	25-00	25	25	1	0	00-00

Comparative Table of English and French Weights & Measures.

English.	French.
Cubic inches.	Litres.
1 Pint or 34,659	567
1 Quart „ 69,318	1135
1 Gallon „ 277,274	4543
1 Bushel „ 2,218,192	36,347
1 Quarter „ 17,745,536	290,781
1 Inch	2540 Centimètres.
1 Foot	3047 Décimètres.
1 Yard	91,438 Ditto.
1 Furlong 220 yards	201,164 Mètres.
1 Mile, 1760 yards	1,609,314 Do.
1 Square Yard	0836 Mètre Carré.
1 Perch	25,292 Ditto.
1 Rood	10,117 Ares.
1 Acre	0405 Hectares.
1 Cubic Foot	0028 Stère.
1 load of Hewn Timber 50 cubic feet.	1415 Ditto.
1 load of Rough Timber 40 cubic feet.	1132 Ditto.
Avoirdupois.	Kilogrammes.
1 Pound	454
1 Qr. 28 lbs.	12,699
1 Cwt. 112 lbs.	50,796
1 Ton 20 Cwt.	1,015,920

English.	French.
Troy.	
1 Grain	0065 Gramme.
1 Pennyweight or 24 grains	1555 Grammes.
1 Ounce or 20 penyweight	31,000 Ditto.
1 Pound 12 ounces	373,200 Ditto.

French.	English.	
Pints.	Cubic inches.	
1 Litre 1760	or	61,028
1 Dicalitre 17,607	„	610,280
1 Hectolitre 176,070	„	6,102,802
1 Metre	39,371 inches.	
1 Décamètre	32,809 feet.	
1 Hectomètre	328,091 do.	
1 Kilomètre	1,093,639 yards.	
1 Myriamètre	10,936,389 yards or 6 miles furlong 28 poles.	
1 Are	119,604 square yards.	
1 Décare	1,196,064 Ditto.	
1 Hectare	11,960,460 Ditto., or 1 rood 35 perches.	
1 Stére (cucic metre)	35,317 cubic feet.	
1 Décastére	353,171 Ditto.	

Comparative Table of English and French Weights & Measures.—Contd.

French.	English.	French.	English.
	Avoirdupois.		Troy.
1 Kilogramme	2205 lbs.	1 Gramme	15,434 grains
1 Myriagramme	22,055 lbs.	1 Decagramme	154,340 do.
1 Quintal (100 kilos)	220,550 lbs.	1 Hectogramme	1,543,400 do.
1 Ton (1000 kilos)	2,205,500 lbs.	1 Kilogramme	15,434,000 do.

50 Kilogrammes...	110,275 lbs. Avoirdupois.
1 Hectolitre	2750 Bushels.
22 English Gallons	1 Hectolitre.
3048 Mètres	110 English feet.
4 Kil (1 Post Leag)	2485 English miles.

5760 Grains Troy make 1 Pound Troy, and 7000 Grains Troy make 1 Pound Avoirdupois; hence 175 lbs. Troy are equal to 144 lbs Avoirdupois.

N.B.—The English Weights and Measures above mentioned are Imperial Standard.

LENGTH OF A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

There is scarcely a greater variety in anything than in this sort of measure, not only those of separate countries differ, as the French from the English, but those of the same country vary in the different provinces from each other, and from the standard. Thus the common English mile differs from the Statute mile, and the French have three sorts of leagues.

The English statute mile consists of 5280 feet, 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs.
The Russian verst is little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English mile.
The Scotch and Irish mile is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ English.
The Dutch, Spanish, and Polish is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ English.
The German is more than 4 English.
The Sweedish, Danish, and Hungarian is from 5 to 6 English.
The French common league is near 3 English.
The English marine league is 3 English miles.

TRINIDAD.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

A PROCLAMATION.

I. WHEREAS by Our Commission of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Twenty-third day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the First Year of Our Reign, We did constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved LEWIS GRANT, Major-General of Our Forces, to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Trinidad with its Dependencies and all Forts and Garrisons erected and established within the same; and We did thereby declare Our will and pleasure to be, That there should be established within the Island of Trinidad a Council of Government, and that our said Governor, with the advice and consent of Our said Council of Government, should have full power and authority to make, enact, ordain, and establish Laws for the order, peace, and good government of Our said Island, subject nevertheless to all such Rules and Regulations as by Our general Instructions to Our said Governor might be ordered and prescribed in that behalf: And whereas We did, in and by Our general Instructions to Our said Governor given at Our Court at St. James's, and dated the Twenty-fifth day of April in the said year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, declare Our will and pleasure to be, That the said Council of Government should always consist of twelve Persons, of whom six should at all times be Persons holding Offices within the said Island at Our pleasure, and the remaining six should at all times be Persons not holding any such Office: And that the Chief Judge, for the time being, of Trinidad, the Colonial Secretary, for the time being, the Attorney-General and Public Prosecutor, for the time being, the Colonial Treasurer, for the time being, the Protector of Slaves, for the time being, and the Collector of Customs, for the time being, should be such six Official Members, as aforesaid; and that any Person lawfully executing the Duties of the said several Offices or any of them, during the absence or suspension, or incapacity, or upon the death or resignation of any such Officers, should, during their performance of any such Duties, be the Official Members of the said Council as fully and effectually as though they had been by Us appointed to such their Offices: And that WILLIAM BURNLEY, FRANCISCO LLANOS, FRANCIS PESCHIER, HENRY MURRAY, JOSEPH PESCHIER, and ROBERT NEILSON, Esquires, should be the first or original unofficial Members of the said Council, and should respectively hold their places therein during Our pleasure; and that upon the death, incapacity, absence from the said Island, suspension or resignation of any of the said unofficial Members of the said Council, Our said Governor was thereby authorized and empowered to nominate and appoint, by a Commission to be for that

purpose issued under the Public Seal of Our said Island, any fit and proper Person or Persons to fill any such vacancy or vacancies in the said Council until Our pleasure should be known.

II. And We did thereby declare Our further will and pleasure to be, That all Laws to be enacted by the said Council of Government should thenceforth be styled Ordinances enacted by the Governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof; and that no other style or form should thenceforth be observed in any such enactment.

III. And We did thereby further declare, That when any Ordinance should be passed by Our said Governor, with the advice of the said Council of Government, the same should forthwith be laid before Our said Governor and transmitted to Us for Our final assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, to be signified through Our said Governor; and that no such Ordinance should be made to take effect until Our pleasure thereupon should be first known and signified to Our said Governor, and by Our said Governor to the Inhabitants of the said Island, except only in cases of Ordinances for raising the annual supplies for the service of the said Island, and in other cases in Our said Instructions more particularly mentioned.

IV. And full power and authority was thereby reserved to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, to confirm and finally enact or to disallow any Ordinance which might be passed by our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Council, such confirmation or disallowance being from time to time signified to Our said Governor, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

V. And with the advice of Our and Their Privy Council, full power and authority was thereby further reserved to amend any such Ordinance as aforesaid, in such manner as might be necessary or expedient. And if on any occasion Our pleasure should not be signified to Our said Governor upon such Ordinance, as aforesaid, within two Years next after the date thereof, then, and in every such case, it was Our pleasure that from and after the expiration of such term of two Years, such Ordinance should be deemed to be disallowed, and should thenceforth cease to have any force or effect within Our said Island.

VI. And Our said Governor was thereby enjoined and commanded not to propose or assent to any Ordinance whatsoever, by which Persons of African birth or descent might be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which Persons of European birth or descent were not also subjected and made liable.

VII. And our said Governor was further enjoined and commanded not to propose or assent to any Ordinance whatever for the naturalization of Aliens,

or for the divorce of Persons joined together in holy matrimony, or for establishing a title in any Person to Lands or other immoveable property acquired by any Alien before his or her naturalization.

VIII. And full power and authority was thereby given and granted to Our said Governor, as he should see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf to remit any Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures which might accrue or become payable to Us, so as the same did not exceed the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling in any one case; and to respite or suspend the payment of any such Fine, Penalty, or Forfeiture exceeding the said sum of Fifty Pounds, until Our pleasure therein should be known and signified to Our said Governor.

IX. And full power and authority was also given and granted unto Our said Governor, as he should see occasion, in Our name and in Our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within Our said Island, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to any conditions as by any Law in force in the said Island might be thereunto annexed; or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as to Our said Governor might seem fit: Provided always, that in cases of Treason or Murder no pardon, either absolute or conditional, should be granted until the case should have been first reported to Us by Our said Governor for Our information, and Our said Governor should have received the signification of Our pleasure thereon.

X. And Our said Governor was further ordered, required, and enjoined to transmit to the Chief Judge of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice of the said Island, to be enrolled in the said Court of Justice, a transcript duly authenticated in the manner mentioned in Our said Instructions, of every Ordinance to be passed by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Council of Government, together with a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of the effect of every Order which Our said Governor might receive from Us for confirming or disallowing, in the whole or in part, or for amending the provisions of any such Ordinances, which Certificates should in like manner be enrolled in the said Court of Justice, and there remain on record, to the intent that the Judges of the said Courts might, without further or other proof, take cognizance of all Ordinances to be made and promulgated for the peace and good order and government of the said Island.

XI. And whereas We have deemed it expedient that the several parts and portions of Our said Commission and general Instructions hereinbefore set forth should be made known to Our loving Subjects within the said Island of Trinidad and its Dependencies: We do therefore hereby Publish, Proclaim, and Declare the same for the information and guidance of Our said loving Subjects.

XII. *And We do hereby require and command* all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other Our Subjects and Persons inhabiting Our said Island of Trinidad

and its Dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto Our said Governor, or to the Officer administering the said Government, for the time being, in the execution of Our said Commission and of the powers and authorities therein contained, and the Instructions herein-before mentioned.

WITNESS, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir LEWIS GRANT, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Major-General in Our Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Trinidad and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, and given under the Great Seal of Our said Island, at the Government House, in the Town of Port-of-Spain, this Fifth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

LEWIS GRANT.

By His Excellency's Command,

FREDERICK HAMMET,
Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

THE WEST INDIES.

The West India Islands and Settlements lie in the form of a bow or semicircle, stretching almost from the Coast of Florida in the North, to Guiana in the South. Some call the Islands the Caribbees from the original inhabitants —though this is a term which most geographers confine to the Leeward Islands. Mariners distinguish them into the Windward and Leeward Islands— they are also denominated as the Antilles.

Cayenne, in Guiana,		French Settlement.	Honduras,		Settlement, British.
Surinam,	do.,	Dutch do.	Jamaica,		Island, do.
Guatamala, Central America,		do.	Bahamas,		Islands, do.
Venezuela, South America,		do.	Virgin Islands,		do., do.
Cuba,	Island,	Spanish.	Anguilla,		Island, do.
St. Domingo,	do.,	Republic.	St. Kitts,		do., do.
Puerto Rico,	do.,	Spanish.	Nevis,		do., do.
Crab Island,	do.,	—	Montserrat,		do., do.
St. Thomas,	do.,	Danish.	Antigua,		do., do.
St. John's	do.,	do.	Barbuda,		do., do.
St. Croix,	do.,	do.	Dominica,		do., do.
Guadeloupe,	do.,	French.	St. Lucia,		do., do.
Marigalante,	do.,	do.	St. Vincent,		do., do.
Saba,	do.,	Sweed.	Grenada,		do., do.
St. Martin,	do.,	Dutch and French.	Tobago,		do., do.
			Barbados,		do., do.
St. Bartholomew,	do.,	Sweed.	Berbice,	British Guiana	Settlement, do.
St. Eustatius,	do.,	Dutch.	Demerara,	British Guiana	do. do.
Curaçoa,	do.,	do.	Trinidad,		Island, do.
Bon Air,	do.,	do.			
Oruba,	do.,	do.			
Margarita,	do.,	Venezuela.			

The Government of Antigua consists of Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Kitts.

The Government of Barbados consists of Barbados, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The Government of Jamaica consists of Jamaica and Honduras.

The Government of Demerara consists of Demerara and Berbice.

The Government of St. Croix consists of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.

The Government of Guadeloupe includes the Island of Marigalante.

The Island of Santo Domingo is divided in Government between the Haytiens on the West and the St. Domingians on the East.

The Island of Margarita is under the Government of Venezuela.

The Government of Curaçoa consists of Curaçoa, Oruba, and Bon Air. All the others are separate Governments.

ANTIGUA, (British.)

An island situated in W. long. 60° 45′, and N. lat. 17° 6′. It is about 54 miles in circumference.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of this island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. The Governor-in-Chief of tha Leeward Islands resides at St. John's, the chief town in Antigua. There are no rivers, and few springs in in this island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent draughts. Area 47 square miles.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; a Legislative Council, also appointed by the Crown; and a House of Assembly, consisting of 27 members elected by the various parishes. In addition to these bodies the Governor, by an Act of the Local Legislature passed in 1859, is assisted by an Administrative Committee selected by himself, one member from the Legislative Council and two from the Assembly; they hold office during pleasure. The duties of the Committee are to assist the Governor in preparing the annual estimates, in collecting and disbursing public monies, and in the general administration of the Finances of the Colony; they form a Board of Audit of Public Accounts, and are the official organs of communication between the Governor and the Legislative Chambers. The powers of the Committee exist in and out of Session, and also during a dissolution of the House of Assembly. As early as 1632, a few English families took up lands in this island and began the cultivation of tobacco; among these was the son of Sir Thomas Warner, whose descendants still possess considerable property in the island: one of them, Ashton Warner, having been in 1787, President of the Council, and Commander-in-Chief in the absence of the Governor.

The principal and only port of entry is St. John's, on the West part of the island; on the South side are the harbours of Falmouth aad English Harbour. At the latter the Royal Mail Steamers call for delivery and receipt of letters. It is 12 miles from St. John, and very fine and extensive buildings are yet to be seen; they were originally erected for the convenience of the British Army and Navy, but are now unoccupied. On a rising to the northward of English Harbour is the Country dwelling of the Governor General—Clarence House; it was built as a residence for the Admiral of the Station. The roads throughout the island are good, and a ride or a drive shows what it was and what it is now. Large tracts of abandoned land are to be seen in all directions. The Town, although kept clean, yet was never laid out with any order; very many of the houses are in a dilapidated state. The inhabitants are not only intelligent but extremely hospitable and kind-hearted. Of late business has very much decreased, and, alike the other small colonies, everything is depressed. The products of the island which are principally sugar, rum, and molasses, have also greatly diminished. The Revenue of 1864 amounted to £36,172, and the Expenditure £36,127. The value of the Imports and Exports of 1864 were: the former £178,789, the latter £79,533. The total population of the island amounts to 36,412. The total quantity of produce exported in 1863 was 13,588 hogsheads sugar, 940 puncheons rum, and 5987 puncheous molasses. In addition to the established revenue of the Colony, there are special funds raised for the support of the Established Church; for the introduction of Immigrants; and for the maintenance of the Militia. The first British Governor was in 1668, (Lord Willoughby, of Parham). There are very extensive Barracks, which, together with the fortifications, are all abandoned. The climate of the island is exceedingly good, and the inhabitants enjoy excellent health. The soil, although not what may be termed rich, is yet good, and capable of producing any tropical product. There are several public Institutions most creditably kept, which do honour to the island. The Governor is Colonel Sir S. J. Hill, C.B. The Chief Justice, Sir W. Snagg, Knt. The Colonial Secretary, E. D. Baynes.

ANGUILLA.

The island of Anguilla is a part of the Lieut.-Government of St. Kitt's, and sends one member to the Assembly. For local purposes it is governed by a Stipendiary Magistrate, paid from the Imperial Treasury. This officer is assisted by a Vestry, of which he is chairman. The Vestry, which is constituted by an Act, is composed of the Stipendiary Magistrates, the rector, and eleven elected members.

The revenue of Anguilla in 1861 was £414, and the expenditure £240. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrates' Court, and the Small Debt Court. There are also supposed to be Courts of Queen's Bench and

Common Pleas and Chancery in the island, and the Chief Justice of St. Kitt's visits it once a year to hear civil and criminal cases.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.E. of St. Kitt's, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a-half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. It was settled by the English in the year 1450. The productions raised by the first settlers were cotton, millet seed, and potatoes. In process of time, and by dint of labour the inhabitants succeeded in introducing the sugar cane. In 1746 the French made a serious attack upon it, they landed 600 men, but the Anguillans, though they could not at that period muster more than one hundred and fifty men in arms, resisted the invaders with such determined bravery that they slew a hundred and fifty of them and compelled the rest to a hasty retreat.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is about 2,500, of whom 100 are white, and the rest coloured and black. Cotton is exciting attention, and about sixty acres of it are under cultivation. The other productions are sugar, phosphate of lime, and salt. The revenue is chiefly derived from a duty of five cents per barrel on salt.

President, G. Alsbury, £500.

BAHAMAS.

A chain of islands lying between 21° and 27° 30′ N. lat., and 70° 30′ and 79° 5′ W. long. The group is composed of about 20 inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Harbour Island, Abaco, Eleuthera, Heneagua or Inagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Long Cay, Watling's Island, the Caicos, and Turks, and the Berry Islands.

St. Salvador, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629 and held till 1641, when the Spaniards expelled them, but made no attempts to settle there themselves. It was again colonized by England in 1666, but fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were in 1718 extirpated, when a regular colonial administration was established, and the seat of Government was fixed in this island. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed and finally confirmed to Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Government, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

There are ten colonial custom-houses and ports of entry in the Government of the Bahamas, viz., Nassau, Abaco, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Little Exuma,

Rum Cay, Long Island Long Cay, Inagua, and Ragged Island, principally for the exportation of salt, one of the chief staples of these islands. A considerable quantity of pine-apples, oranges, and sponges are also exported to England and the United States.

Bahamas is the only one of the W. I. Chartered Colonies, which grants (by a recent Act) Superannuation allowances to public servants.

CONSTITUTION.—Consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, a Legislative Council of 10 members, and a Representative Assembly of 28 members. The qualification of Electors is possession of a freehold or other property of the value of £26 per annum. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of £500, or 50 acres of land under cultivation. All the members of the Executive Council have seats and votes in one or other of the branches of the Legislature.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1864.—£102,024—£98,636.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1864.—£5,346,132—£4,431,946.

POPULATION.—Census 1861—35,287.

Governor, Rawson W. Rawson, C.B. *Chief Justice*, W. H. Doyle. *Colonial Secretary*, C. R. Nesbitt.

BARBADOS (BRITISH)

Is situated in latitude 13° 4′ North and longitude 59° 37′ West, and is the most windward of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 in breadth, and is said to contain a superficial area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known, but the first indication of its existence in the charts was in 1600. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who, finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the Isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found, and then abandoned it. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I., fitted out two large ships, one of which only arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some 30 persons, landed on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I. of all the Caribbee Islands, which was opposed by the former patentee, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of £300. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the

king, who soon reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, but the latter ultimately triumphed. As in all new colonies, the inhabitants met with no inconsiderable difficulties. Local feuds were added to domestic privations, but the civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterward governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the power of the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662 after the restoration of Charles II., Lord Willoughby renewed his claim on Barbados, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished. Bridgetown is the chief town and only port of entry; is situated on the south-west side of the island; it is an open roadstead and much exposed. There is an inner bay called Carenage which is protected by a structure called the Mole Head, which affords very good protection and wherein a number of vessels enter and unload. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs which, in some parts, as in the Parish of St. Philips, extend some three miles to seaward and prove dangerous to navigation. There is a light-house on the south point of the island, revolving. In 1676 it was supposed that the number of slaves amounted to 80,000, which, with 45,000 whites, made 125,000 on this small spot; at that time Barbados employed 400 sail of ships in commerce. Its annual exports of sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, and citron water were above £350,000. The island has suffered much by tempests, fires, and plague. In 1780 a hurricane occasioned great devastation in the island, above 4000 inhabitants lost their lives and the damage done to property was computed at £1,320,000 sterling. There is a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, and who died in 1710. The island forms the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's Forces in the windward and leeward command under a Major General who resides there—the troops are stationed at St. Ann's, which is situated east of the town. The chief articles of export are sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, aloes, and arrowroot; ground provisions are planted to a very considerable extent, and poultry raised in large quantities; cattle, sheep, hogs and goats are also raised. The population, according to the census of 1861, amounted to 152,727. A very brisk and extensive trade is carried on with all the neighbouring islands. The town

is very irregularly formed, many of the street and alleys extremely narrow, and the houses, very many, of antiquated form. The principal commercial street is Broad street. The Roebuck and milk market are principally occupied by retailers. The watering places are "Hastings" and "Fontabella," to which many persons from the other islands resort for the excellent sea-bathing those places afford. The town is now supplied with excellent drinking water, a boon altogether owing to the exertions of many of the principal inhabitants, who formed a Joint Stock Company for the purpose—the Engineer employed (Mr. Clarke) executed the work with great skill and judgement. In former years there were a large number of rich Jews who carried on different branches of commerce; but at present (1865) scarcely seven of this ancient tribe can be found—although there exists a very neat synagogue. There are also several extensive places of worship of the Protestant and Wesleyan faith; there are few Roman Catholics in the island. There are four Newspapers published; the leading paper is the *Globe*, the proprietor and Editor, A. G. Drinan, Esq., Colonel in the Militia Force of the island and a Justice of the Peace, has done much good by the temperate and judicious exercise of his able talents in the discharge of his Editorial duties. The Revenue and Expenditure of 1864 was, the former, £107,391, and the latter, £104,348. The Imports and Exports for the same year amounted to, the former, £910,080, the latter, £925,926. The first British Governor of the island was William Deane (1625). In 1818 the present Viscount Combermere was born in Barbados. The inhabitants, without distinction, are most hospitable and kind-hearted, and, in consequence of this, a stranger soon finds himself at home. Barbados is well supplied with fish, viz.: snappers, grey cavallos, terbums, coney fish, flying fish, and grooper; mullets, crabs, and lobsters are also abundant. The present Governor General of the island is James Walker, Esquire, C.B. The Colonial Secretary is James R. Holligan, Esquire. The Chief Justice, Sir Robert Boucher Clarke, K.C.B., and Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in the island under the English Constitution. The quantity of Produce exported in 1863 was 38,862 hhds., 3398 tres., and 9471 brls. Sugar; 14,561 puns., 433 hhds., and 453 brls. Molasses; 75 puns. and 175 hhds. Rum.

BARBUDA.

This Island is situated between the 17th and 18th degrees of North Latitude and the 61st and 62nd degrees of West Longitude, about twelve leagues North of Antigua; it is said to be twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. The coast is somewhat dangerous, but there is a good road for shipping—the interior is level, and the soil fertile. The chief or only trade consists in the sale of cattle, horses, swine, wood, salt, charcoal, corn and other provisions. Turtle are frequently found on the shore; and the woods contain deer and several

kinds of game. The air is of such purity that invalids from other West India Islands resort thither for the purpose of recovering their health. Barbuda was first settled by a party of Colonists from St. Christopher, led by Sir Thomas Warner. The settlers were, however, so greatly harassed by the Caribs of Dominica that they were compelled to desert the colony; but the strength of the savages being ere long much diminished, the English once more returned and remained thenceforth without molestation. The whole of the island is the property of the Codrington family; the present proprietor is a Ward in Chancery. The Manager of the island is a Mr. Hopkins; there is also an Agent in Antigua, and the business of the island is transacted by Messrs. Manning and Anderdon in London. The Revenue is very uncertain, in fact, for the past few years it is said it was not more than what would cover the current expenditure.

BRITISH GUIANA.

This Colony is a portion of the South American continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice. It is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean.

This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1850. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814. It was first designated British Guiana in 1831, the three settlements of which it is formed being now termed counties.

It is impossible to determine the exact area of the Colony, as its precise boundaries are undetermined between Venezuela and Brazil respectively, but it has been computed to be 76,000 square miles.

The cultivated part of the Colony consists of alluvial soil of enormous depth. Aided by tropical heat and much moisture, it is very productive. The same land has been cropped annually during upwards of half a century without any change and without manure; but fertility is not confined to the coast region, which alone is used for sugar-plantations.

The products of the Colony are sugar, rum, coffee, and hardwood. Formerly cotton and coffee were almost exclusively cultivated; but cotton is no longer exported, and coffee has dwindled to a comparatively inconsiderable item of export. Within the last year, however, efforts have been made, to a comparatively small extent, to re-establish cotton cultivation, and up to the 30th September 31 bales have been exported, and 20 bushels of cotton seed.

The mean temperature at Georgetown is 81° 2′; the maximum 90°, and the minimum 74°. The year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The great dry

season begins early in September, and continues to the end of November, when showers of rain fall occasionally to the middle of February. The short dry season then commences, and continues till the middle of April, when the heavy rains of the tropics begin to descend.

The capital of British Guiana is Georgetown; it is built on the eastern bank of the Demerara River.

The origin of the present city of Georgetown dates from 1774, when the Courts of Policy and of Justice for the then Colony of Demerara were removed from the Island of Borselen, in the Demerara River, to Stabroek, which now constitutes Ward No. 9 of the extended municipality.

Stabroek was a long narrow slip forming a single street, running from the river to the eastward about a mile in length. On the rear of each side was a canal navigable for punts and boats, by which merchandise was conveyed to and from the merchants' stores.

In 1812 the union of the Colonies of Demerara and Essequebo was completed, and the name of the capital was changed from Stabroek to Georgetown.

Its internal government was provided for by a Board of Police, appointed by the Governor and Court of Policy. It gradually increased its limits on either side by the absorption of portions of the neighbouring plantations, until it arrived at its existing dimensions, comprising about 32 miles of streets, and covering an area of about 50 acres.

The population of Georgetown on the 7th April, 1861, was returned at 29,174 exclusive of the garrison and the population afloat in the river, and the number of houses at 7,169.

In the Colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and Local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now the same as that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is not the intervention of a Grand Jury.

The constitution is peculiar in its form. It consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy, five of whom (including the Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Government Secretary, and Administrator-General), are official, and five non-official members. The unofficial members are chosen by a body of seven members called the "College of Electors," who are themselves chosen for life (provided they continue to reside in the Colony). The Colony is divided into Electoral Districts, and there exist legally defined qualifications for the constituency and for the representatives.

The Combined Court, on which devolves the sanctioning and providing for the public expenditure, is formed by the combination of the members of the Court of Policy and the six members of the College of Financial Representatives, who are elected in the same manner as the members of the College of Electors, but for two years only, though eligible for re-election.

There is no House of Assembly or Executive Council.

The total population is 148,907. The Revenue and Expenditure for 1864

was, the former, £324,250, the latter, £309,115. The value of Imports and Exports during the same year was, Imports, £1,508,560, Exports, £1,845,351. The principal articles of Export are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, timber, and dye woods. In 1827 the Exports were as follows: sugar, 71,168 hhds.; rum, 22,362 puncheons; molasses, 28,226 puncheons; cotton, 15,904 bales; coffee, 8,063,752 lbs. The present Governor is Francis Hincks, Esquire, C.B. The Colonial Secretary, E. E. Rushworth, Esquire. The Chief Justice, Joseph Beaumont, Esquire.

PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM THE COLONY.

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Timber.
	Hhds.	Puns.	Casks.	Feet.
1854	56,580	28,824	2,563	206,962
1855	55,366	30,882	1,903	173,914
1856	51,607	25,501	6,044	297,354
1857	58,766	26,734	7,105	330,772
1858	58,917	26,653	3,416	257,508
1859	55,243	24,530	1,556	276,378
1860	62,198	27,299	2,814	497,273
1861	72,347	30,264	3,477	825,803
1862	64,994	26,222	3,377	652,122
1863	77,105	30,252	5,704	408,769

DOMINICA.

Dominica is a British West India Island, situated about 15° 35′ N. lat., and 61° 20′ W. long.; it is about 29 miles long and 16 broad; it was discovered by Columbus in 1493: its area is 291 square miles.

Dominica was first settled by the French early in the 17th century, but was in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, occupied by French and English and other traders as neutral ground.

In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, the island was ceded to England; from 1778 to 1783 Dominica was held by the French, but in the latter year, it was at the peace, again transferred to England.

The Government since 1832 has been administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua), aided by an Executive Council of 7 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council composed of the same members as the Executive Council, and a Representative Assembly.

The principal articles of Export are sugar, rum, molasses, and coffee; the soil is rich; large quantities of fruit and ground provisions are raised. The

chief town and port of entry is Roseau, situated on the south side of the island —the town is small and the streets irregular. The second town is Portsmouth, small and unimportant. The island is abundantly supplied with excellent water from the many rivers with which the island abounds. There is no very considerable trade with the island. The Revenue and Expenditure for 1864 was, the former, £14,862, the latter, £14,602; and the value of the Imports, £43,558, and Exports, £48,809. The total population, according to the Census of 1861, was 25,065. The present Lieut.-Governor is J. R. Longden, Esquire. Colonial Secretary, W. H. McCoy, Esquire. The Chief Justice, S. Pemberton, Esquire.

PRODUCE SHIPPED FROM THE ISLAND.

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.
	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.
1854	5,801,700	71,900	89,090
1855	4,483,000	23,245	68,600
1856	5,603,440	30,740	100,224
1857	7,050,625	49,866	67,594
1858	6,262,841	37,230	76,723
1859	.....	.....	.....
1860	7,151,885	30,150	96,249
1861	8,543,400	59,820	70,790
1862	7,037,750	41,860	61,170
1863	6,034,357	30,880	49,032

GRENADA.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. lat., and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W. long.; it is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76,538 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1861, of 31,900 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands, called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population of 3,071 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and equidistant from Grenville and Lake Antoine, in the parish of St. Patrick, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was named Ascension. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. He sailed in June, 1650, from Martinique to Grenada with 200 followers and was well received by the inhabitants; he distributed presents among them, and then claimed the island as a lawful purchase. He left his cousin, Le Comte, to rule the island and returned to Martinique. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated for by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the Colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to the Crown of France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 Grenada was retaken by the French; and in 1783 restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. Major-General Edward Mathew was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Grenada and such of the Grenadines as lie to the southward of Carriacou, including that island; and from that date to this time the government of Grenada has been confined within these limits. In 1787 St. George's was made a free port.

In 1795 an insurrection, fomented by the French revolutionists at Martinique, broke out in the first instance among the free coloured people, who were speedily joined by the French inhabitants and a portion of the negro slaves. The rebels received reinforcements from Guadaloupe, but were in 1796 defeated, and the posts held by the French capitulated.

The population amounts to 35,230 (Decr., 1863). The Revenue and Expenditure for 1864 was, the former, £21,599, the latter, £17,234. The Imports and Exports for the same year was, Imports, £121,314; Exports, £152,426. The island produces sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, coffee, cotton, ginger, and arrowroot—quantities of ground provisions are raised, and sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry reared. There are several towns and harbours; the principal town and port of entry is St. George's, which is one of the coaling depôts of the Royal Mail Steamers. The harbour is on the south-west side of the island; there is also the Carenage, a very fine basin with deep water and where the shipping can load and unload with safety and expedition. The town is situated on a hill, hence, with the exception of the market, the streets are all "up and down," and consequently, very tiresome; there are very few vehicles to be seen; there are very many fine buildings, but which, for the want of tenants, are going to ruin; there are also many churches and chapels of different creeds. There is much poverty in the island. The roads, taking all matters into consideration, are not bad. There is quite a trade from this island with of Trinidad—which latter island is continually supplied from

Grenada with yams, plantains, poultry, and stock. The fortifications, which are now partly abandoned, are well worth the inspection of strangers; they are not only numerous, but substantial and formidable. Those at Richmond Hill are well situated, and whereat large and commodious barracks remain unoccupied. The present Lieut.-Governor is Major Mundy. Chief Justice, J. F. Gresham. Colonial Secretary, S. Mitchell.

PRODUCE SHIPPED FROM THE ISLAND.

Year.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.	Rum.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gals.
1854	10,585,978	7,883	441,761	36,907	415,033
1855	7,667,989	4,740	466,189	30,604	335,611
1856	6,651,729	14,266	470,252	48,203	209,007
1857	11,019,746	8,947	547,779	57,981	277,957
1858	10,758,526	8,216	497,643	81,390	310,765
1859	10,965,745	12,852	486,007	21,905	285,536
1860	10,151,643	7,606	465,680	48,155	253,419
1861	8,331,235	3,432	530,735	59,198	223,776
1862	8,112,711	5,384	661,420	46,087	155,381
1863	10,756,496	1,503	586,202	64,501	224,099

HONDURAS (BRITISH).

British Honduras is a colony situated between 15° and 19° N. lat., and 88° and 90° W. long.: this coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502; it was for nearly two centuries occupied by buccaneers of all nations. It was transferred from Spain to England by treaty in 1670; the Spaniards however, from time to time, disputed the occupation till 1798, since which time Great Britain has had uninterrupted possession of it.

The climate is moist; the average annual temperature is about 80° Fahr. Inland, the surface of the country rises gradually from the coast; the interior is covered with thick forests, interspersed with marshes: in these forests many fine mahogany and logwood trees are to be found, and cutting them gives occupation to a great portion of the settlers. English cattle and domestic animals generally thrive well; the grey fox and deer of various kind may be found.

The Government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor (who is subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica), assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Crown. In 1853, an Act was passed, entitled, "An Act to amend the system of Government of British Honduras;" by which it is provided that the Legislature shall consist of the Superintendent (now Lieutenant-Governor), and a Legislative Assembly of 18 elected and 3 nominated members.

In 1862 this settlement was, by letters patent, erected into a Colony, to be called the Colony of British Honduras; the Governor of Jamaica for the time being was appointed the Governor of the said Colony, and in his absence the Government to be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who during such absence is endowed with all the powers vested in the Governor.

Belize is the capital of this settlement; it is built on both banks of a river of that name; they are connected by a bridge finished in 1860. The houses are constructed almost entirely of wood, and are raised some feet from the ground on pillars of mahogany; but on the 10th March, 1863, nearly the whole of the south side of the town was burnt down, and an Act was passed compelling persons in future to build houses of brick or stone, with iron or slated roofs. The commerce of Honduras consists of mahogany, logwood, tortoise-shell, fustic, indigo, cochineal, and sarsaparilla. Latterly sugar in considerable quantities has been produced.

The population, according to the Census of 1831, was 25,635. The Revenue and Expenditure as also the value of the Imports and Exports for 1864 were, Revenue, £31,544; Expenditure, £28,364; Imports, £291,144; Exports, £373,197. The soil is rich and the country possesses great natural advantages for agricultural pursuits, but which have been much neglected. The want of good roads has also been a barrier to the development of the country, particularly as its resources are considerable. The present Lieut.-Governor is J. G. Austin. Chief Justice, R. J. Corner. Colonial Secretary, G. B. Mathew.

JAMAICA (British).

An island lying off the Bay of Honduras, between the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, within N. lat. 17° 40′ and 18° 30′, and W. long. 76° 10′ and 78° 30′. It is the largest, and was formerly the most valuable of the British West Indies; being 140 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 6,400 square miles.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola. It capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II., Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II., who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time

there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery, in 1833, Jamaica received £6,161,927 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than £19 a head on a slave population of 309,338.

Climate.

There is a great variety of climate; the medium heat at Kingston is about 80°, and the minimum 70° Fahrenheit throughout the year: at an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, the average range is 55° to 65°, the minimum in winter being 44°: on the Blue Mountain Peak, ice of some thickness has been found in March. The hurricane season ranges from July to October: the periodical rains, which last about six weeks, are called the May and October seasons, but there is great irregularity in the time of their falling.

In 1780 Jamaica was visited by a most destructive hurricane, the devastation occasioned by which produced a dreadful famine. The soil is rich; the exports are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, some cocoa, cotton, ginger, pimento, fustic, logwood, guaiacum, sarsaparilla, cassia, and cochineal. Indian corn, guinea corn, plantains, yams, and other ground provisions are abundantly raised. The island also produces a large quantity of the very best fruit. Cattle and horses are bred to considerable extent; the latter are as fine animals as any to be found in Great Britain, large, well made and very swift. The island is divided into three Counties, Middlesex, Surry and Cornwall, which contain 21 parishes. The principal town and port of entry is Kingstown. There are several towns and ports of entry in different parts of the island; those of note are Monteago Bay, Falmouth and Port Royal. Spanish Town or St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of Government—distant from Kingston about 12 miles. The town of Kingston is large, but irregularly laid out and badly kept. The roads of the island are extensive, and if more care and attention were paid to them, it would materially tend to the advantage of trade. The island is fast declining from that high standing which in former years it could well boast of. The total population, according to the Census of 1861, amounts to 441,264. The Revenue, Expenditure, value of Imports and Exports, for 1864 were: Revenue, £309,359; Expenditure, £314,699; Imports, £1,142,919; Exports, £946,906. The first British Governor was, in 1660, G. D'Oyley. The present Governor is E. J. Eyre, Esq. Colonial Secretary, E. Jordan, Esq., C.B. The Chief Justice, Sir Bryan Edwards. There are many churches and chapels of different creeds. The produce shipped in 1863 amounted to: sugar, 560,481 cwt.; rum, 1,554,077 galls.; ginger, 678,108 lbs.; pimento, 6,228,478 lbs.; coffee, 8,165,276 lbs.

MONTSERRAT. (British).

This Island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1493, was named by him after a mountain in Catalonia, to which it is said to bear a very striking resemblance.

It is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat., and 61° W. long.; it is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads however are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in the centre of the south-west coast), to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants; it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782. The articles of capitulation were signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, and by M. le Comte Flechin and M. le Comte de Barras. M. Louis Joseph de Goullon was appointed Commandant, who levied an impost of 1800 Johannés, demanded a furnished residence for himself, one for the Major, and others for the Treasurer, the Commissary of Marine, for the Surgeon-Major, for warehouses of every kind, for a hospital, for a chapel for Divine service for the troops, and a residence near it for the chaplain, a residence for the keeper of the warehouses, and a chamber for his clerk. The House of Assembly provided the Governor with a furnished house, with horses, &c., &c., but refused the other demands, "as being inconsistent with the laws," as being not bound "with the terms of capitulation, and as having no power to dispossess the inhabitants of their houses."

The Governor then demanded a chapel, and declared his intention to take St. Anthony's church. The Council and Assembly assented to this, and wrote to the rector, the Rev. Mr. McKerily, requesting his compliance; he strongly denounced the conduct of the Legislature, but was compelled to yield to the law of necessity

In the following year another impost was levied for a like amount. The Legislature refused compliance, and the Governor-General of Guadeloupe (M. le Comte de Damas), ordered troops to be billeted on the houses of the inhabitants, to be kept at their expense, and at the end of two days the inhabitants to be sent to the forts, and hostages to Guadeloupe.

The law of necessity again prevailed, and the impost was paid.

The island was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. One of the Acts passed about 1784 is very curious. It recites, in a style of Eastern metaphor, that "opprobrious language, if not prevented, may overshadow good government and the administration of justice in this island with the sable clouds of reproach and infamy;" and it then proceeds to prohibit such language generally, and the following in particular: "Tory, English, Irish, Scotch dog." In 1861 the Constitution was abolished, and an Act passed, constituting one Chamber, or House, composed of 12 members: 4 nominees of the Crown, the others elective. The President administering the Government now presides, and votes on all measures when he thinks fit.

Montserrat is justly considered the most healthy of the Antilles.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with homesteads, mills, and labourers' villages.

The higher slopes of the mountains are clothed with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense woods.

The climate in St. Kitt's, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. From observations made by Mr. Evelyn, the sub-treasurer of the colony, it appears that the average range of the thermometer was, in August, 1860, 85·90, and in February of the same year, 80·83.

The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua), aided by an Executive Council composed of ten members appointed by the Crown; a Legislative Council of not less than eight members, likewise appointed by the Crown; and a House of Assembly of twenty-five members, elected by the various parishes. The qualification for an elector is possession of a freehold of the value of £10 currency; a house and land, or a freehold of two acres of land; also, tenants of houses of the annual value of £50.

The total population is 24,440. The Revenue, Expenditure, value of Imports and Exports in 1864 were: Revenue, £19,445; Expenditure, £21,257; Imports, £188,669; Exports £125,354. The principal town and port of entry is Basseterre. The town is irregularly laid out; the streets sandy and the houses, generally, old. Very many improvements have, however, of late been made. The square called Pall Mall has been tastefully laid out. The inhabitants are of retired habits, but are extremely kind and hospitable. The society, although limited, is very good. Many noblemen possess properties in the island. St. Christopher, like the other West India Islands, has suffered much. Yet to its great credit be it said, it is now in a far more prosperous condition than any other British West India Island or Colony, both in regard to agriculture as also the healthy state of its finances. The crop of 1865 amounted to 11,116 hhds., 250 trcs., and 9,688 brls. of sugar; 1,149 puns. and 24 hhds. rum; 4,627 puns., 1 hhd. and 127 brls. of molasses; 33,308 brls. salt; 1,862 brls. potatoes; 168,709 lbs. tous-les-mois; 555 lbs. arrow-root, and 17,699 lbs. cotton.

By an Act passed in April of the present year (1866), the Constitution of the island has been changed by the substitution of a single Chamber for the Houses of Legislature, to be composed of 20 members, say the Secretary to Government, the Auditor, and the Attorney-General, seven nominees of the Crown, and ten elected by the people—the last to hold no office under the Crown. The three first-named members will be charged with certain departments of the Government, and will be the chief advisers of the Governor. The Lieut.-Governor is Sir B. C. C. Pine, Knt. The Chief Justice is H. J. Ross, Esquire. The Colonial Secretary, R. M. Rumsey, Esquire. The Treasurer, the Hon. N. Hart.

ST. LUCIA (British).

The Island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50′ N. lat., and 60° 58′ W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length and 21 at its greatest breadth: its circumference is one hundred and fifty miles, and its area 158,620 acres. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, is situated at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, and contains about 900 houses and a population of about 3,500 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 1,800 souls.

The scenery of St. Lucia possesses all the characteristics peculiar to the Caribbean group—elevated mountains, conical hills, deep ravines, an indented coast, and the most luxuriant vegetation. Its special features are its *Pitons* or Sugar loaves, two mountains of a pyramidal form standing on the south side of the entrance to the bay of Soufriere; and its *Soufre* or half-extinct volcano, within three miles of the same locality. Another peculiarity are the numerous reptiles by which the island is infested, among which may be mentioned the "rat-tail," a snake of a very venomous character, and a species of boa, called "Tête-chien," one of which attracted so much attention some years ago at the London Zoological Gardens by swallowing a blanket.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to Messrs. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities, it surrendered on capitulation to General Grinfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued without interruption under British rule.

The appearance of cholera in 1854 spread consternation through the community. Its ravages, however, were chiefly confined to the lower classes, and to such of the inhabitants of the rural districts as had not a ready access to medical aid. The total loss by the disease has been computed at 2,300 souls.

The introduction of Coolie labourers commenced in 1859, and in that and the following year four ships with immigrants landed their cargoes at Port Castries.

By the Census of 1861 the population amounted to 28,135. In 1864 the Revenue was £19,295; the Expenditure, £18,307; the value of Imports, £90,363, and Exports, £111,384. The chief articles of Export are sugar, coffee and cocoa. The harbour, which is situated on the south-west part of the island, is safe and commodious. The town is small and irregular. The trade of the

The principal article of Export is sugar. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry are raised. There is no harbour, nor even a good roadstead. The island is a dependency of the Government of Antigua; the people are very poor, and little or no trade is carried on with it. Although in former years Montserrat was an island of importance, that importance dwindled away immediately after the emancipation—the laborers betook themselves to the (as they no doubt had heard) El Dorado of the West Indies (Trinidad). The population is 7645, (Census 1861). The Revenue in 1864, £3623, the Expenditure, 3626. The Imports, or value thereof, in 1864 were £17,612, and the Exports £19,510. The President is Wm. Robinson, Esq., and the Chief Justice, Sir W. Snagg.

NEVIS (British).

This beautiful little island is nothing more than a single mountain rising like a cone in an easy ascent from the sea. It is situated in 17° 10′ N. and 62° 33′ W. Long.; the circumference of its base not exceeding eight English leagues. It is generally believed that Columbus bestowed on it the appellation of Nieves, or the snows, from its resemblance to a mountain of the same name in Spain, the top of which is covered with a snow-like appearance, and that it rather derived its name from thence. That the island was produced by some volcanic explosion there can be no doubt, for there is a hollow or crater near the summit, still visible, which contains a hot spring impregnated with sulphur. Here extensive bath-houses are established which are resorted to by parties from the other islands for the benefit of their health, especially persons troubled with rheumatic pains or general debility. A glass of the water from these springs has also the effect of a purgative. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was colonized by the English in the year 1628, under the protection and encouragement of Sir Thomas Warner. The country is well watered, and the land, in general, fertile, a small proportion towards the summit of the island excepted, which answers however for the growth of ground provisions, such as yams and other esculent vegetables. The staple productions are sugar, molasses and rum. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the western shore of a wide bay and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area about 24,640 acres, of which about 8,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer, 82°.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Kitt's, from which place it is separated by a narrow strait of about two miles in breadth.

Sugar is the chief product.

The Government is administered by a President (who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua), assisted by an Executive Council appointed by

the Crown. There is a Legislative Council, also nominated by the Crown; and a Representative Assembly, consisting of 15 members, elected by the five electoral divisions. A freehold of the annual value of £4 8s. 10d. qualifies a registered freeholder to vote at elections. The number of registered electors at the last election, in August, 1863, was 483; but the voters numbered only 239. The ordinary duration of an Assembly is one year, and the periods of meeting are fixed by the Executive.

There is also an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Crown from the Legislature, that is to say, one member from the Legislative Council, and not exceeding two from the House of Assembly. The members of the Administrative Committee thus appointed are the official organs of communication between the President and the Council and Assembly. The Committee also audit the public accounts, prepare the annual estimates of ways and means, and expenditure of the Colony, and they prepare also all answers and bills which the President may desire from time to time to submit for the consideration of the Legislature.

Revenue, 1863, £6624; Expenditure, 1863, £6496. Imports, 1863, £36,021; Exports, 1863, £49,992. Population, Census 1861, 9,822. President, ———. Chief Justice, H. J. Ross. Colonial Secretary, John A. Iles.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S (British).

The island lies in latitude 17° 18′ N., and longitude 62° 48′ W. The area of its main body presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The breadth of its main body is about five miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about two miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital.

Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands it rises into conical hills, which, covered with grass, prickly mimosas or aloes, traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt-pond about two miles in circumference.

The formation of the island is evidently volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 20 miles in length.

The population amounts to 15,410. In 1864 the Revenue was £8,427; the Expenditure, £9,946; the value of Imports, £49,782; the Exports, £56,629. The principal articles of Export are sugar, rum, and molasses. The trade of the island is very limited. The town is on a considerable rising. The fortifications and barracks are strong, extensive, and commodious, but of little or no use. The island is a dependency of the Government of Barbados. The harbour (Scaborough) opens to the southward, but few ships are to be seen at anchor. The first British Governor was, in 1764, Lieut.-Governor Browne. The present Lieut.-Governor is C. H. Kortright. Chief Justice, H. J. Woodcock. Colonial Secretary, P. Blackwood.

The produce shipped in 1863 was 2,199 hhds., 1,016 trcs., and 66 half-trcs. sugar, 1,080 puns., 44 hhds., and 9 trcs. rum, and 73 puns. molasses.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (British).

These islands were formerly included among the Bahama group, from which they were separated in 1848 by Act of the Bahama Legislature. The following is an extract from that Act:—"The Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, together with the small islands and Cays immediately adjacent thereto, and which, together with the said Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, are commonly known and designated as 'The Turks' Islands,' and the Islands and Cays, commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands,' together with all the banks and Cays, situate, lying, and being to the eastward of the said Turks' Islands and Caicos Islands, and comprised within, or deemed part of, or appertaining to Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, shall cease to be component parts of the Bahama Government," &c.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 30′ W. long.

The Government is administered by a President, who is subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica, and a Council composed of nominees and elected members.

By the Census of 1861 the population amounted to 4,372, i.e., 2,128 males and 2,244 females. The Revenue, Expenditure, value of Imports and Exports in 1864 were: Revenue, £9,990; Expenditure, £10,463; Imports, £70,199; Exports, £54,070. The chief article of Export is salt. Alex. W. Moir is President of the islands. A. J. Duncome, Chief Justice. J. J. McIntosh, Colonial Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is

Tortola, which is situate in 18° 27′ N. lat., and 64° 39′ W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

A civil government, and courts of justice, were established in the British Islands in 1773.

Like most of the West India Colonies, the Virgin Islands had till lately a Legislative Council and House of Assembly; that is to say, two Legislative Chambers; but in 1854, by a Local Act, a considerable change was effected by forming both Chambers into one Legislative Council, of which four members are elected and three nominated by the Crown. This Council is presided over by an officer appointed by the Crown, and styled, "The President Administering the Government of the Virgin Islands." This officer, who is the head of the Executive on the spot, is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, resident at Antigua.

The Revenue, Expenditure, and value of Imports and Exports, in 1864, were: Imports, £8,148, and Exports, 12,246; the Revenue was £2,110, and Expenditure, £2,070. The articles of Export are chiefly sugar and cotton. The population in 1861 amounted to a total of 6,051. On one of the Keys there is an extensive and excellent copper mine appertaining to the heirs of the late John Harragin, of Trinidad. Tortola is the chief town and seat of Government. The town is very small and unimportant. The Spaniards gave the group its name in honor of the 11,000 Virgins of the Legend. In 1832 14,999 cwt. of sugar was exported to Great Britain. Sir A. Rumbold, Bart, President; Hon. D. H. O. Gordon, Chief Justice; and Hon. G. H. A. Porter, Colonial Secretary.

ST. THOMAS (Danish),

In conjunction with St. Croix were, in April, 1801, taken by the English, but restored a few months after to the Danes; they were again captured on the 21st December, 1807, but were restored to the Danish Government by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. St. Thomas has an excellent harbour. In former years there were a few sugar estates, but since the emancipation of the slaves they have all been abandoned, and the island now exports nothing of its own growth or manufacture. The town is built of very substantial and elegant houses—on three hills—and forms a pleasant sight on entering the harbour, on the east and west points of which there are forts. There is, however, but one good street, which is the principal one of business; an extensive trade is carried on, and the flags of all nations are at all times to be seen flying from the shipping; the stores are built fire-proof, and each house of business has its own wharf. The largest house in the town is that built by the late Mr. Lange, a Corsican, who died with considerable wealth. The population is said to be 30,000. In consequence of this island being a free port, business to a very

island is small. There are some very good fortifications and barracks which only remain to prove the extent of the military forces that were once there. Much of the island is abandoned, at all events, uncultivated. The island is a dependency of the Government of Barbados. A grant of the island was originally made by the King of England in 1722 to the Duke of Montague. The present Lieut.-Governor or President is J. M. Grant. Chief Justice, J. G. P. Athill. The produce shipped from the island in 1863 was 8,725,125 lbs. sugar, 111,200 galls. molasses, 15,209 galls. rum, and 251,733 lbs. coffee.

SAINT VINCENT (British).

The Island of Saint Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10′ N. latitude, and 60° 57′ W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia. It is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of 5,000 souls.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, on the renewal of hostilities, it surrendered to Admiral Rodney and General Monkton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor,

1780 has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. It took place on the 10th of October of that year, and extended its ravages chiefly to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique. The plantations were destroyed, the houses thrown down, and the loss of human life in the four islands has been computed at upwards of 20,000 souls.

By the Census of 1861 the population amounted to 31,755. The Revenue. Expenditure, value of Imports and Exports were, in 1864: Revenue, £20,359; Expenditure, £19,782; Imports, £136,148; Exports, £156,413. The chief articles of Export are sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and some cotton and arrow-root. The soil is rich. The harbour opens to the southward. There are several forts and barracks, all well built and capable of containing a large number of troops. They are at present occupied; one of the former, by the local artillery; the latter are rented as private residences, and being situated on a good height above the town are delightfully cool and pleasant. Of late years the trade with St. Vincent has much decreased. The island had lately to deplore the loss of a staunch friend to the country in the person of the late Charles Douglas Stewart, a gentleman who was distinguished for his bright

talents, independent spirit, and charitable disposition. The first English Governor was, in 1765, Brigadier-General Robert Melville. The island is a dependency of the Government of Barbados. The present Lieut.-Governor is G. Berkley. Chief Justice, H. S. Sharp. Colonial Secretary, Edward Laborde.

The produce shipped from the island in 1863 amounted to 15,737,800 lbs. sugar, 120,000 lbs. cocoa, 33,600 lbs. cotton, 149,184 galls. rum, and 1,309,635 lbs. of arrowroot.

TOBAGO (British),

Was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was then occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty regularly claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1645 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I., and in 1648 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, and settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654; who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1659 the Courlanders were overpowered, and the Dutch remained in quiet possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and thus became proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II., but its recognition was refused by the Dutch, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1677, by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, when Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants; and in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral: the subjects of all European powers were at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. 11° 9′, W. long. 60° 12′; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. It is 32 miles long and from 6 to 12 broad, and has an area of 97 square miles, or 62,080 acres.

considerable amount is done; it is also the head quarters of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which in itself brings considerable trade to the island. There are two Banks: a branch of the Colonial Bank and the St. Thomas Bank; the latter is managed by a Standing Committee, but its Manager is a Mr. Aaron Wolff, an old resident of the island, whose judicious manner of conducting the establishment has tended to its prosperity. There is also a Savings' Bank, managed by a Committee of the principal merchants; this establishment is, however, indebted to the able and energetic exertions of Mr. M. Simmonds, who takes great interest in its affairs. There is much wealth among the inhabitants who are all exceedingly hospitable, kind, and attentive.

ST. CROIX (Danish).

Particulars of which have been given in the details of St. Thomas; it is situated south of St. Thomas, and is the chief seat of Government of both islands. The soil is rich and produces sugar to a fair extent. Vegetables, fruits, and ground provisions are raised in large quantities. It possesses the handsomest town in the West Indies. The climate is exceedingly healthy. The trade with this island is, however, limited. The inhabitants, like those of St. Thomas, are kind and hospitable. Its population is said not to exceed 20,000. There is a packet boat that runs daily between it and St. Thomas. The Governor of early years, Peter Carl Von Sholten, being a man of extensive knowledge, business-like habits and great taste, did much good for St. Thomas and St. Croix; he died deeply lamented by the inhabitants of both islands. The stringency that existed over the Press at St. Thomas and this island having been latterly withdrawn by the Government evinces enlightened views—for the liberty of the Press is the bulwark of freedom.

GUIANA.

This extensive country is divided among the Portuguese, French, Dutch, English and Venezuelan Governments. Portuguese Guiana is imperfectly known; it extends 900 miles from east to west, but it is not proportionally broad. Montalergre is a considerable town in the Eastern Division. The country is fertile, but not extensively cultivated. The clove tree prospers in this country.

French Guiana extends 300 miles north of the Portuguese Division. It was colonized by the French in 1693. Taken by the English on 1st January, 1809, but restored. It is not healthy, and the soil is poor; it produces cotton. Cayenne may now be termed a penal settlement for French convicts.

Dutch Guiana includes Surinam. The chief town is Paramaribo. The population is stated to amount to 20,000 souls. It stands on the Surinam river. The climate is healthy. The chief products are cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and dyeing drugs. All the towns and forts were taken by the English in 1804, but were returned by the Treaty that closed the war.

SANTO DOMINGO (Republic).

The Hespañiola of Columbus was discovered by that great navigator in 1492. It was for a long time possessed by the Spaniards alone, but the Treaty of Ryswick gave an establishment to the French. The town is the most ancient in all the New World; it was built by Europeans and founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1504. In 1793 the blacks revolted and massacred an extensive number of whites. An African who assumed the French name of Toussaint L'Ouverture was elected to the chief command of the negroes. The other chiefs were Christophe, an escaped slave from the island of St. Christopher, and Dessalines; but after the death of the latter, Christophe assumed the title of king, but he was afterwards followed by Boyer, who raised himself to the chief power under the title of President, and who, in 1825, purchased of the French king for £6,250,000 sterling a renunciation of all claims to the sovereignty of the island. It is now divided between the Spanish and French creoles. The eastern portion retains the ancient name of St. Domingo; the western portion, Haytien Government; in this latter Port-au-Prince is the principal city; Santiago being that of the former; the division line is said to be from the river Nieva. Hayti is at present under the rule of President Geffrard, a black man of superior education and acquirements. St. Domingo, on the other hand, owing to the traitor Santana, is at present defending its rights from an attack of the Spaniards. The island lies in Latitude 18° 20′ North and Longitude 70° West. Its superficial contents in square miles is 36,000. The soil is very rich, it produces cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Timber and dye-woods of the most valuable kinds are also exported. Silver and gold were formerly discovered on the small island of Alta Vela, on the south side; and, under the jurisdiction of Geffrard, large quantities of guano have lately been exported to the United States, principally to Baltimore. The French designated this island as "La Reine des Antilles."

In the beginning of 1790 the colony contained 431 plantations of clayed sugar, 362 plantations of muscovado, total: 793 plantations of sugar; 3,117 plantations of coffee, 789 plantations of cotton, 3,160 plantations of indigo, 54 plantations of cocoa, and 623 smaller settlements, chiefly for raising grains, yams, and other vegetable food, making 8,536 establishments throughout the colony. The population in 1790, on a like summary, appears to have been 30,831 whites of both sexes (exclusive of European troops and sea-faring people), 24,000 free people of colour, 434,429 plantation slaves, and 46,000 domestic and mechanic slaves. The average exports from the French part of St. Domingo, before the revolution, was: clayed sugar, 58,642,214 lbs.; muscovado do., 86,549,829 lbs.; coffee, 71,663,187 lbs.; cotton, 6,698,858 lbs.; indigo, 951,607 hhds.; molasses, 23,061 hhds.; an inferior sort of rum called taffia, 2,600 hhds.; raw hides, 6,500; and tanned do., 7,900. The total value at the ports of shipping, in livres of St. Domingo, was 171,544,666, being equal to

£4,956,780 sterling. The average pound's weight of muscovado sugar for each carreau in canes was 7,500 lbs. each, to which add 8½ per cent. for the difference between the English and French weights, the total is 8,137 lbs. for every 3 acres English, or 2,712 lbs. per acre.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW (Swedish),

Lies about 12 miles North-east of St. Kitts. The French resigned it to the Swedes in 1785. It is small and sterile. There are no exports. The inhabitants, who are few, are very poor. Fishing and the making of straw hats is their principal avocation. During the last war it was a place of resort for privateers. Even the clergyman (a Mr. Audain), that then existed, is said to have taken part in the work of the prizes. The harbour is safe.

ST. MARTIN (French and Dutch).

St. Martin is in the joint occupation of the French and Dutch. The town of Marigot is situated in the French quarter of the island; and the town of Philipsburgh in the Dutch quarter. It was taken by the English on the 16th February, 1810, and restored by the Treaty of Paris. It produces some small quantity of sugar and salt. The trade is limited to small crafts. It is a few hours' sail from St. Bartholomew.

ST. EUSTATIA (Dutch),

Lies three leagues North-west of St. Kitts. It appertains to the Netherlands, and produces some small quantity of sugar and tobacco. The inhabitants are few and very poor; they rear hogs, goats, and poultry in abundance. The population barely exceeds 3,000. In former years St. Eustatia was considered a great place of trade, and there were many very wealthy inhabitants, and, no doubt, if attention were paid to it and immigration encouraged, it would again assume its former standing.

SABA (Swedish),

Is a small island lying South-west of St. Eustatia. It also appertains to the Swedes. The town, which is exceedingly small, is built on the summit of the hill. There is no harbour. It produces vegetables and ground provisions; and very excellent small crafts are built there. Its total population, it is asserted, does not exceed 2,000.

MARTINIQUE (French),

Lies about 120 miles North-west of Barbados. It was discovered by Columbus on 12th June, 1502. The principal product is sugar. The fruits are various and very fine. In 1775 the island was added to the British Empire, but it was given back at the Treaty of Peace. It was, however, again taken in 1794, but restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens. The principal town and port of

entry is St. Pierre. Fort-de-France, which lies to the eastward of St. Pierre, is the seat of Government. The town is built on a hill, and the houses are extremely near to each other. It is an extensive place of trade and well populated. The soil is not very fertile. There are several well-built public buildings, as also, private dwellings. It is well garrisoned. Many fancy articles are made in wax by women in poor circumstances. The inhabitants are kind and hospitable. The harbour opens to the southward. The water is very deep. There are no quays, but a beach extending to the entire length of the bay. The superficial contents of the island in square miles is stated to be 260. It lies in Latitude 14° 44′ North, and Longitude 61° 16′ West. It is one of the stations at which the Royal Mail Steamer touches to land and receive mails and passengers. Fort-du-France is also the head-quarters of the French line of steamers from Saint Nazaire, and one of its branch steamers runs between St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Trinidad, returning by the same route twice a month.

MARTINIQUE, SEPT. 30, 1865.

The crop shipped up to date, is given in the subjoined table, showing a large increase this year over last year's exports :—

	1865.	1864.	Excess.
Sugar	24,252,472	21,260,612	2,991,860
Rum	2,952,158	2,608,674	343,484
Coffee	42,209	9,112	33,097
Cotton	34,691	9,660	25,031
Cocoa	206,728	209,411	2,683
Logwood	329,610	561,695	232,086

GUADELOUPE (FRENCH).

This island is about 75 miles South-east of Antigua. The exports may be said to be confined to sugar and molasses. In 1759 it was reduced by the British arms, but was again given back in 1763. It was captured in 1794, but evacuated a few months after. When it had fallen into the hands of the British during the last war, it was transferred to the Swedes in return for their accession to the grand confederacy against France, and when it was deemed expedient to conciliate the French by a restoration of their principal colonies, Great Britain gave the Swedes £1,000,000 sterling that they might be induced to relinquish the island with a good grace. There are two very good towns and ports of entry, namely: Pointe-à-Pitre and Basseterre. The commerce of the island is not so great as that of Martinique. The island has suffered very much at different periods from severe earthquakes. It lies in Latitude 15° 59′ North, and Longitude 61° 41′ West. It is also one of the stations at which the Royal Mail Steamers touch to land and receive passengers and letters.

COLOMBIA (Venezuela),

Is said to be in length 1,300 miles, and in breadth 1,050 miles. The total extent in square miles being estimated at 600,000. It lies between 3·30° South and 12° North Latitude, and 60° 80′ West Longitude. It is bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea and extends so far to the North-west as to include Veragua, which is properly a part of North America; on the South it is bounded by the Amazon river and Guiana; on the South-west by Peru; and on the North-east by the Atlantic. It consists of three divisions, Venezuela, New Grenada and Quito, in which are 12 departments subdivided into 38 provinces. The Lanos or plains extend over immense spaces with a general uniformity of level—in some parts for 30 square leagues. The principal bays are Panama, St. Michæl, Porto Bello, the gulf of Darien, Carthagena, and the gulf of Maracaibo, or Venezuela. The great river Orinoco rises in the eastern division of this State and runs to the westward until joined by the Guaviare; it then runs North, meets the Apure and takes an eastern direction to the sea for more than 700 miles from its mouth; its course is lengthened by its windings to 1,250 miles. Angostura is situated on the banks of this river. It is a place of considerable trade, with a well-built town. It is also the depôt for a large trade with Apure. The population is extensive, and there is considerable wealth among the inhabitants. A British steamer, the *Albion*, runs once a month between Angostura and Trinidad—she principally brings cattle for the contractors of beef for the troops stationed in Trinidad. Gerold and Urich are the contractors. The country possesses several mines of gold, silver, and copper, of the latter that of Aroa have been worked with effect. The climate is generally warm; but in the interior there is a greater variety of climate. There are many towns and ports of entry; those of principal note are La Guayra, Caraccas, Victoria, Puerto Cabello, Cumana, St. Martha, Barcelona, added to which is Angostura, already mentioned. La Guayra is the port of entry of Caraccas; the latter is the principal seat of Government and there resides the President of Venezuela, and Congress meets. The climate of Caraccas is exceedingly mild, at times very cool. European fruits are here raised. The soil of Colombia, or Venezuela, is remarkably rich and fruitful. The principal articles of export are cocoa, indigo, coffee, tobacco, cotton, hides, cattle, horses, mules, dye-woods, starch, timber, &c., &c. The Lake of Maracaibo, in the province of that name, is a sea of fresh water nearly circular and about 90 miles in diameter. As its shores are unhealthy the natives build their huts upon stakes of hardwood, whence arose the name of Venezuela, or little Venice. The Lake is navigable even for large vessels, and the Sulia and many other rivers convey to it the products of the interior. After the discovery of Cumana, in the third voyage of Columbus, the northern part of South America remained long unexplored, or, at least, uncolonized; but in 1536 Sebastian de Benalcazar and Gonzalo de Quesada took possession of the country about the Lake of Maracaibo. The whole colony remained under the Spanish yoke; the people, however, were discontented, but did not

seriously endeavour to shake off before the present century. Miranda, a native of Caraccas, projected a scheme of revolt; he landed with a small party of Colonial exiles on the coast of Coro and endeavoured to rouse the provincials to action—the attempt rather exposed him to ridicule than the Government to danger. After the invasion of Spain by the French, the Colonists remained quiet until they were insulted by the Cortes, and then they organized a Republican Government in 1811, under the appellation of the Confederate Provinces of Venezuela. The revolution was arrested in 1812, caused, it is asserted, by the great earthquake that took place on the 26th March of that year, and the Royalists recovered their sway. Miranda was sent to Cadiz, where he died in confinement, while the brave Bolivar escaped, as this was only a suspension, not an extinction, of the popular spirit. Bolivar having procured a military force from the zeal of a Congress which had been formed in the territory of New Grenada boldly re-erected in 1813 the revolutionary standard. After several undecisive conflicts he was invested with the chief command of all the forces of Venezuela. He was, however, twice defeated with great loss; he retreated from the scene of hostility. When Ferdinand was restored to his throne he endeavoured to conciliate the revolters, but as he merely promised an amnesty without any thought of placing them on a par with native Spaniards, they resolved to oppose him with redoubled energy. To Morillo, Ferdinand principally trusted for the re-establishment of his authority, and if cruelty could have achieved that object, the choice was such as a tyrant's friend might be disposed to approve. The new General took Carthagena, marked his route to Santa Fe with slaughter and devastation and restored the Royal authority in New Grenada. He then harrassed the Republicans in Venezuela until he was brought to a general engagement by Bolivar on the 7th of August, 1819, at Boyaca, where his troops were totally routed. On this occasion a battalion of British Subjects, headed by Colonel McGregor, fought with such courage and alacrity as to entitle them to the gratitude of all the votaries of independence. Venezuela should, therefore, be always grateful to Englishmen. The Royalists being still unsubdued, Bolivar again (assisted by Englishmen) encountered them, and was again most successful in consequence of the daring courage and valiant behaviour of the English. He proved victorious in the field of Carabobo in 1821, and the cause which he supported was pronounced triumphant. To the new Republic the territory of Quito was added in 1822, in consequence of the battle of Pichincha, and the whole country that was rescued from the Spanish yoke received, for an obvious reason, the appellation of Colombia. In defiance of the remonstrances of Ferdinand it was acknowledged as an independent State by Great Britain, and the commerce which had been allowed to that nation during the long contest was sanctioned and extended by a regular Commercial Treaty. Venezuela has, however, from time to time suffered much in her commerce and civilization, in consequence of very frequent civil wars. Could their differences be adjusted on a sound and comprehensive basis so as to ensure future

peace, it would be the richest country in these seas; its resources are unbounded; it has everything that can possibly make it an enviable country to possess, but unfortunately the people are a dissatisfied set, whilst there is a want of enlightened-minded men to manage the public affairs. Of the many small seaports in Venezuela to none can better be given the name of the Venezuelean "Boulogne" than (a small seaport town within the gulf of Paria, or "Gulfo Triste," as called by the Spaniards) Guiria, a place to which *gentlemen* who frequently take French leave of their creditors in Trinidad resort, it being merely eight or ten hours' run from Trinidad, and frequently reached in an open boat. To this place also many of the Coolies of Trinidad find their way.

MARGARITA (Venezuela),

Is a dependency of Venezuela, and lies in a North-west direction from the island of Trinidad, distant about 80 to 90 miles. It is barren, but the inhabitants rear a large quantity of hogs, goats, sheep, and poultry, which are taken to Trinidad where ready sale is met with. The island also produces some salt. In former years an extensive trade in the pearl-fishing was carried on, but this has now almost ceased. There are two ports of entry, the principal one is Juan Griego.

BON AIR AND ORUBA (Dutch).

The former lies to the North-east, the latter to the North-west of Curaçoa, and are dependencies of that island; they are not of any considerable extent. The principal article exported is salt. Asses are reared by the few inhabitants that reside thereon.

MARIGALANTE (French),

Is a small low island lying between Dominica and Guadeloupe. It is a dependency of the latter island. Little or no products are there raised. It is principally resorted to by fishermen. It has lately suffered very much from earthquakes, fires, and cholera.

GUATAMALA, OR, CENTRAL AMERICA,

Lies in 10° and 17′ North Latitude, and 84° and 94′ West Longitude. Its length is 650 miles, and its breadth 450 miles. In square miles the extent is 95,000. The territories of this New Republic are bounded on the West by the Province of Vera Cruz, on the North by Yucatan and the Gulf of Mexico, on the East by the same Gulf, and on the South by the Pacific Ocean, and, at the South-eastern extremity, by the isthmus which connects North with South America, or by the frontiers of the Colombian State. The population is esti-

mated at 2,000,000. The most populous is that of the Province of San Salvador, in which it is said 200,000 persons reside. The old City of Guatamala was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1773. The climate is warm, and in some parts so humid as to be insalubrious. The soil is very fertile and the products numerous. The province of La Costa Rica abounds with mines of gold, silver, and copper. The chief articles of export are cocoa, indigo, tobacco, hides, some sugar, rich balsams, various gums, and a variety of the very best timber and fancy woods. The province of Comayagua, or Honduras, is that part of the American Continent on which the Spaniards first landed. Between this province and that of Nicaragua are several districts peopled by the descendants of the original natives, and known by the appellation of the Mosquito Shore. The English long exercised some authority over these tribes for commercial purposes; but in 1786 Great Britain consented to abstain from exercise of power in those parts.

CUBA (Spanish),

Was conquered by Velasquez in 1511; it lies in Latitude 23° 8′ North, and Longitude 82° 22′ West; it is about 605 miles in length and 117 miles in breadth; its total area is about 31,500 square miles. The climate is delightful. The soil, although rich, is various in qualities, and there is an extent of swampy marshes and rocks. The principal articles of export are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, tobacco, mais, aloes, honey, cassia, mastic, wax, and timber. The population, in 1827, was estimated at 900,000. In 1828 the total amount of Imports and Exports were: Imports, $19,554,922, and Exports, $13,114,365. The amount of Tonnage entered and cleared in the same year was: entered, 157,146 tons; cleared, 150,679 tons. In 1827 the total quantity of sugar exported from all the ports of Cuba was 156,158,924 lbs., and the total quantity of coffee 50,039,581 lbs. Havana is the chief port and seat of Government. The harbour is, with the exception of that of the island of Trinidad, the finest in the West Indies; it is capable of accommodating 1,000 large ships. Vessels of the greatest draught of water can come alongside the quays. The city lies to and on the West side of the bay. The Moro and Punta Castles, the former on the East, the latter on the West side of the entrance of the harbour, are strongly fortified as is the entire city. The arsenal and dock-yards lie on the western angle of the bay. The streets of Havana are narrow, filthy and inconvenient; in the suburbs they are, however, better. The inhabitants are kind, very gay, and fond of continual amusements. There is an excellent theatre and "Paseo," both named after the best Governor-General Cuba has ever had, and that was General Tacon, to whom Cuba owes much for the many improvements it now enjoys, as also, for the able Police Regulations. The other towns and ports are Matanzas, St. Jago, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Remedios, Nuevitas, Manzanilla, and Xagud. In 1824 and 1825 a small seaport town on the South side of Havana called Batavanoa was a great place for pirates, but these, by the able and indefatiga-

ble exertions of Lieut. Hobson, of H. M. Schooner *Lyon*, were dispersed; many of their necks were stretched at the yard arm. In 1864 the exports of Cienfuegos alone were 69,406 hhds., 8,234 trcs., and 1844 brls. sugar; 6,496 boxes clayed sugar; 31,439 hhds., 8,083 trcs., and 2,540 hhds. molasses; 1,352 trcs. and 141 brls. honey; 42 puns. rum; 1,822 pieces satin wood; 1,286 pieces mahogany, and 889 pieces cedar. This will be sufficient to prove the extensive strides which Cuba has made within the last 25 years, or, it may be properly said, since the emancipation of the slaves in the British Colonies. A further proof is given by the fact that in 1840 few, if any, sugar estates existed at Cienfuegos.

The following contains some further statements regarding the industrial position of the island of Cuba:—

"The census of 1862, which served to verify one made the previous year, gives the following results:—

Population.	1846.	1862.
White	425,767	* 764,730
Coloured, free	149,226	† 225,938
Ditto, slave	323,759	368,550
	898,752	1,359,238

"Slaves who obtained their liberty either by purchase or by gift of their masters were:—

In 1858	2,056	In 1861	1,629
In 1859	1,992	In 1862	1,866
In 1860	1,919		9,462

Many slaves besides are liberated every year by private document. In the Southern States of the American Union, with a slave population of 3,204,313, the number who were liberated in 1850, according to the census of that year, was only 1,467.

"With regard to births and deaths the figures are:—

	Births in 1862.	Deaths in 1862.
White	27,778	17,580
Coloured, free	8,122	6,363
Ditto, slave‡	8,739	9,089

"And the following is a statement of the increase of production:—

		1846.	1862.
Sugar	arobas	17,729,589	41,418,444
Coffee	,, ...	1,470,754	741,542
Tobacco	cargas	168,064	305,626
Indian Corn	fanegas	942,491	2,179,724
Rice	arobas	929,858	1,747,474
Wax	,, ...	32,326	68,420

"* Excluding the army and navy and other transient population, but including 34,050 Chinese, of whom there were none, or scarcely any, in 1846.

"† Including 4,521 Africans captured on the island undergoing apprenticeship.

"‡ Many children of slaves are registered as free, their liberty being obtained by gift of the masters, or by payment of $25 before birth."—*Times, Septr.* 16.

PUERTO RICO (Spanish),

Was reduced under the Spanish yoke by Ponce de Leon in 1509; was taken some time after by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the Earl of Cumberland, but not retained; it lies in Lat. 18° 29′ N., and Long. 66° 13′ W.; it is 115 miles in length and 35 miles in breadth; containing an area of 4,140 square miles; the surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys, and the soil generally fertile. The population in 1827 was 288,473, of which 28,408 were slaves. The value of the imports and exports in 1830 were: Imports, $2,208,941; Exports, $3,411,845. The number of tons of vessels of all descriptions being 58,526. The quantity and articles exported in 1830 were: cotton, 4,978 quintals; sugar, 340,163 quintals; coffee, 169,119 quintals; molasses, 2,484,739 quarts; rum, 873 puns.; tobacco, 34,902 quintals; horses, cattle, &c., to the value of $202,203. The Customs' duties collected in the same year amounted to $584,990. The principal city is San Juan; the harbour of San Juan's is extensive and similar to that of Havana; the fortifications are very imposing and extensive. The other towns and ports of entry are Mayaguez, Ponce, Aguadilla, Guanabo, Caborojo, and Faxardo; with all of which there is an extensive trade with Europe, the United States, South America, St. Thomas, and some other of the West India Islands. A large proportion of the free inhabitants are coloured, but the law knows no distinction between the white and the coloured *roturier;* a circumstance which has prevented the growth of the prejudices and antipathies that prevail in the British and French West India Islands. The oxen raised in Puerto Rico are the finest of any in the West Indies; whilst also the ponies stand superior to any other to be met with anywhere; they are handsome, swift, hardy, and very easy to ride. Men of all nations and creeds are to be found all over Puerto Rico, although the only religion allowed is that of the church of Rome. The inhabitants are very hospitable, full of life, and consequently, fond of amusements. The towns, many of which are extensive, are not laid out with any great regularity. The British Vice-Consul at Ponce, Daniel de Basanta, Esquire, is a native of Trinidad; his father (Don Valentin de Basanta) was a Captain in the Spanish Navy, who, soon after the capitulation, settled in the island.

CURACOA (Dutch),

Appertains to the Dutch, or Netherlands. The island is barren and dependent on the rains for water. The harbour is small but good. The town, which is divided by the harbour, is well built of excellent and well-finished houses. The island has no exports of its own growth or manufacture. The chief articles of export are salt, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. There is a considerable trade with this island, particularly from Venezuela and St. Thomas. Curaçoa was captured on 1st January, 1807, by the English, but immediately given up. Men of all nations are to be met with, and the *patois* of the lower orders is most harsh and barbarous to the ear.

The End.

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